THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,506. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Fourth column.
BILLIARDS—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Eleventh Page—Third and fourth columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
CLOTHING—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—Second Page—First and second columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—Ninth Page—Fifth column.
COUNTRY BOARD—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
DENTISTRY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—First Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—Second Page—First column.
EUROPE—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
EYES AND EARS—First Page—Sixth column.
EXCURSIONS—Second Page—Third column.
FINANCIAL—Ninth Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
FOR SALE—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—First Page—Fifth column.
FURNITURE—First Page—Fifth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—First Page—Third and fourth columns.
HOTELS—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
INSTRUCTION—First Page—Sixth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
LEGAL NOTICES—First Page—Sixth column.
LOAN OFFICES—Second Page—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First and second columns.
MACHINERY—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
MATRIMONIAL—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
MEDICAL—Second Page—Fourth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
MUSICAL—First Page—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.—First Page—Sixth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—First Page—Fifth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Second Page—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Second Page—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Second Page—Fourth column.
REWARDS—First Page—Second column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—First, second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—Second and third columns.
SUMMER RESORTS—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
THE TRADES—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
THE TURF—First Page—Third column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—First Page—Fourth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—Second Page—Second and third columns.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—First Page—Fifth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Second Page—Third column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—First Page—Fifth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY AND 530 SIXTH AVENUE,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT IN THE YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT ALL HOURS UP TO 9 P. M. AT OFFICE RATES.

NEWSDEALERS AND BOYS SUPPLIED WITH HERALD AT 4 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING. ADVERTISERS AND NEWSDEALERS ATTENDED TO WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST SO-CALLED BRANCHES IN TWENTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, TO PREVENT OVERCHARGES.

PARIS AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MESSRS. KREMER & CO., AMERICAN REGISTER, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED PARIS AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD. THEY WILL SUPPLY DEALERS WITH COPIES OF THE HERALD, AND ALSO SINGLE NUMBERS OF THIS PAPER, TO PARTIES REQUIRING THEM.

PERSONAL.

ANY MEMBER OF THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY OF M. Blake, late apothecary at the naval station Rio de Janeiro, may learn of matter of interest to them by communicating with CHARLES FENNO, United States Naval Depot, No. 7 Rua Fresia, Rio de Janeiro.

A.—LAMBERT—BE AT MY NEW PLACE, "THE London," 455 Sixth avenue, to-morrow. GEORGE PARKINS.

ANNIE—RECEIVED ANSWER TOO LATE; MEET me to-morrow corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, 4 o'clock. NED.

AMOS COSTA. THAT FIRM IS ALL RIGHT. LET me hear again.

BLEECKER STREET.—MEET ME AT FIVE. THURSDAY. JOHN.

CONSTANCE—YOUR NOTE RECEIVED. THE "DIFficulty" made by sweet sixteen only enhances the interest of the affair. My Figaro is ready and willing. Write me—more promptly please—and advise me. Give me some address to which I can write. S., box 204.

DARK EYES TO TWENTIETH STREET.—REGRET to say I cannot; will explain if you will send your address. Trust me. D. L. D., box 3,753 Post office, N. Y.

FULTON FERRY STAGE, 11 O'CLOCK.—LADY with steel gray dress; gentleman got out Broadway, corner of Fulton, small package in his hand, would be please to make her acquaintance. Address ADMIRER, Herald office.

IF JEREMIAH CONNELL, WHO WAS A SOLDIER in the United States army previous to 1861, will send his address to T. F. M., box 23 Post office, Yonkers, N. Y., he will hear of something to his advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. OLIVE M. DEvoe, who in 1868 resided at 296 Fifth avenue, New York. Address JOHN B. GEST, 129 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY A. MURRAY, who emigrated to Albany, N. Y., from Derry, Ireland, about the year 1833. Any information of her will be thankfully received. Please address JAMES BRADY, Ravine avenue, or Post office box 504, Yonkers, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JENNIE DOMINICK, domestic. When last heard of was in Brooklyn; previously in Jersey City. Any one knowing her whereabouts will confer a great favor by addressing W. R. SMITH, Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANY OF THE daughters of John Duggan, of Rubinstown, county Westmeath, Ireland, granddaughters of the Hon. Thomas Mungen, of New Haggard, county Meath, late of Mountain parish, Donore, county Westmeath, or any of the stepsisters, granddaughters of Larry Maxwell, of Multy, will be thankfully received by their sister, Mrs. JULIA SAWYER, 342 East Seventeenth street, Troy. Albany and San Francisco papers please copy.

K. M. Q.—HALF-PAST THREE SURE. IMPORTANT.

L. B.—CALL TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), AT 2 P. M. Letter station E. ST. DENIS.

"MICHAEL"—YOU MUST COME HOME. LETTER awaits you at Grand street, barber's, New York. MICHAELIS.

MARTIN WATTERS—WHO RESIDED IN WASHINGton city seven years ago and has not since been heard of. Any tidings of him will be most gratefully and thankfully received by his mother, MARY WATTERS, No. 1½ Dry Dock street, New York city.

MISS LOTTA B.—I TALKED WITH MONDAY IN stage. Please send address to C. HAMILTON, box 5,194 Post office. I will aid you.

REV. F FRENCH WILL PLEASE CALL AT 33 EAST Thirty-third street at his earliest convenience.

R. W HIGGINBOTHAM, LATE OF PARKERSBURG, Va., please call on S. B. Higenbotam, 22 Pine street, New York.

VOTRE AMI.—"CROSSING O'ER THE FERRY" WEDnesday night, 6th. Brunette, out of town, just got note. Please give address, and appoint interview for Saturday or Sunday evening next. Same address. JACK R.

WILL ANY PERSON WHO SAW THE LADY FALL out of the third story window on Twenty-sixth street, some two months ago, please send their address to FRANKEY LAIN, 111 West Thirty-first street?

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF THOMAS NIGHTINgale, late of Prince's End, Staffordshire, England. Address J. PINNOCK, Post office, Ottawa, Ont.

Z. P V—WRITE TO C. E. W. BUSINESS LETTER not necessary. My heart misses you all the time. Semper Idem. DOT.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—A SMALL BOAT, BELONGING TO SOME yacht; was picked up Sunday, August 10. The owner may have it by paying expenses and proving property. Apply to BENJ DOTY, 128 Elizabeth st., South Brooklyn.

FLEW AWAY—FROM REAR OF 105 WEST TWENTYsecond street, a green parrot, old and cross. $5 will be paid for her return.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER; ANSWERS to the name of "Minnie." By returning to 17 East Forty-sixth street a liberal reward will be given.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A SINGLE STONE DIAmond Pin. A reward of $25 will be paid on its return to Theatre Ticket office, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOST ENERGY, DESPONDENCY, GRIEF, LASSItude, anxiety of mind, defective memory, bashfulness, weakness of mind and body, all troubles caused by nervous debility speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' Cordial Balm of Life. Office No. 7 Beach street.

LOST—ON 10:58 TRAIN, OR LONG BRANCH STEAMER Jesse Hoyt, or coming up Tenth avenue and Twenty-third street cars, a child's gold and coral Necklace, C. A. D. in centre cross. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 264 West Twenty-third street.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 4TH INST., AN ENVELOPE, containing a mortgage and other papers relative to a lot on Degraw street, Brooklyn. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning them to the office of F. H. & C., 21 Maiden lane, New York.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 11, A lady's Gold Cross, between Communipaw ferry and Fourteenth street. Return to B. MURRAY, Jr. & CO., 38 Pine street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL BLACK AND TAN Slut; answers to the name of Beauty. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to 306 West Thirty-fourth street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, AUGUST 7, A POCKETBOOK, containing a commutation ticket of the Erie Railroad Company from New York to Passaic, together with $4 in bills. The person finding same return to owner, FRANCIS J. FELIX, Eighth Avenue Railroad depot.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM 338 EAST FIFTY-ninth street, a chestnut Horse, star on forehead, two white feet, 15 hands high.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON TWENTIETH STREET, near Fourth avenue, a white Spitz Dog. Any one returning him to 40 East Twentieth street will receive the above reward.

$12 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of the Bible taken from 358 West Nineteenth street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, two Certificates of Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock No. 60,142, in name of J. Edward Martin, and No. 57,343 in name of White, Morris & Co.; transfer has been stopped. The above reward will be paid on return of certificates to VERNAM & HOY, 34 New street, New York.

$35 REWARD GIVEN AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for return of Watch and Chain lost on the 11th inst. at Coney Island to the owner, C. BRUCKNER, 160 East Fifty-sixth street, New York. Heavy Hunting Case Gold Watch, No. 28,117: John Horaly, or similar name, maker, Liverpool; key stone attached, with letters M. B.; also old style French seal pendant, with antique stone, Jupiter, engraved.

$100 REWARD.—NOTICE—IN THE YEAR 1851 OR 1852 Francis P. Doyle is said to have constructed twenty-one (21) tin oblong gas reflectors, with upper reflecting surfaces, for an Englishman or Scotchman, then stopping on Broome street, near Broadway. These reflectors are said to have been lined with glass in sections or panels; one sold and put up in a book or stationery store on the west side of Broadway, near White or Walker street; another in a cigar store on the west side of Broadway, between Howard and Canal streets; another in a little fancy or thread and needle store on the west side of Broadway, about two doors above Broome street; another in a store east side of Broadway, a little south of Fourth street—all prior to the year 1855. Three (3) similar reflectors are said to have been sold by said Doyle about the same time, and put aa, one in a tailor's store on south side of Broome street, near Broadway, near a saloon then known as "Bunch of Grapes;" another in George W. Betts' carpet store, under the St. Nicholas Hotel; two more at Mrs. Wetteschiem's chocolate rooms, 116 Spring street, and three more at the saloon known as "Stanwix Hall." A reward of one hundred dollars ($100) will be paid by the subscribers upon the production of either of said identical reflectors, with information leading to satisfactory proof of its identity and of its sale at or about the time indicated, and seventy-five ($75) dollars reward will be paid for information leading to satisfactory proof of the sale of any of said reflectors at the time indicated.
PETRY BROS. & CO., 295 Pearl street.
SCHMIDLIN & DRISCOLL, 119 Mercer street.
F. P. DOYLE, 237 Centre street.

$100 WILL BE PAID FOR THE DELIVERY OF Package containing $330 70, marked "G. & S. Crawford & Co." G. & S. CRAWFORD & CO. 119 Fulton street.

IF THE PERSON THAT HAS THE UPPER SET of Teeth on gold plate lost at Everett House will leave them with CHARLES P. SHAW, 176 Broadway, $10 reward will be paid and no questions asked.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—THE AMERICAN REGISTER,
the most widely circulated of the American journals published in Europe.
A capital medium for American advertisers addressing themselves to European patronage.
Indispensable to all persons visiting Great Britain and the European Continent.
Subscriptions and advertisements for the AMERICAN REGISTER will be received and single copies of the paper may be obtained at the office of the New York Herald, New York.

A.—GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN.

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT
for the benefit of the
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts. $1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket draws a Gift.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert, authorized by special act of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.
Only 60,000 tickets will be sold, and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts, and have on their backs the Scheme, with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.
At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of
$1,500,000,
divided into $12,000 cash Gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children, and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One grand cash gift		$250,000
One grand cash gift		100,000
One grand cash gift		50,000
One grand cash gift		25,000
One grand cash gift		17,500
10 cash gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 cash gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 cash gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 cash gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 cash gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 cash gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 cash gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 cash gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 cash gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 gifts, all cash, amounting to $1,500,000
The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold, all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the first and second concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; 11 Whole Tickets for $500; 22 half Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets at a time.
The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.
Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library, Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY.—NEXT DRAWING AUGUST 14. Circulars free. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 196 Broadway, New York, room 4.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEfit of the Schools of Frankfort, draws daily. For information send or apply to JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 196 Broadway, room 4.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA; FEW MORE LEFT; DRAWS August 14. German and Kentucky State lotteries. Prizes cashed and information given. Circulars free. 12½ per cent commission allowed. PARKS & CO., Agents and Brokers, 178 Broadway, room 2, opposite Cortlandt street. Private office attached.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT AT OMAHA AUGUST 30, benefit of a grand temple; gifts of $220,555 will be awarded. Tickets $1; 13 for $10. No time to lose now. W. L. DAVIS, 907 Broadway, room 6.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 479—AUGUST 12, 1873.
23, 36, 15, 71, 6, 70, 43, 1, 5, 16, 4, 64, 51, 73.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 480—AUGUST 12, 1873.
10, 9, 39, 62, 27, 75, 41, 20, 30, 4, 38, 14, 8, 55, 28.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 379—AUGUST 12, 1873.
61, 55, 75, 42, 58, 47, 10, 9, 45, 27, 64, 72, 6, 24.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 380—AUGUST 12, 1873.
30, 23, 47, 57, 31, 29, 50, 26, 76, 15, 3, 62, 77, 9, 14.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
Address J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

BANKERS AND BROKERS' OFFICE, 1,207 BROADway, opposite Gilsey House. Drawings of the Havana and Kentucky Lotteries regularly received and filed.

CITY OF HAMBURG LOTTERY.—THE WHOLE TICKet, No. 25,364, which drew the first prize of 12,000 marks on July 17, was sold by me.
Next drawing, August 27 and 28, 1873.
Havana Lottery of Cuba.
One half of ticket No. 1,350, which drew $100,000 on July 12, was sold by me. Next drawing August 14, 1873.
Royal Saxon Government Lottery.
Brunswick Government Lottery.
Prizes cashed and information given.
THEODOR ZSCHOCH,
Post office box 6,080 116 Nassau street, New York.

GRAND TEMPLE GIFT CONCERT AT OMAHA.—$220,550 to be distributed among ticket holders, August 30, 1873. One chance in nine. Positively no postponement. Tickets $1 each, six for $5. B. HEWITT, City Agency, 79 Nassau street, room 6.

H. DULAT WILL CLOSE HIS FANCY MARBLE Work establishment on the 19th inst. and open on the 25th inst. H. DULAT, 316 Mott street, near Bleecker.

HAVANA LOTTERY—NEXT DRAWING, AUGUST 14 German State Lotteries.
Send for circulars. RITTER & CO., box 3,836 Post office, 85 Nassau street, room 4.; branch office 1,017 Third avenue, near Sixtieth street.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE WONDERFUL SUCcess of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine in consumption, wasting, loss of the power of digestion and assimilation has firmly established these remedies in the estimation of the medical profession on both sides of the Atlantic. Imitations of them—made in America, Canada and England—being in reality either saponaceous compounds or pomades, without a trace of the Pancreatic principle, are entirely useless. The efficacy of these preparations, made by Messrs. Savory & Moore, from the first, under the direction of the physician who introduced them, has been and can only be insured by strict adherence to the original formulæ, and the medical profession recognize no other Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine than those thus prepared, the purity and strength of which is guaranteed. See "Reports of the Experience and Opinions of Medical Men on the Value of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine as Remedies in Wasting Diseases." (Churchill & Sons, London.) To be obtained of all the principal chemists in the United States and Canada. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond street, London. Chemists to the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, &c.

IF YOU WISH TO SPECULATE IN STOCKS OR Gold read advertisement in financial column this paper of LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, 74 Broadway, New York.

KUHLMANN & CO., BANKERS, 40 BROADWAY, execute orders for Havana Lottery, wholesale and retail, and cash prizes. Foreign Exchange and Passage Office. Post office box 3,585.

NOTICE, SWILL MEN.—THE CONTRACT FOR THE Swill of the Windsor Hotel to be had on reasonable terms. Apply at store room, corner 46th st. and 5th av.

OFFICIAL DRAWING NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY, for the benefit of the common school and poor fund.
EXTRA CLASS, NO. 193—AUGUST 12, 1873.
24, 47, 29, 21, 6, 39, 53, 4, 8, 62, 56, 46, 54, 19.
NORTH CAROLINA, CLASS NO. 194—AUGUST 12, 1873.
61, 53, 65, 63, 15, 28, 42, 76, 18, 25, 10, 17, 11, 70, 34.
GERKEN & CO., Managers.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers, 234 Greenwich street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
New Scheme out; $525,000 drawn every 17 days, commencing August 30, 1873.

1 prize of	$100,000
1 prize of	50,000
1 prize of	25,000
2 prizes of $10,000	20,000
6 prizes of $5,000	30,000

897 other prizes.
Circulars sent, information given.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street.
Post office box 4,685, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Change of scheme; $525,000 drawn every 17 days, commencing August 30.

One prize of	$100,000
One prize of	50,000
One prize of	25,000
Two prizes of	10,000
Six prizes of	5,000

897 other prizes, amounting to $300,000. Information furnished; orders filled. Circulars sent free on application. Spanish Bank Bills and Governments purchased.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall street.

$589,589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGALized Kentucky Lottery. Royal Havana and Kentucky circulars free. 12½ cents commission allowed. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.—THURSDAY, August 14th, 3 o'clock P. M. Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. John Splan enters br. m. Lady Annie. William Thoms enters b. g. Slippery Dick. Same day, match $500, double team race. Owner enters roan g. Fred Tyler and Mate. Owner enters b. g. Unexpected and Mate. Good day and track.
GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S,
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALL'S,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ALLOWED for trial ON EVERY HORSE sold under warrant.
THIS IS THE ONLY AUCTION Mart in the State having the proper facilities for showing horses on sale, viz., a large driving ring entirely under cover, and plenty of room for examination.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK.
THE ELEGANT, FINE, LARGE, JET black trotting gelding, Morril Chief, sired by Young Morril and bred in the State of Maine; 16 high, 6 years old; a game and extra stylish driver, has shown a trial of 2:56 to wagon; fears nothing; no faults nor vices; fine flowing mane and tail, and warranted sound and kind; sold by order of J. C. Ecker, executor.
FINE NO TOP ROAD Wagon, built by Brewster, of Broome street.
TWO NEW TOP BALTIMORE Express Wagons.
FAST SORREL ROAD MARE, sired by Edward Everett, 15⅛ hands high, 8 years old; very free, pleasant driver; can beat three minutes; is perfectly gentle for lady to drive; is sound, except slightly sore forward, and is warranted kind.
ONE FINE JUMP SEAT Top Wagon.
NEW AND SECOND HAND HARNESS, Horse Clothing, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Halters, &c.
THE WELL KNOWN BEAUTIFUL gray trotting Mare "LE BLOND," sired by General Knox; is 15½ hands high, 7 years old; an elegant, stylish and extra pleasant driver; has trotted on the Mystic track in 2:36¼; is one of the best pole mares in the State, and is warranted sound and kind.
ONE JENNY LIND Top Wagon.
ONE NEW TOP Wagon.
HANDSOME BLACK PONY MARE, 14½ hands high, 6 years old; a fine, prompt and easy driver and extra sharp traveller; is gentle for any one to handle, and is warranted sound and kind.
TOP WAGON, BUILT BY BENSON BROS.
TWO EXTRA FINE BASKET Phaetons.
ONE NO TOP EXPRESS Wagon.
HIGH BRED AND VERY SPEEDY Black Trotting Mare, Clay stock, 15½ high, six years old, a very free, prompt and gamey driver; can trot in 2:50, single or double, and was never handled for speed; is afraid of nothing and is warranted sound and kind.
FIVE FINE YOUNG WORK Horses, the balance of a car load from Illinois.
THE FAST, EXTRA STYLISH bay trotting Gelding "HARRY;" Hambletonian stock, 15½ high, six years old; a very handy and free driver; can trot in three minutes; is gentle for lady to drive and is warranted sound and kind.
THREE NO TOP HALF SPRING Road Wagons.
ALSO SEVERAL OTHER Horses.
FULL DESCRIPTION at sale.
SALES NEVER POSTPONED on account of weather.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
COUPE, BUT LITTLE USED, TRIMMED WITH brown satin.
ROAD WAGON, BUILT BY BREWSTER & CO.
CURTAIN COACH, VERY LIGHT, BUILT BY Brewster.
BASKET PHAETON, WITH RUMBLE SEAT.
FOUR-SEAT BASKET PHAETON.
TOP AND NO TOP PONY PHAETONS.
Top Wagons, from $150 up.
Harness, Saddles, &c., &c.
At the Horse and Carriage Mart of
WILLIAM VAN TASSELL,
110, 112, 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

AT OUR FACTORY, 1,404 BROADWAY, ABOVE Thirty-ninth street.

6-seat Rockaway.	Barouche.
Coupe Rockaway.	Extension Top Victoria.
4-seat Phaeton.	Pony Phaeton, cheap.
Top Buggy.	Road Wagon.
Depot Wagon.	Coupe.

BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.

A VALUABLE HORSE FOR SALE—FOR HALF HIS value; sound and kind; suitable for a lady to drive. S. C. SMITH, 202 William street, Frankfort House.

A.—LIGHT CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS, BOTH new and second hand, city made; Harness, Sheets, Lap Dusters, Whips, &c.; cheapest place in the city. NEW YORK SALES AND CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.

A.—FOR SALE, THE HANDSOME BROWN STALlion Denton Chief, sired by Billy Denton, dam by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk; trotted when 5 years old in 2:45; also the handsomest dapple gray Horse in New York, 16½ hands, 6 years old; both warranted sound and kind. Apply at 45 West Thirtieth street.

AT AUCTION, TO PAY FOR KEEP AND ADvances.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell at auction, in front of No. 722 Broadway, on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., two Canadian Ponies, well trained and gentle, suitable for a circus or private family. Sold without reserve.

AT BARGAINS—VICTORIAS, CABRIOLETS, ROCKaways and seasonable Carriages of every description. Landaulets, Coupes, Harness and several second hand Carriages cheap. STAATS BELL, No. 7 Washington place, near Broadway.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND COACHES, CLARences, Rockaways, Park, Pony and Basket Phaetons; Express, Jagger, Top, Road, Express Carriages, Skeletons, Sulkies. Also a variety of all kinds Harness, Nets, Sheets, at very low prices. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF PHAETONS, Victorias, Buggies, Rockaways, Coupes, Landaus, Landaulets, &c.; several second hand Carriages; low prices and warranted. J. COLYER & CO., Manufacturers, 598 Broadway, and Newark, N. J.

A FINE PAIR BAY HORSES, 16½ HANDS, TROT in three minutes; pair Bays, 16 hands: two Bays, 16½ hands. To be seen at 137 West Thirty-seventh street.

A.—THE BALANCE OF A CARLOAD OF WESTERN Horses for sale cheap, as the owner is going home, at 207 West Nineteenth street.

AT MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 BROADWAY—Family Carriages and Light Wagons, every description, both new and second hand, at greatly reduced prices; two Victorias, light Brett, Dog Cart, Park Phaeton; great bargains. MANUFACTURERS' UNION.

A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE AND A BREWSTER wagon for sale cheap, together or separately, at coal office, 295 Ninth avenue.

BASKET PHAETON—WITH RUMBLE AND STYLISH Pony, with Harness; complete turnout for a lady; for sale cheap. Apply at Elderd's stables, No. 4 West Forty-fifth street.

CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS—ALL STYLES comprising Coaches and Rockaways, Phaetons and Business Wagons, selling off cheap, at Carriage Manufactory and Stables of WITTY & CO., Nevins and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS AND A good paying Business. Can be seen at 763 Sixth avenue, basement, from 8 to 9 A. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH SADDLE HORSE, 15½ hands high, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind; also, no top Wagon, price $100. No. 5 West 13th street.

FOR SALE—A STRONG HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD; sound and kind; with new Truck and Harness; sold for want of use. Apply at 501 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—SEVEN GOOD WORK AND DRIVING Horses, from 5 to 7 years old, 15 to 16½ hands high; also a very fine saddle Mare. Apply at 176 Mercer street, near Bleecker street.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN, ABOUT LEAVING THE city, will dispose of his road establishment, comprising bay Abdallah Mare, five years old; sound, kind and speedy; Harness and ¾ seat high top Buggy, made to order by city makers and but little used; Blankets, &c., complete, at a low price. Can be seen at Hamilton's Stables, No. 132 West Thirty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A GENTLEman's private Road Team, consisting of Gray Messenger Mare and brown Hambletonian Mare, side-bar shifting top Wagon and fine double Harness; have trotted in 2:35 to pole; can show better than 2:50 any time; reasons for sale, owner leaving city. Also fine three-quarter bred black Mare; sold very cheap. Can be seen at GARRISON'S Stables, Forty-seventh st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 6 years, sound, kind and true; would exchange for Pony; also Buggy Wagon cheap, for want of use. 373 West Forty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—ONE SIX-SEAT BAROUCHE; BLUE lining, in good order, cheap. One new Clarence; brown lining; to be sold at a bargain. H. BURR, 203 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SPRING GROCERY WAGON, nearly new; Horse and Harness; the best in New York. To be seen at livery stable No. 54 Lafayette place.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, 15¼ hands high; one pair of Bays, 15½ hands high, and two large work Horses; will be sold cheap. Apply at 917 Dean street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID TRUCK HORSE, 5 YEARS old last Spring, 16 hands high, weighs 1,500 lbs.; must be sold. Call at 154 Jane street at 7 A. M., or 12 M., or at 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, both side bar, city make, with set of Harness, nearly new. Inquire of R. S. WOODBRIDGE, 39 Union square.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HORSE AND BARREL CART, with the Lime Barrel business. Apply for two days to Mrs. FEHEN, 552 West Forty-fifth street.

GREAT REDUCTION.—WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE stock, seasonable styles, Family Carriages and Light Wagons, new and second hand, at greatly reduced prices; large assortment Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, &c. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

HARNESS.—THE CHEAPEST HARNESS STORE IN New York. A good double Truck Harness, $30; a good Grocer's Harness, $30; a good Milkman's Harness, $30; a good Buggy Harness, hand made, $17; a good stable Blanket, $2; also a large assortment of Blankets, Robes, Sheets, Nets, &c. Please call and examine for yourselves. FISHER & OSBORNE, 71 Barclay street, second door from Greenwich street, formerly of Murray street.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, HORSE furnishing goods and carriage equipments of every description, style and grade. No fancy prices.
C. M. MOSEMAN & BROTHER, Manufacturers, 114 Chambers street.

HORSE—HANDSOME DARK BAY, 15.3 HANDS, 7 years old, black points, sound, kind and gentle, for sale at a bargain. Apply at 135 Water street.

ROCKAWAY—NEWLY FITTED UP; COMPLETE order; price $75. 597 Washington avenue, Brooklyn.

SECOND HAND LIGHT DOG CART, SIDE BAR TOP Wagon, Victoria, Landaulette, Road Wagon, jump-seat Buggy, Coupe Rockaway and several other family Carriages and Buggies; low prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SPEED.—THE PROPRIETORS OF WAVERLEY Stable beg to inform their friends and the public that they have the finest Horses, Wagons and Pony Phaetons to let in the city; also a few Stalls to let for gentlemen's road horses, where they will get the finest care. JENKINS & RYAN, 147, 149 and 151 West Thirty-fifth street.

STYLISH BROWN HORSE—YOUNG, SOUND, PERfect every way; 15½ hands; suitable for ladies' use; price $185. Top Wagon, city maker, $125; a sacrifice; owner going abroad. 189 Sixth avenue.

TOP BUGGY.—WANTED, A LIGHT TOP BUGGY Wagon, made by some known city maker, but little used and in good order; any one having such a one to dispose of will state where to be seen, by whom made, the style and lowest cash price, for two days, CHARLES, box 208 Herald office.

WAGONS, CHEAP.—3 EXPRESS, 2 GROCERY, 1 Platform Spring, 1 Business, 1 Delivery Wagon, 1 no top Buggy, at 226 Spring street.

WANTED—A FAMILY HORSE, NOT LESS THAN 15¼ hands, sound and kind; also a four-seated Phaeton or Wagon, with top, Harness, &c. Address A. B. A., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED TO TRADE—A DIAMOND RING, COST $150, for a Horse or Road Wagon. Address FRANKLIN, 136 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE FOR Basket Phaeton, one one-seat Park Phaeton. Apply at 102 Pearl street.

$150.—PONY-MADE BAY HORSE, 8 YEARS, 15¼ hands; fine roadster, gentle for lady. Brown, 9 years, 16 hands, $125. Both sound and kind. 216 West Thirty-first street.

$175.—HORSE AND WAGON, SEPARATELY OR together, with or without tobacco route; horse suitable for light work or carriage. H. WATTS, 137 avenue D and Tenth street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ATTENTION!

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY,
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING,
FULTON, NASSAU AND ANN STREETS,
ELEGANT OFFICES AND LARGE VAULTS TO RENT, IN THE ABOVE
FIREPROOF, WELL LOCATED BUILDING, BEING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE
CITY HALL, THE COURTS, THE POST OFFICE, &C., &C.
OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR LAWYERS, BROKERS, BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &C., &C., CAN BE HAD, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, OF ANY DESIRED SIZE, FROM 10X12 FEET TO 26X67 FEET, AT $300, $400, $500 AND UPWARD TO $12,000, ACCORDING TO SIZE AND LOCATION.
THE ABOVE BUILDING IS
COMPLETELY FIREPROOF,
READY FOR OCCUPANCY,
HEATED BY STEAM AND HAS TWO FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATORS AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

RENT OF SMALL OFFICES.

Size.	2d Story.	3d Story.	4th Story.	5th Story.
19.10x23.6	$2,000	$1,800	$1,500	$1,000
16x24.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	800
14.6x25.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	800
17x26.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	800
10x18	600	400	350	300
10x12.6	500	400	350	300
19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
10x12.6	500	400	350	300
19.10x23	1,800	1,600	1,200	1,000
14.6x23	1,500	1,250	1,000	800
14.6x23	1,500	1,250	1,000	800
17x23	1,500	1,250	1,000	800
10x16	500	400	350	300

INQUIRIES TO BE MADE OF
HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

A.—THE CHEAPEST FLOORS TO LET ON BROADWAY. FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS. 438 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY BASEMENT, CORNER OF TWELFTH street, 826. Inquire of DEVLIN, on premises.

DRY GOODS AND SILK HOUSES.—TO LEASE, THE elegant Store of Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., corner Broadway and Prince street.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

NEW SITELY HOTEL TO LEASE—FACING BROADway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House; over 100 suits of rooms; also stores and large restaurant under same. 25 and 27 Third avenue.

STEAM POWER, WITH FLOORS, 25X30, 25X60 AND 25x105, to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the ENGINEER, 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

TO LET.—THE CARPENTER'S SHOP, CORNER OF Seventy-seventh street and Second avenue, will be let low for any suitable business. Inquire at 242 East Seventy-seventh street.

TO LET—TWO STORES AND BASEMENT, ON TWENtieth street, opposite Lord & Taylor's, well adapted for tailor, milliners or fancy goods. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West Twenty-third street (Fifth Avenue Hotel).

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL FIRST FLOOR, GOOD BUSIness place, in 25 East Houston street, near Broadway. Inquire of housekeeper.

TO LET—THE NEW BUILDING 368 EIGHTH AVEnue, Store and Dwelling; store will have a very handsome front, and be ready for occupation in a few days; dwelling part seven rooms; each floor very convenient. Particulars with H. V. MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—NEW FIVE STORY IRON FRONT BUILDing, 764 Broadway, near Ninth street; entire or will divide; possession in September. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 51 Lispenard street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—FIRST FLOOR of No. 11 College place, corner Murray street, 25 feet by 50, suitable for any light business or offices. Apply in basement.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—FIRST FLOOR of a house sixty feet of Sixth avenue, near Booth's Theatre; has been occupied for dressmaking for the past twelve years; rent $35 per month; reference required. Inquire at 104 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE LOTS ON 104TH street and First avenue, enclosed in high fence, with one story factory building, 25 by 50; large stable and shed. THEO. MARTINE, 133 Nassau street.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LOFTS IN BUILDING, 50X60 feet and 50x24 feet, with 25 to 30 horse power steam. Apply to GEO. H. BELDEN, 120 and 122 Wooster street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FIRST CLASS HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House to let.—Fully and elegantly furnished, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, below Twenty-third street; $250 per month, to private family only.
PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 16 ROOMS, TO rent: first class location; occupied by a physician, and family will take Board as part payment for rent. Address BOSTON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue; a perfect gem; others in good locations; rents reasonable.
COLES & RYDER, 1,292 Broadway.

A 3 STORY AND BASEMENT, IN EXCELLENT ORder; 116 Twenty-second street, near Fourth avenue, with parlor mirrors and gas fixtures; 13 rooms; rent $2,000.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House to let, near Fifth avenue; Furniture for sale; rent low; about $5,000 required. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West Twenty-third st., under Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP, HANDSOMELY furnished; Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; rent $250 per month. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, ON TWELFTH street, near Fifth avenue, to rent; part taken in board of lady and daughter. Address F. H., box 121 Herald office.

A FULLY FURNISHED, MEDIUM SIZED FOUR story House, Thirty-first street, near Fourth avenue; rent $250 per month. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A SMALL HOTEL TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, near Madison square. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West Twenty-third street, under Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEAT COTTAGE AND FLOORS TO LET, CHEAP, Ninth Ward.—Cottage in perfect order and good neighborhood, $50 per month; two second Floors, with American people, $22 50 and $32 50 each. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

TO LET—AT NO. 224 WEST TWENTY-SECOND street, in a strictly private house, two fine Rooms, furnished, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO PRIVATE FAMILY, large stone House 23 East Twenty second street; 34 feet front; newly frescoed and painted; kitchen and laundry separate. Apply from 9 to 11, or 2 to 5.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON avenue, Harlem; everything new, including bedding, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.; rent moderate; possession immediately. Apply to BERRIAN & SPEER, corner 125th street and Third avenue.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—FOR WINTER, THE LARGE Mansion and stable northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street; can be had without the stable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street, Branch.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House to let unfurnished, Thirty-second street, near Broadway, 22½ feet front, at $2,300 per year.
PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

AN ELEGANT MANSION TO LET—23 ROOMS, ALL modern improvements; locality of house strictly first class, near Grand Central depot and Third avenue; a private family having put improvements and repairs to the amount of $4,000, rents at $600 per year; will give it at same rate to parties who would buy Furniture, &c., worth $3,000. Address SALE, station H.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—LARGE FURNISHED OR unfurnished House, successful five years for boarders; whole or part; all improvements; 20 rooms; few doors west of Broadway; immediate possession. Owner 563 Seventh avenue.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, IN TWENTY-SECOND street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, a choice three story House, suitable for a small private family; rent $1,800. HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT PRIvate House, No. 335 West Twenty-seventh street; all newly painted. Inquire at 333 West Twenty-seventh st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone front House 322 West Fourteenth street; is being put in order; rent $2,000; new gas and Croton fixtures throughout. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 696 Broadway, northeast corner of Fourth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

ARRANGEMENTS OFFERED THE PRESENT WEEK to secure for the Winter two choice single furnished Rooms; two elegant Suits, first and second floors; close to Broadway. 36 East Twelfth street.

A LADY HAS A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a private family, where a pleasant home can be enjoyed. Call at No. 689 Sixth avenue. Ring bell No. 1.

A.—326 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECond avenue.—To let, furnished, large front and back Room, second floor, for $6 and $7 a week. Water and closets in each room.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET BACK PARLOR fully furnished to a gentleman and wife, without Board, or will serve meals as required; location near Central Park. Address OLNEY, box 160 Herald office.

A.—TO LET, A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE, OR will rent part; rent moderate to a responsible party. Apply at 120 West Forty-fifth street.

A SITTING ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET—WITH every convenience for housekeeping, at $6 per week. 419 West Thirtieth street, near Ninth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE HOUSE FOR gentlemen; $10 per month; gas and bath; convenient to all parts of the city. 11 and 17 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue, near Twelfth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR HOUSEKEEPing—Large and small; also a front hall Bedroom, with or without Board. Call for one week at 238 Eighth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, AT 38 EAST Twenty-sixth street, near Madison avenue.

FURNISHED.—TO LET, NEAR ENTRANCE TO Central Park, a French Flat, 9 rooms. Furniture, complete and almost new, for sale low, on account of owner's departure. Address B., box 4,768 New York Post office.

IN A QUIET, PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR HOUSEKEEPing or otherwise, a neatly furnished Suit of Rooms on second floor; rent moderate; convenient to cars and elevated railroad. 405 West Thirtieth street.

SPLENDID PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED, with kitchen to cook, wash and iron; also Rooms, from $5 to $10 per week, for housekeeping; house four story, with all improvements; splendid location. 308 West Fourteenth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, ON FIRST floor, to one or two gentlemen; also hall Bedroom; family private; terms moderate. Inquire at 153 West Forty-second street, corner of Seventh avenue.

5TH AVENUE, 164, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Furnished Rooms to let, singly or en suite, front and back; baths on each floor; references. Apply to Mr. LAWRENCE.

$5.50.—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH EVERYthing needful for housekeeping; hot and cold water in rooms, bath, good washing arrangements, well located, first from Broadway. 222 Fifty-second street.

14 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Apartments, single or in suits, can now be secured for the Winter, to first class parties only.

55 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND FLOOR.—Newly furnished, to let, suitable for a party of gentlemen; table d'hote at 6:30; breakfast at discretion. Inquire for Miss FANNY KAUFMAN.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let, to respectable, small families.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, BELOW FIFTY-seventh street, some of the best French Flats in the city; eight, nine and ten large Rooms; janitor and elevator; also, small Floors and Suits of three and four Rooms. Office, 999 Sixth avenue.

A HANDSOME FLOOR OF 6 ROOMS, ALL IN GOOD order, situated in a first class location, with nice yard; Thirty-fourth street cars pass the door; rent only $27, at No. 9 Morris place, 532 West Forty-second street.

A NICE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT TO LET—Ninth ward, with American people; all improvements; $37 50; Second Floor, do. do., $22 50; a cosey Cottage, in perfect order, $50 per month. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED, WITH all improvements, in fine condition; cheap rent; nice house. 442 West Thirty-fifth street. Ring No. 2 bell for housekeeper.

FLATS, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS—8 to 10 rooms, $35 to $75 a month; excellent location, within five minutes' walk of Park. Apply at 1,037 Third avenue.

LARGE, BEAUTIFUL, COOL ROOM, FURNISHED richly, for gentlemen; Summer prices; no boarders; first class house and location; all conveniences. 21 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE 73 BEDFORD street; hot and cold water bath. Possession September 1.

TO LET—THE NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH Flats No. 312 to 326 East Seventy-ninth street; every convenience; rents moderate; beautiful location; wide street; convenient to down town boats; 20 minutes to Peck slip. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN FAMILY (ADULTS), front Room and Bedroom on second floor, and front Basement in cottage house. 62 East Eighty-sixth street, near Madison avenue.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, ON THE FRENCH PLAN; 8 rooms each and cellar; rooms all light; modern improvements; location unexceptionable.
R. M. BRUNDAGE, Sixth av., corner Thirty-eighth st.

TO LET—THE FOURTH FLOOR, IN 247 WEST Forty-ninth street; 8 rooms, all lighted and ventilated, with all modern improvements; dumb waiter to the top of the house. Apply to owner, 239 West Forty-ninth st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A LARGE, airy front Room, everything new, with bath and gas. Call at 104 West Thirty-first street.

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ON THIRD floor; water, gas (separate meters), bath; to a small family; rent reasonable. Can be seen at 109 Leroy street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE during the week ending Saturday, August 16, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 7 A. M. and 12 M.; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 9 A. M. and 12 M. THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY ORganize companies, make investments in mercantile, mining, manufacturing and other pursuits for capitalists; various amounts always for investment. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY, 112 and 114 Broadway.

A WELL ESTABLISHED AND PAYING STATIONery Business for sale, in a large town near the city; satisfactory reasons for selling; price $10,000; will exchange for Real Estate in city or Brooklyn.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., 93 Broadway.

A PRACTICAL TAILOR, ESTABLISHED IN BUSIness in a city on the Hudson River, would like an intelligent man, either a tailor or one having knowledge of cloths preferred, with capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, as partner. For further particulars call at L. K. SMITH & CO.'S, 252 Canal street, for three days.

BUSINESS WANTED.—HAVE OFFICE AND STORE down town; agency of salable goods or other connection where capital, credit and mercantile experience can be profitably employed is wanted; answers must give full particulars. Address, for ten days, WOODSTOCK, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN ONE of the most useful and important patents for the manufacture of Gas. Can be sold to every Gas Company in the United States. Address Post office box 2,536, Philadelphia, Pa.

PROFITABLE OPENING FOR A GENTLEMAN WITH $3,000, in an exceptionably good enterprise, where $50,000 a year, net profit, may easily be made under his own management. Address MANAGEMENT, Herald Uptown Branch office.

SPLENDID OPENING FOR MACHINIST WITH ABOUT $4,000 capital.—An old-established business for sale, which will bear strict investigation; profits large and sure; will be sold at a fair valuation, as the owner desires to go to California; no agents need apply. Address MACHINIST, box 189 Herald office.

TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS AND wholesale houses.—An old-established English house (both wholesale and retail) in Barcelona, having travellers visiting all parts of Spain, offers its services across the Atlantic for the sale and active representation of American goods and manufactures. Reference in New York to Messrs. Gomez & Monjo. Address by letter, post paid, MONTAGUE PUJAL & CO., 18 Calle de la Libertad, Barcelona, Spain. Note.—To save time, price lists, and if possible, samples of goods, with full particulars, should accompany all communications.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF A Plumbing Establishment on the best avenue, established 14 years; rent low. MIX & ELLIOTT, Fourth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000 to $10,000, for the manufacture of a new and valuable patent in furniture ware. Apply to L. SILVERMAN, No. 73 East Broadway, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 13 and 14.

WANTED—A FACTORY BUSINESS, IN NEW York or next environs (its real value amounts to the sum of $6,000 to $8,000), for two brothers who will take possession of the same without other copartnership; a house, with garden, in the neighborhood of New York, can be given in counter-payment. Address FACTORY, Herald office.

WANTED—A VERY ENERGETIC MAN IN A FINE paying manufacturing business, who has $5,000 to invest; to the right man a good offer will be made.
CLARK, 111 Broadway, basement, room C.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $1,000; ONE that is willing to work, in a produce and provision business established over 30 years. Apply at 293 Broadway, room 3.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE TRUCKING BUSIness; one that understands the business; capital $500. Inquire at 131 Bank street.

WE OFFER AN INVESTMENT REQUIRING A CASH capital of from $100 to $500, guaranteeing $10 per day for every $100 invested. UNITED PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, 393 Broadway, office 4.

20 PER CENT ON INVESTMENT AND YEARLY INcrease.—One-eighth share of Stafford Forge Cranberry Plantation, consisting of 186 acres, for sale; near the shore and railroad, in New Jersey; splendid new houses and outhouses. Apply to Dr. NAGLE, 35 Lafayette place. Brokerage allowed.

$100 CASH IS OFFERED FOR A PERMANENT position by an entry and corresponding clerk at present employed. Address FIDELITY, Herald office.

$100.—FOR $100 IN CASH WE WILL FIT OUT and start any sober, industrious young man in a genteel business, where he can clear $250 per month in any part of the United States. Apply to E. S. and J. TORREY & CO., 164 and 166 Fulton street, New York, from 10 to 4.

$500 WILL PURCHASE A RETIRING PARTNER'S interest in an established cash business, paying $500 monthly; goods on hand, $1,000; no bonus. 335 Broadway, room 20.

$1,000 TO $1,500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A strictly cash business that will pay $10,000 in ninety days. 29 Broadway, room D, third floor, back, after 10 o'clock.

$4,000 OR $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, ACTIVE preferred, in a good paying, established business; a Quarter interest for sale. Address O. C., Herald office.

$5,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED—IN A in an established staple manufacturing business; good profit; references. Principals only address L. M., box 120 Herald office.

$10,000.—I DESIRE A PARTNER WITH SAID amount; business, introduction of proved new machinery; profits large; field extensive. D. W. DE FOREST, office J. H. Thompson, 83 Front street.

$25,000.—WANTED—ONE OR MORE ENTERprising capitalists to join the advertiser in the manufacture and introduction of a patented monopoly in great demand; the business is unquestionably safe and permanent; profits large—at least 100 per cent. on capital; investigation courted. Apply at the office of MERRITT BROTHERS, 75 John street.

$30,000.—FOR SALE FOR CASH OR EXchange for Real Estate, an importer's stock of German, French and Scotch Goods. Address F. G. S., Herald office.

DRY GOODS.

A.—NOTICE.—IT WILL PAY YOU WELL TO GO TO R. H. MACY & CO.'S every day. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 BROADWAY, near Twentieth street, Paris and Berlin FASHIONS IMPORTED DIRECT in paper patterns, now ready. CLOTH MODEL with each pattern. Send stamp for catalogue. Patterns fitted to the form WARRENTED perfect.

BATHING SUITS.

Gauze Merino Underwear,
Trouser-fitting Drawers,
Lisle Thread Underwear,
Fancy Hosiery,
all at reduced prices.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION IN MATHEmatics, Latin and music, at $2 per hour. Address Miss M., box 201 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH THE ENGLISH branches and Latin would like a situation as teacher in a family; moderate salary accepted. Address box 521 Post office, Morristown, N. J.

A LADY RESIDING IN A HEALTHY PART OF New Jersey wil Board a few select children; home comforts, with instruction in English; terms $18 per month; highest references. Address Mrs. E. J., Herald Uptown Branch office.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators. No vacation.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES TO ENgage for a permanent situation; English, German, drawing, &c., and especially music, being an excellent performer and successful tutor. Address EDUCATION H., box 120 Herald office.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT IN English branches and music desires an engagement with a private family as visiting or resident teacher; young children preferred. Address L. L., care of Wm. A. Rowland, Box 555 Post-office.

GIRARD INSITUTE—SELECT FRENCH AND ENGlish Day and Boarding School, 35 East Sixty-second street, near the Central Park, will reopen September 15. Send for a prospectus.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

WANTED—A GERMAN GOVERNESS WELL versed in the English and German languages to go to Savannah for the Winter; none need apply except those that can come well recommended. Address A. B. G., Arlington House.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Flushing, N. Y.—Studies will be resumed first Monday in September; board and tuition semi-annually, $120. For further particulars apply at the institute.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF PROBATE—THE principal registry.

In the Goods of James Nolan, Supposed Deceased Intestate.—Whereas James Nolan, formerly of Nassau street, in the city of Dublin, in Ireland, emigrated to the United States of America in or about the year 1853, and from that year down to the year 1861 resided at, among other places in said States, the places following, viz., Lauderdale Springs, Lauderdale county; Rocky Mount, Kemper county, and De Kalb, Kemper county, all in the State of Mississippi. And whereas the said James Nolan has not been heard of since the month of January, 1861, and is supposed to have died in that year at De Kalb aforesaid, unmarried, intestate and without lawful issue; now this is to give notice to the said James Nolan (if living) and to his wife and children (if any) that application has been made by Mathew Reigh, of Ballybough Bridge, in the county of Dublin, merchant, the administrator of Belinda Reigh, otherwise Nolan, as the sister and sole next of kin of the said James Nolan (as is supposed) for a grant of administration of the effects of the said James Nolan, as of a deceased intestate, and that any person interested in the estate of the said James Nolan may appear in the Court of Probate in Ireland, personally or by proctor or solicitor, on or before the 1st day of November next, and show cause why such grant of administration should not be made to said Mathew Reigh.
Dated this 17th day of May, 1873.
D'ALTON & SMITH,
Solicitors for said Mathew Reigh,
11 Stephen's Green, Dublin.
To JAMES NOLAN, formerly of Nassau street, Dublin, and lately of Rocky Mount and De Kalb, Kemper county, Mississippi, and to the wife and children (if any) of the said James Nolan.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
The steamers of this line will sail from pier 18 East River, as follows:—
ARRAGON, Western..........Wednesday, August 27
LAPLAND, Jones..........Wednesday, September 3
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30, currency; Excursion Tickets, $120. Apply to agents, 70 South street. E. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For Southampton and Bremen.—The steamship HANSA, Captain B. Sanders, will sail on Wednesday, August 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship WESER, Captain W. Willingerod, on Saturday, August 16.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin..........$120
Second Cabin..........72
Steerage..........30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain W. Stahl, will sail on Thursday, August 14, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.
The HAMMONIA will sail August 21.

INMAN LINE,
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, August 16, noon
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Thursday, August 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, August 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, August 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, August 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, September 4, 2 P. M.,
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
Steerage, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage, at 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia; M. S. CREAGH, 102 State street, Boston; F. C. BROWN, 32 South Clark, corner Lake st., Chicago; WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from pier 20 North River, New York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EUROPA.....Wed., Aug. 13 INDIA..........Sat., Aug. 30
ANGLIA..........Sat., Aug. 16 ITALIA..........Wed., Sept. 3
TRINACRIA..Wed., Aug. 20 AUSTRALIA...Sat., Sept. 6
CALIFORNIA..Sat., Aug. 23 OLYMPIA.....Wed., Sept. 10
CALEDONIA..Wed., Aug. 27 VICTORIA......Sat., Sept. 13
The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin staterooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.
RATES OF PASSAGE
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins..........	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—
PEREIRE, Daure..........Saturday, August 23
ST. LAURENT, Roussan..........Saturday, September 6
EUROPE, Lemarie..........Saturday, September 20
VILLE DU HAVRE, Surmont..........Saturday, October 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (INCLUDING WINE) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 lat., or nothing to the north of 43.
On the Homeward Passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 lat., or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
FROM NEW YORK.
*CUBA...W'sday, August 13 SAMARIA...Sa'day, Aug. 16
*SCOTIA..W'sday, August 20 ABYSSINIA.Sa'day, Aug. 23
*ALGERIA.W'sday, Aug. 27 BATAVIA...Sa'day, Aug. 30
*RUSSIA...W'sday, Sept. 3 CALABRIA.Sa'day, Sept. 6
*JAVA......W'sday, Sept. 10 PARTHIA..Sa'day, Sept. 13
and every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
or to P. H. DU VERNET, Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on Wednesday, August 13, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New and full-powered steamships,
sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........August 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC..........August 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........August 30, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........September 6, at 3 P. M.
—From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardess accompany the steamer.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates—$32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line pier, Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:—
ALABAMA..........Saturday, August 23
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, September 3
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, September 17
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, October 1
and every alternate Wednesday thereafter taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.
Drafts for £1 or upwards.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool.
Fortnightly to London direct.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, Thomas..........Saturday, August 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, August 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, Webster..........Saturday, August 30, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, September 6, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner..........Thursday, August 14, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London at the lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON AND ALL other points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first class steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad wharf, Jersey City, as follows:—
PEMBROKE..........August 23
GLAMORGAN..........September 13
First cabin passage, $75 and $85, currency; second cabin, $55, currency; steerage, $33, currency. Prepaid Steerage Certificates from Cardiff $33, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars apply to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
17 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WYOMING, Morgan..........August 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Guard..........August 20, 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin Passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP WYOMING, sailing August 13, will carry a limited number of second cabin passengers at $50 currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

COOK'S TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.—SECOND PERsonally conducted party will sail from San Francisco October 15 next; travelling and hotel expenses included, $1,575, gold.
Cook's Autumnal Tours to Egypt, Palestine, &c., and return; hotel and travelling expenses included, for 91 days, $440, gold.
Cook's eighth personally conducted party to Vienna, Italy, &c., returning by Messina, Palermo, Gibraltar and Cadiz, will sail from New York September 13; hotel and travelling expenses, 93 days, for $500, gold.
Cook's tourist tickets enable individuals to travel independent of large parties, and by any train, boat, or diligence, and at any time.
Cook's American tours, combining the Northern and Western Lakes, White Mountains, Hudson River, Long Island Sound, mountains and springs of Virginia, Niagara Falls, &c.
Cook's Excursionist for August gives full particulars as to fares and expenses of all the above tours, 10 cents, by mail, post paid. COOK, SON & JENKINS,
265 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED BY A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ISAAC BELL, Blakeman commander for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Thursday, August 14, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets to all points. Accommodation unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE to CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, via Panama, carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight to Aspinwall, Panama, Santa Martha, Greytown, and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chili.
August 20—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Seabury, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Captain Nolen; leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New York connect with the company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. The steamship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on August 23, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco September 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street.
GEORGE H. BRADBURY, President.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River (foot of Cedar street), for Havana direct, as follows:—
MORRO CASTLE..........August 12
COLUMBIA..........August 19
WILMINGTON..........August 26
For freight and passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
Progreso and Vera Cruz.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.,
EVERY THURSDAY.
CLEOPATRA (Havana only)..........Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO (Havana and Mexico), Sat., Noon, Aug. 16
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana only)..........Aug. 21
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Mail line for West Indies, Havana and Spanish Main. The steamers are appointed to sail from pier 12 North River for Turks Island and Jamaica.
ATLAS (new)..........August 7
For Port au Prince, Savanilla and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, 9th August. For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, 56 Wall and 59 Pine street.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT Key West, carrying the United States mail.—Steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain McCreery, will leave pier 20 East River, Saturday, August 16, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or
W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
The steamship
MISSISSIPPI,
Captain M. B. Crowell,
from pier 36 North River (foot of North Moore street), on Saturday, August 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, pier 36 North River.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Saturday, August 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, August 16, 1873, at 3 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aransas wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.—The MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, pier 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY line boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:30 A. M., and Twenty-third street, north of Erie ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—PASSAGE, $1 50.—THE elegant steamboats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave pier 49 North River, foot of Leroy street, daily (Saturdays excepted), at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New York Central and Troy and Boston railroads for all points North, East and West. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—STEAMER METAMORA leaves daily Eighth street, East River, at 9:00 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; pier 27 East River at 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Martin's pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Special Notice to Passengers.
There will be no steamer sailing to Portland, Me., direct Thursday, August 14, 1873. Franconia and Chesapeake will sail on regular days next week.
J. F. AMES, Agent, pier 38 East River.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON,
via Newport and Fall River.
The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays included), at 5 P. M. Hall's Band is engaged for the season. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE STEAMboat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from pier 37, East River, at 3:30, and foot of Thirty-third street at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE NEW steamer AMERICUS leaves daily at foot of Market street at 3:15, and Thirty-third street at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

HARLEM STEAMBOAT NOTICE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
Commenced May 12, 1873.
Harlem boats leave Peck slip (pier 24 East River) for Harlem every half hour, from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., excepting 11 A. M., 12:30 and 2 P. M., landing at Eleventh, Eighty-fourth, Astoria, 109th and 120th streets. N. B.—See time table where boats land. This is the only line connecting with regular boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge. J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.
Sunday boats leave Peck slip at 10 A. M. and every 45 minutes thereafter, landing at Eleventh street, Twenty-third street and Astoria.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE offer extraordinary inducements to excursion parties for the great watering place of America, Long Branch.
The attention of churches, societies, clubs, picnic parties, &c., is called to the following schedule of reduced rates:—
Parties of 50 and less than 100, $1 50 round trip.
Parties of 100 and less than 200, $1 25 round trip.
Parties of 200 and over, only $1 round trip.
The East End Hotel,
under the management of Mr. Gus. Fuller, with its beautiful lawns, croquet, base ball and other pleasure grounds for the free use of excursionists, as well as for the reception of permanent and transient guests.
Rooms and meals at liberal rates.
It is the most desirable location on the beach. For information apply at the Company's office, 30 Broad street; 9 Astor House, pier 28 North River, foot Murray street and at the general office, Long Branch.
JOHN F. COLE, General Freight and Passenger Agent.
M. W. SERAT, Superintendent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SAG Harbor and New Suffolk.
Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER,
Captain G. C. GIBBS,
will leave pier 16 East River, foot of Wall street, at 5 P. M.,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
returning
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Leaving Sag Harbor at 4 P. M.
Leaving Shelter Island at 5 P. M.
Leaving Greenport at 5:30 P. M.
Leaving Orient at 6:30 P. M.
The J. B. SCHUYLER will leave Sag Harbor for New Suffolk every Monday morning at 7 o'clock and return.
Fare to either port, $1.
JOSEPH T. HOWLAND, Office 66 South street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 9:30 A. M., 3:20 and 9 P. M., Sunday 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. Railroad at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:30, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.
For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30, P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 5 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 6:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:32 P. M., daily 5:22, 10:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M., daily except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via Pennsylvania Air Line, 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sunday 6:40 A. M., and, via P. W. and B. R. R., 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 5:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526, 435, 271 and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. Emigrant Ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT—DAILY EXCURsions to the seashore.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Christopher street, North River, at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M., Franklin street at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; pier No. 6 North River at 9:35, 12:30, 3:30.

SARATOGA—DIRECT ROUTE. FARE $2 75 THROUGH, via Citizens line, elegant steamboats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., from pier 49 N. R., foot of Leroy street. Excursion tickets Saratoga and return in 25 days, $5.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

STONINGTON LINE TO BOSTON.
Day Boat.
The new steamer RHODE ISLAND, the fastest and most magnificent steamer afloat, leaves Twenty-third street pier, East River, daily at 2:30 P. M. Direct connection with express trains for Narragansett pier, Providence and Boston. Best route to White Mountains. Splendid excursion. Take the RHODE ISLAND, remain on board, and be back to the city at 7 A. M. the next morning.
Steamer SYLVAN GLEN leaves Peck slip at 2:10 P. M. and connects with the RHODE ISLAND.

EXCURSIONS.

ANNUAL MOONLIGHT HOP AT THE PAVILION Hotel, Fort Lee, N. J., on Tuesday Evening, August 12th, 1873. The steamboat PLEASANT VALLEY leaves foot of Spring street at seven o'clock P. M.
JOHN J. McCABE, Proprietor.

A GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION
to Rockaway Beach,
THURSDAY, August 14.
The new and splendid steamer
SHADY SIDE
leaves Mott Haven at 8:30; 119th street, 8:35; Astoria, 8:45; Eighty-fourth street, Yorkville, 9; Eighth street, 9:15; Fulton slip, 9:30; and, returning, leaves Rockaway at 4 P. M. Music by Wallace. Tickets, $1; children, 50c.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Proprietor.

A GRAND OCEAN EXCURSION TO THE FISHING Banks, giving a fine view of harbor and fortifications. The new, fast and elegant saloon steamer TWILIGHT will make daily excursions (Saturdays excepted); leave 8th st., E. R., at 7; Peck slip, 7:30; 23d st., N. R., 8; Christopher st., 8:30, and pier 6, 9. Dinner, refreshments, bait and lines on board. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50c. Good music.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA AND High Bridge.
Summer arrangements.
Steamboats MORRISANIA and HARLEM will leave
Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:10 P. M.
Fulton slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20 and 7:05 P. M., landing at Eighth street.
All boats connect with the steamer CATLIN, for High Bridge. C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring street at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10 and 7 P. M., landing at Twenty-third street ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring street 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2 and 2:30 P. M., landing at Twenty-third street. Fare 15 cents.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND OPEN TO VISITORS.—THE new and elegant steam yacht GOVERNOR'S ISLAND leaves Custom House pier, at the Battery, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M., every hour daily (Sundays included), for Governor's Island.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA Island.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison street, pier No. 34, every morning (Fridays excepted) at 8 o'clock; Twenty-third street at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock, Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive in New York at 5:30. N. B.—During camp meeting, which commences August 5, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave every morning at 8 o'clock.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
FIFTH POPULAR
SUNDAY EXCURSION
OF THE
FLOATING PALACE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
LEAVING PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY STREET,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1873,
AT 9:40 A. M.,
STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH,
THENCE
OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.
A TRIP TO SEA ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE PLYMOUTH ROCK IS A LUXURY INDEED,
AND CANNOT OFTEN BE INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHTSHIPS, &C., AND AS THIS FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN OUR SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &C.,
THE PICTURE IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE PLYMOUTH RESTAURANT OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

TO CHARTER—A SCHOONER YACHT ABOUT 50 feet long; will accommodate ten persons; has an experienced sailing master; will hire her by the day or week cheap. Apply at 77 Bleecker street.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Republic and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Eaglewood, Excelsior Park and Wawepex Grove. Office 334 West street, opposite Christopher ferry. H. G. CROSSETT.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

A.—FIRST CLASS CHEAP LOTS.
5th av., corner 91st st., high ground..........5 Lots.
Madison av., corner 58th st., all excavated..........5 Lots.
8th av., Central Park, corner 102d st..........4 Lots.
Morning Side Park (east side), 117th st..........4 Lots.
Grand Boulevard, 81st st., well located..........1 Lot.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street.

A.—FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS AT LOWEST rates—295, 614 and 785 5th av.; 18 to 24 East and 8 West 57th st.; 22 and 26 West and 19 and 21 East 56th st.; 17 and 19 East and 9 West 53d st.; 13 and 14 East 48th st.; 299 (corner) and 322 Madison av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street.

A.—EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET, MIDWAY BETWEEN Central Park and Boulevard, a three story Dwelling House, 12 rooms, with carriage house, stable, &c.; 10 lots of ground; fruit and ornamental trees; vegetable garden; street graded; Croton water and gas in house; within three minutes' walk of city cars and three-quarters of an hour from Wall street via Elevated Railroad; rent low to a good tenant.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—MUCH BELOW ORIGINAL COST, A three story brown stone Residence, near the Park.
FRANCIS CRAWFORD,
Bank Building, Third avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—THE BEST HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Fourth ward, 33 Oliver street, corner of Madison; price $30,000. Apply to D. NELSON, 177 Degraw street, Brooklyn.

East Side.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD AT once.—A brown stone French flat House, in East Seventy-sixth street. Call and get particulars of JOHN DAVIS, No. 9 Park row.

AT PRIVATE SALE—THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT and first class Houses:—Nos. 14 and 16 East Forty-eighth street; Nos. 18 to 24 East Fifty-seventh street; No. 8 West Fifty-seventh street; Nos. 17 and 19 East Fifty-third street; Madison avenue, southwest corner Fifty-seventh st; No. 137 Madison avenue; also several on Fifth avenue. Further particulars of these and other Houses upon application at the office. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street and 35 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT PROPERTY 50X60X100; rents for $6,200; price $48,000; in splendid order; terms easy. HOLMES BROTHERS,
46 and 48 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE AND TENEMENT Property, in Franklin street, near Centre; price $25,000; rent $3,000; 70 per cent may remain on mortgage five years. D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre street.

West Side.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone private House, on Forty-ninth street, near Broadway, with all the latest improvements, with furniture if desired. Apply to owner, 232 West Forty-ninth st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE,
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAY FROM 3 TILL 9 P. M.
CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT,
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—THREE BEAUTIFUL Lots, on Kelly avenue, near Flushing, L. I.; owner leaving the city. Inquire at 127 Bleecker street, furniture store, for J. F. BURNS.

$1,000 CASH AND BALANCE IN EASY PAYments, for brown stone front House, in Brooklyn. Inquire at 44 Court street, Brooklyn, room 51.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 150 East Fifty-fifth street, for sale; also eight Lots on Central avenue, Westchester, or would exchange the whole for House up town, between Lexington and Madison avenues. Apply at or address No. 139 East Seventy first street.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON BROADWAY.—TO LET, IMmediate possession, a Cottage; 8 rooms; nice grounds, river view; rent $600 per year. S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-eighth street.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE RIVER BANK, A SHORT distance from the depot.—To let, a brick House, furnished complete, 12 rooms; two acres in lawn and garden; rent, per year, $1,200.
S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

AT TARRYTOWN, A CHOICE PLACE TO LET, IMmediate possession—A new French slate roof House; all modern improvements; furniture all new; nice grounds, stable, &c.; river view; rent, $1,800 per year.
S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

CENTRAL MORRISANIA.—TO LET, FOR THREE months or until April, an elegantly furnished Cottage; gas, fine grounds and lawns, plenty of shade and fruit, garden planted; house and grounds in perfect order; price moderate. Inquire at 117 Broadway, rooms 27 and 28.

FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBRIDGE, VALUABLE Piece of business Property, with improvements, now used for a hotel. RICHARD HARVETT,
111 Broadway, room F, basement.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—A HANDSOME ROOM, now vacant; fine, well shaded grounds; ten minutes' walk from depot, at Irving Institute. Apply to D. A. ROWE.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

EIGHT ROOM COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE, HALF in grove, large trees, barn, two streams, high land; at Linden, N. J., $5,000, terms easy.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 5 Pine street, room 11.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A.—COTTON FACTORY IN TEXAS, BUILDINGS AND Machinery; first class; a desirable opening for skilled workmen to operate on shares, or the property will be leased on favorable terms; railroad communication from New York to the factory. Apply to GEORGE BUTLER, 71 Broadway, room 68.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—TO RENT, Brick Villas adapted for Winter or Summer; gas, hot and cold water, &c.; gardens, lawns, shade trees; delightful location; near ferry; reduced rents. HAMILTON & CO., 81 Pine street.

A LOT OF FARMS FOR SALE—CHEAP, BY W. S. REES, Stroudsburg, Pa.

AT BAY RIDGE.—LOTS FOR SALE, ON OVINGTON avenue, convenient to horse cars and ferry. Apply at UPDIKE & AMERICAN'S hardware store, 84½ Bleecker street, New York.

A FARM FOR SALE—IN NORTH STAMFORD, 34 miles from New York, 2½ from depot; 50 acres, 150 fruit trees, house two story, cellar, 14 rooms, 41x28; barn, 40x30; stables, 30x20; all built 13 years; price $4,500.
J. CONROY, North Stamford, Conn.

AN IMPROVED FARM, CONTAINING 133 ACRES, IN Oneida county, New York, for sale, for cash only. For particulars apply to FRED. JEWETT & CO., 185 Greenwich street.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.—FOR SALE OR EXchange, a small Country Place at Stroudsburg, near the Delaware Water Gap; house, barn, 4 acres of land and good improved water power for mill, factory or fish breeding. Price $4,500. H. STEWART,
245 Broadway, room 18.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, FURNISHED COUNtry Seat, 51 acres, good improvements, scenery grand, price $50,000; will exchange for city property.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
111 Broadway, room F, basement.

FOR SALE—AT RAMSEY, ABOUT SIX MILES above Paterson, a Place of 4 acres; well fruited; house is comfortable; old fashioned; 9 rooms; first class barn; new ground; is very high; one of the most healthy locations in the world; about ten minutes from depot. Any one who wants a bargain can apply to RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS; SPLENDID garden; water on the premises and outhouses; sold on account of sickness in family. Inquire on premises, Guttenberg, N. J.

FOR SALE.—NORTH CAROLINA, NEAR LITTLEton, R. and G. Railroad; finest opening to make money; Water Power, Grist, Saw and Ginning Mills, Store and large Plantation, all in operation. Address OWNER, care of G. P. Rowell & Co., New York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ROOMY COTTAGE, WITH 1 to 6 acres; fronting water; Bayside. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, Douglaston Station, Little Neck, L. I. Flushing Railroad, 12 o'clock, from Hunter's Point; return 2:45 P. M.

RARE CHANCE.—A FINE FARM OF 42 ACRES OF as rich Land as there is in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; level, smooth and under the highest cultivation; beautiful situation; one mile from village; three miles from large town and railroad station; one hour from Philadelphia; 3½ hours from New York; the owner offers Farm and Crops at a great sacrifice on account of old age; has lived on it over 30 years; the buildings consist of a plain but comfortable house, six rooms, in good order, barn, wagon, hog and poultry houses, &c.; splendid water; plenty fruit; price, including 20 tons of hay, five acres of wheat, three of rye, five of oats, six of corn, &c., only $3,600; terms, $1,600 cash; balance $500 yearly; come at once or you will miss a bargain. Take 9 A. M. train from foot of Liberty street, New York, New Jersey Central Railroad to Bethlehem, Pa.; there take North Pennsylvania Railroad to Quakertown, Pa., where you arrive before 1 o'clock; can return at 5 P. M. Inquire at Bush House, opposite station, for G. L. WALKER. Carriage waiting to show farm.

VALUABLE HOTEL,
in Augusta, Ga.,
for sale or rent.
The valuable and well known
Planters' Hotel,
of Augusta, Ga.,
is offered for sale or rent; possession given 1st of October next, or perhaps sooner. The Planters' has long been known as the best hotel in Augusta, and a splendid opportunity is now offered to any one who will keep a first class hotel. Apply to or address DAVID L. GURBAB, Augusta, Ga.

VINEYARD AND FRUIT FARM, 95 ACRES, FREE, 44 miles in New Jersey, for sale or exchange for city improved Property. Printed description.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A VALUABLE UNENCUMBERED FARM, CONvenient to city and on Central Railroad of New Jersey, to exchange for Brooklyn or city Property.
JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 5 Pine street, room 11.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST Fruit Farms in the United States; is on the Delaware Railroad; contains 125 acres, with two good houses, barns, cattle sheds, &c.; 500 peach trees, 500 dwarf pears, 200 standard, 150 orange, quince trees, all kinds of apples, &c.; is 50 miles from Wilmington, in the most healthy and beautiful climate in the world. Will take a small Place, say 20 acres, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO FULL LOTS IN Sixtieth street, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue. Apply to or address owner, P. B. MASTERSON, Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, or V. K. STEVENSON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD CLARence, a promising brown Mare, 16½ hands, 6 years old, with elegant, city made top Buggy and Harness. P. B. MASTERSON, corner Fifty-ninth st. and Seventh av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—MANUFACTURING Property, half way between New York and Philadelphia, on canal and railroad, with dock and siding; large building, 40 horse steam engine, six acres. Address W. H. B., box 3,293 Post office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD, SMALL FARM, TWO nice Cottages, with good Virginia Farm; mortgages light; equity, $6,000; no commission. Address OWNER, box 60 Post office, East New York.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, for unimproved Westchester county property. SAMUEL D. MACK, 2,132 Third avenue.

TO EXCHANGE—SMALL HOUSE, FREE AND clear, for equity in larger House; elegant furnished Country Seat and six Acres at Mount Vernon for a small city House; also Lots for improved city Property and good Tenements for Lots. HOLMES BROTHERS,
46 East Twenty-third street.

WILL EXCHANGE A VERY HANDSOME THREE story brown stone House in Brooklyn, in central location, in elegant order, for a smaller house in Brooklyn or a small country place near the city. Address, with particulars, EXCHANGE, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—ABOUT HALF AN ACRE of Land, suitable for a factory, within a short distance of this city. Address box 485 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD NINE OR TEN ROOM HOUSE, in Jersey City, between Grove and Cole and First and Eighth streets. Address, naming terms, locality and description, RANDOLPH, Herald office.

WANTED.—I HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR SEVERAL small Farms, either to purchase or exchange. Call on or send full particulars to HENRY T. COFFIN, 25 Park row, basement.

WANTED—AUGUST 25, BY A RESPONSIBLE TENant, first class House, near Fifth avenue and above Thirtieth street; will pay from $3,000 to $4,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL NEAT HOUSE, English basement preferred, between Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth streets, Madison and Sixth avenues. Address M. F., No. 31 West Twenty-fourth street, stating location and lowest cash price.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Advance on the same. ISAACS,
Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth st., near Broadway.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Silks and particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies; business strictly confidential.

AMERICAN OFFICE—735.—UTMOST VALUE LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, India Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c., or will buy. Established 1854. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. Room 1. HYMAN LEOPOLD.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and Shawls. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Personal Property of all descriptions; the same bought and sold.
H. GEIGERMAN (formerly M. Rosenberg).

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH office, room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

ASTROLOGY.

ATTENTION.—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSINESS losses, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, sickness and death, pay refused unless satisfied. 621 Sixth avenue. Mme. SINGHI, Clairvoyant.

EUROPEAN CLAIRVOYANT TELLS NAMES, SHOWS likenesses, causes marriages. Fifty cents and $1. 142 West Twenty-fifth street.

GYPSY REVEALS FROM THE CRADLE TO THE grave, finds absent friends, recovers stolen property. Hours, 9 to 6. 251½ Bowery.

MME. DE GRAFF, THE WONDERFUL CLAIRVOYant, just arrived from California, can be consulted at No. 113 West Twenty-ninth street. She is the seventh daughter of the seventh daughter. Letters answered promptly.

PROFESSOR LISTER READS THE PLANETS—THE only way the future can be known. Send stamp for circular, 329 Sixth avenue.

MEDICAL.

ADVICE FREE.—DR. & MME. DESPARD, PHYsicians, 41 East Twenty-eighth st., near Fourth av.

A.—MME. MAXWELL, PHYSICIAN. RESIDENCE 114 East Tenth street, near Third avenue.

ATTENTION.—DR. FRANKLIN, LATE OF PRUSSIA; consultation free; private office. 161 Bleecker st.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS (25 years' practice), 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

A. M. MAURICEAU, M. D.—OFFICE 129 LIBERTY street, near Greenwich street.

A.—MADAME RESTELL, PHYSICIAN SINCE 1840.—Office, No. 1 East 52d st., first door from 5th av.

DR. KING'S OLD ESTABLISHED PRIVATE OFFICE for gentlemen, 14 Amity street, near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
EVENING AT 8.
The talented Artists,
Mr. and Mrs.
J. W. ALBAUGH,
in the new Drama of
WATCH AND WAIT;
or,
THROUGH FIRE.
J. W. ALBAUGH.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
The young Tragedian,
Mr.
E. T. STETSON,
in Renault's new Society Drama, entitled
STRUCK BLIND.
STRUCK BLIND.

WALLACK'S
2D MONTH.
BOUCICAULT.
2D MONTH.
7TH WEEK.
38TH,
39TH,
40TH,
41ST,
42D,
43D (MATINEE)
and
44TH
NIGHTS
of
the greatest success on record.
Crowded houses
and
unparalleled enthusiasm
have attended
the
ENGAGEMENT
of
the eminent Comedian,
the
master spirit
of
the
English stage,
DION BOUCICAULT.
Every Night
in
his
New
Emotional Play
in
5
acts,
MIMI, MIMI, MIMI, MIMI, MIMI, MIMI, MIMI,
assisted
by
Miss Kitty Blanchard
(her first appearance this season),
Mrs. F. Foster,
Miss Vandike,
Miss M. Wells,
Mr. W. Crisp,
Mr. J. Howson,
Mr. E. Lamb,
Mr. A. Bradley
and
Mr. B. Ringgold.
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS as MIMI.
The
part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.
SECOND MIMI MATINEE SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.
SECOND MIMI MATINEE SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BLACK CROOK.
Lessees and Managers, Jarrett & Palmer.
OPENING NIGHT
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1873.
THIRD REVIVAL
of the famous spectacular drama,
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK, THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
which will be produced on a scale of
MAGNIFICENCE AND SPLENDOR
NEVER YET ATTEMPTED
AT ANY THEATRE IN THE WORLD.
EVERY SCENE IS ENTIRELY NEW.
EVERY BALLET IS ENTIRELY NEW.
EVERY COSTUME IS ENTIRELY NEW.
EVERY PROPERTY IS ENTIRELY NEW.
EVERY APPOINTMENT IS ENTIRELY NEW.
NEW MUSIC, NEW MARCHES, NEW DANCES, NEW SPECIALTIES.
SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS
have been expended on the reproduction of this
SPECTACLE OF SPECTACLES.
Full particulars in future announcements.
OBSERVE.
BOX OFFICE FOR SALE OF SEATS OPENS THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THOMPSON TROUPE.
The world-renowned Queen of Burlesque,
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
with an entirely reorganized Company, selected by marked care, with a view to specialty of talent, comprising the most complete and largest organization in the world for the performance of burlesque, will commence the season of 1873-'74
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1873,
when will be presented a Grand Classical, Mythological, Mythical, Allegorical, Paradoxical Extravaganza, in two acts, written expressly for the Company by
GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
entitled
MEPHISTO
and the
FOUR SENSATIONS,
with
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COMPANY,
all fully arrived per steamer City of London and in rehearsal.
Further particulars and date of opening the Box sheet will be immediately announced.
SAMUEL COLVILLE, Business Manager.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
M. COLLODION.
the Eminent Caricaturist and latest sensation of Paris and London,
has been engaged for the United States by Henderson & Colville, and will appear upon his arrival in New York, on or about September 1, 1873.
All negotiations must be made with
SAMUEL COLVILLE.

BENEFIT TO THE WIDOW OF THE LATE JOHN Mulligan.—The ladies and gentlemen who have kindly volunteered will please meet at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE on Thursday, at 2 P. M., for rehearsal.

PLYMOUTH ROCK MATINEES.
EVERY AFTERNOON,
BETWEEN 4 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND CONCERT BY
KEATING'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
ON BOARD THE MAGNIFICENT
FLOATING PALACE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON HER DAILY EXCURSIONS
FROM PIER 28 N. R., FOOT MURRAY STREET,
AT 4 O'CLOCK,
DOWN THE HARBOR AND THROUGH THE NARROWS OUT INTO THE LOWER BAY TO SANDY HOOK AND RETURN.
DELIGHTFUL OCEAN BREEZES
AND SEA VIEWS.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUFACturers and Decorators, will remove from 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious warerooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East Twentieth street, opposite Lord & Taylor's.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding at lowest cash prices, by weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

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Pier 39, foot Vestry st., New York.

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YACHT WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A MAGnificent India (camel's hair) Shawl, costing $1,500, or improved well paying real estate, equity $2,500, in a flourishing city in the central part of New York. Address SUPERFLUOUS, box 180 Herald Uptown Branch office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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WM. B. FRELIGH..........Manager
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1873,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Mr. BOBBY NEWCOMB'S New York Combination.
Look at the Stars of the Profession.
Mr. G. K. FORTESCUE, the King of Burlesque.
M'KEE and RODGERS, SMITH and WALDRON,
BOBBY NEWCOMB, HELENE SMITH,
Mr. JOHN MORRIS, in his Mystic Changes.
LULU DELMAY, LITTLE FRANKIE,
ADOLPH KEMP, the Wondrous Gymnast.
FARCE, BURLESQUE, TRAGEDY, COMEDY,
SINGING, DANCING AND EXTRAVAGANZA.
FRIDAY EVENING—BENEFIT OF BOBBY NEWCOMB.
MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1873,
MISS NELLIE SANDFORD,
in her highly new sensational drama, entitled
A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS of the VOKES. The HOUSE CRAMMED to the DOORS by one of the most elegant audiences ever gathered within its walls. EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
EVERY NIGHT
and at the SATURDAY MATINEES,
the inimitable VOKES FAMILY in their new American Play,
FUN IN A FOG.
Preceding which every night the admirable two act Drama,
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.
Box office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Seats secured six days in advance, by mail or telegraph.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, AT 1:30,
FIRST VOKES' MATINEE AND
FIRST MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
FUN IN A FOG.

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THEATRE COMIQUE,
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BROADWAY.
Sole Proprietor
FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
CHAPMAN SISTERS, KIRL SISTERS, CLAIRE SISTERS, EAGAN and EDWARDS, LARRY TOOLEY, DICK RALPH, JENNIE ENGEL
CHAPMAN SISTERS, CHAPMAN SISTERS, BARRY ALLEN, CHAPMAN SISTERS
AND 100 STAR ARTISTS
appear as the
Matinee to-day, at 2½ o'clock,
in a new Olio of Fun and the Burlesque
LITTLE DON GIOVANNI.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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Immense success of the young and talented
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
A NEW VARIETY OLIO.
The Double Company in the Comic Trick Pantomime of
MOTHER GOOSE.
THURSDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF THE FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEE TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FRIDAY LADIES FREE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Lessee and Manager.
This magnificent Theatre, after a recess, during which the interior has been completely renovated, frescoed and improved,
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TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 19TH, 1873,
with a star company of incomparable power and attractiveness in SHAKESPEARE'S superb Fairy Spectacle, entitled
A
MIDSUMMER
NIGHT'S
DREAM,
to be produced in the most elaborate and costly style; with an immense auxiliary force, glittering adornments and grand spectacular scenery.
** Box sheet opens Wednesday, August 13, at 8 A. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 13, AT 8.
1. Overture, Bal Masque..........Auber
2. Prelude, new..........A. S. Sullivan
3. Waltz, "Life let us cherish"..........Strauss
4. Finale, 3d Act, Don Carlos..........Verdi
5. Overture, "Consecration of the House," Op. 124..........Beethoven
6. Andante Cantabile, Symphony in C..........Mozart
7. Selections, "Flying Dutchman"..........Wagner
8. Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2..........Liszt
Adapted for Orchestra by Karl Muller.
9. Spring Song..........Mendelssohn
Adapted for Orchestra by A. H. Pease.
10. Waltz, Rudolfs-Klange..........Strauss
11. March, Festival..........Keler-Bela
Admission, 50c. Packages containing 12 tickets, $4, at the usual places.
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING Grand Extra Concert.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE,
Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 13, AT 8,
"DIE WEISSE DAME."
Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra; Boxes, $3 extra; Packages (12 tickets), $5.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
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A PIANOFORTE $25, TO GET IT OUT OF THE WAY. No. 53 First street, second floor, at H. KNOOP'S. Call any morning between 6 and 12 o'clock.

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A NUNNS & CLARK GRAND PIANO, $150; ALSO A splendid mahogany extension Dining Table, five feet wide, $50; must be removed immediately. House to let. 104 East Seventeenth street.

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A CHICKERING & SON PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.—A magnificent 7⅓ octave rosewood, carved four round cornered Pianoforte, cost $1,200, for $275; also entire Household Furniture, in lots to suit. Call at private residence 120 West 23d street.

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J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS FOR THE trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. Thirty-fifth street and Tenth avenue.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIanoforte, having four round corners, full metallic plate, elegant carved legs, only $140; celebrated maker; original cost $700. JAMES GORDON, 157 Bleecker st.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND hand, of first class makers, will be sold at lower prices, for cash or instalments, or for rent, in city or country, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway than ever offered before in New York. Agents wanted.

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AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
863 Broadway and 33 Union square.
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WANTED—A BUGLER, FOR THE UNITED STATES steamer Alaska. Apply on board ship, Brooklyn Navy Yard.

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ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—T. J. DAVIS, INventor and only maker of the improved Artificial Human Eye, acknowledged by the faculty to be the only correct imitation of nature in the world. 127 East Fifteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

SARATOGA RACES.

Fourth Day of the Second Meeting.

A Cloudy Day, but a Large Crowd Present.

THE FAVORITES BEATEN.

SARATOGA, August 12, 1873.

Notwithstanding the threatening character of the weather to-day there was quite a large attendance at the races. It had rained all night heavily, and the roads leading to the course were by no means in a good condition for fashionable turnouts to display themselves to advantage. All the forenoon the sky was lowering and overcast, and occasionally a slight shower fell, much to the discomfort of the ladies, who, strange to say, despite the mud and the outlook generally, turned out in considerable force. The trains the evening previous, from New York especially, brought an immense number of visitors to the various hotels. The new-comers, that is those who had not been here at any of the races this season, formed by far the largest portion of the spectators, although, of course, the regular habitués who have been here all the season were on hand as usual. The stages and busses and carriages, in consequence, did a good business, and

THE SCENES ON THE ROAD

were as enlivening as though the day was clear and the sun shining brightly. It was really amusing to see how some of the ladies got themselves up for the occasion to escape the mud that flew from the carriage wheels and the rain that everybody momentarily expected to come down in torrents. I noticed several wrapped from head to foot, even to the extent of wearing the hood on light rubber cloaks. Others had the fashionable blue cloak, water-proof, and the inevitable umbrella hung, sword-like, at the side. If anybody here ever had any doubt as to whether the lady visitors like to go to the races, it was certainly dispelled to-day by the crush and rush and hubbub that prevailed among the dear creatures while the preparations were being made at the hotels for

THE START TO THE COURSE.

I heard more than one careful mamma, who had reached an age when racing has lost all the attraction the sport might once have had for her, endeavoring to dissuade the "girls" from going. "But papa is going!" exclaimed one, "and he is not afraid of getting wet. Why should I be?" This, as a rejoinder from a pretty lass of sixteen, who was so completely muffled up in water-proof coverings that I believe even her papa would not have known her had he met her by chance on the grand stand. The desire to go to the course to-day, however, was by no means confined to the "girls," for private carriages with all the family, from mamma down to the nurse, with the latest addition to the household, turned out by the score. The grand stand was crowded in every part long before the first race commenced, and the open field way to the left of the quarter stretch was literally

BLACK WITH CARRIAGES,

most of them being private turnouts. The quarter stretch, too, was well filled, and the pool sellers did a lively business, although the crowd that swayed to and fro in the general effort to get near the "pulpit" where the "Doctor" was ensconsed and gesticulating mightily, as a clincher to his knockdown horse arguments, had at times to resort to their umbrellas owing to the light showers, or rather cloud sprinklings, that fell occasionally, for the rain at no time fell so heavily as to be entitled to the dignity of a downright shower. There was considerable excitement among

THE BETTING FRATERNITY

on the first and second races, and thousands of dollars were wagered upon Crockford, as first choice, in the first race. The result of this race, and that of the second and the third, too, for another time during the meeting cast a gloom over the knowing ones. Indeed the "skilled talent" were not the only ones who were badly taken in and sadly done for, as the "outsiders" from New York went in strongly on the favorites, and in the first and second races came out shorn of not only the profits they had fondly dreamed of taking in, but of a great deal of the capital they had to base their hopes upon when they first came on the course. Then, like wise men, they put that little left upon the favorite in the third race to get even, if it were only to "get their money back," you know, which they had thrown away on the first two races. But, alas for

THE UNCERTAINTY OF HUMAN EVENTS

generally and horse flesh particularly! that little went into the pools never to come back again. When Revenge came in ahead in the hurdle race, which closed the day's sport, there marched down out of the grand stand and out from the quarter stretch a procession of men as sad looking as ever attended a funeral. There was no rush, no pell-mell scatter among the sad ones to get the first hack going to the village; each one moodily walked away and made no hurry about it, and when these unfortunate losers were, as they often were in going out, bustled about by the jolly groups of youngsters who had

GONE IT BLIND

in the pools on the "low" horses they deigned not even to bridle up nor ask the reason why they hadn't the heart to talk to any one.

The result of the races of to-day decided one thing, and that is, that with a heavy track like that which the horses had to contend with to-day no certainty can be placed upon a favorite in any race. Sure things are, after all, not always sure, as has been proved twice before during the present meeting; but to-day's disasters to the favorites show that even doubly sure things often depend as much upon the track as upon the condition of the horses themselves.

THE RACING.

It rained incessantly last night, and this morning the race course was a quagmire. The sun shone brightly during the forenoon, but this did not improve the track; it only made it more holding and heavy, and fast time was out of the question. Three races were on the programme, the first being a dash of a mile, the second a free handicap, a mile and three-quarters, and the third a hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles.

The first race was for a purse of $500, for all ages, beaten maidens allowed five pounds, the distance one mile. For this there were six starters, consisting of J. A. Grinstead's gray colt Crockford, by Lightning, dam Mishap, three years old; James McKee's chestnut filly Minnie W., by Planet, dam Edina, 3 years old; D. McDaniel & Co.'s chestnut colt Jo Daniels, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, 4 years old; M. A. Littell's brown colt Wizard, by Concord, dam Dolly Morgan, 3 years old; Joseph Donahue's chestnut colt Business, by Revolver, dam Syren, 4 years old; L. A. Hitchcock's Quits (a beaten maiden), by Eclipse, dam Columbia, 3 years old. Crockford was a great favorite, Jo Daniels being the second choice in the pool sales, Minnie W. third. The latter won a most excellent race in capital time, Jo Daniels and Crockford making a dead heat for second place.

The second race was a free handicap for all ages, a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for a purse of $600. There were eighteen nominations and five starters. These were A. C. Franklin's bay mare Arizona, by Lexington, dam Zone, 5 years old, 106 lbs.; J. G. K. Lawrence's chestnut horse Village Blacksmith, by Vandal, dam Cholera, aged, 105 lbs.; A. C. Franklin's bay colt Gorlitza, by Lexington, dam Scottische, 4 years old, 103 lbs.; D. Buckley's chestnut mare Chickabiddy, by Australian, dam Kate Hayes, 6 years old, 102 lbs.; and Thomas W. Doswell's bay horse Eolus, by Leamington, dam Fanny Washington, 5 years old, 101 lbs. Franklin's entries were great favorites over the field. Neither of them won the race, however. The victory fell to Eolus, who ran a capital race. The result of the race was discouraging to those who bet the odds on every race, as it was their second defeat, and they plunged heavily on it.

The hurdle race was a free handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. There were twelve nominations, seven of which came to the post. These were D. J. Bannatyne's brown gelding Duffy, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Olio, aged, 161 lbs.; Joseph Donahue's brown horse Blind Tom, by Star Davis, dam Margravine, aged, 150 lbs.; C. J. Alloway's chestnut horse Trade Wind, by Lightning, dam by Revenue, 5 years old, 150 lbs.; John Boughrum's sorrel horse Revenge, (late Sorrel Dan), by Revenue, dam unknown, aged, 147 lbs.; W. Kerwin's chestnut gelding N. P., by Wagram, dam unknown, aged, 142 lbs.; H. Floyd's bay horse Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star, aged, 142 lbs.; G. Bell's bay horse Victor, by Uncle Vic, dam Sally Russell, 4 years old, 138 lbs., and M. A. Littell's gray mare Mary Clarke, by Lexington, dam Eagless, 5 years old, 145 lbs. Duffy was the favorite a long way over the field. Sorrel Dan won the race, taking the lead over the first hurdle and showing the way to the end. Viley was second, Blind Tom third. The "talent" had another fall, and many of them were considerably "bent," if not broke entirely.

The following are the details of the running:—

The First Race.

PURSE $500; one mile, for all ages; beaten maidens allowed 5 lbs.

STARTERS.

James McKee's ch. f. Minnie W., by Planet, dam Edina, 3 years old (Cantrel) 1
D. McDaniel and Co.'s ch. c. Jo Daniels, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, 4 years old (McCabe) 2
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Business, by Revolver, dam Syren, 4 years old (Barbee) 3
J. A. Grinstead's g. c. Crockford, by Lightning, dam Mishap, 3 years old (McCue) 4
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, (a beaten maiden), by Eclipse, dam Columbia, 3 years old (Cochran) 5
M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, by Concord, dam Dolly Morgan, 3 years old (Donahue) 6

Time, 1:46¾.

THE BETTING.

Crockford	$240	400	250	275	200	200
Jo Daniels	130	280	160	175	120	125
Minnie W	65	100	65	70	45	50
Business	20	25	15	15	10	15
Wizard	10	20	17	10	10	10
Quits	21	20	15	15	10	10

THE RACE.

Business was away first, Joe Daniels second, Minnie W. third, Crockford fourth, Quits fifth, Wizard sixth. Going around the turn Minnie W. led, Business second, two lengths in advance of Jo Daniels, who was half a length in front of Crockford, Wizard fifth, Quits sixth. Going down the backstretch Minnie W. seemed perfectly at home in the mud, and led the others at a racing pace, Business second, the others close together. As the horses passed the half mile pole Minnie W. led one length, Business second, two lengths in front of Wizard, who was one length in advance of Jo Daniels, the latter being half a length ahead of Crockford, who was six lengths away from Quits. On the lower turn Minnie had two lengths the best of it, and from the easy manner she appeared to be running the backers of the favorites became uneasy. As she entered the homestretch she had two lengths of daylight in the face of Business, the latter being a length in front of Wizard, Crockford and Jo Daniels side and side, Quits several lengths behind. Minnie W. came up the stretch at a strong gallop, and won the race by four lengths, Crockford and Jo Daniels making a dead heat for second place, Business a good fourth, Quits fifth and Wizard sixth. Time of the mile, 1:46¾, which was capital time on such a track.

The Second Race.

PURSE $600, one and a quarter miles; a free handicap for all ages. Eighteen nominations.

STARTERS.

T. W. Doswell's b. h. Eolus, by Leamington, dam Fanny Washington, 5 years old, 101 lbs. (McCue) 1
D. Buckley's ch. m. Chickabiddy, by Australian, dam Kate Hayes, 6 years old, 102 lbs. (M. Haywood) 2
A. C. Franklin's b. c. Gorlitza, by Lexington, dam Scottische, 4 years old, 103 lbs. (W. Lakeland) 3
A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, by Lexington, dam Zone, 5 years old, 106 lbs. (Cantrell) 4
G. J. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, by Vandal, dam Cholera, aged, 105 lbs. (Barber) .. 5

Time, 3:15.

THE BETTING.

Franklin	$150	260	420	800	550	200
Eolus	50	80	155	200	145	
Chickabiddy	60	115	150	265	200	145
Village Blacksmith	20	55	155	180	130	

THE RACE.

Gorlitza was first away, Eolus second, Village Blacksmith third, Chickabiddy fourth, Arizona fifth. As the horses ran out of the shute at the half-mile pole Gorlitza led three lengths, Eolus second, half a length in front of Village Blacksmith, the latter being a neck in front of Arizona. There was no change on the lower turn, and as the horses came into the homestretch Gorlitza was leading two lengths, Eolus second, one length in front of Chickabiddy, the latter being half a length ahead of Village Blacksmith, Arizona bringing up the rear. The horses ran very sharply up the homestretch, and as they passed the judges' stand Gorlitza had three lengths the best of Eolus, who was one length ahead of Chickabiddy, the latter being three-quarters of a length in front of Village Blacksmith, who was half a length in advance of Arizona. There was no change of place on the upper turn. As the horses passed the quarter pole Gorlitza was two lengths in front of Eolus, the latter being a neck in advance of Chickabiddy, who was a head in front of Village Blacksmith, the latter having his nose ahead of Arizona. Going down the back stretch Gorlitza still showed the way, but the others were closing on him. At the half-mile pole Gorlitza led one length, Chickabiddy second, half a length in front of Eolus, Village Blacksmith and Arizona, the trio running head and head. On the lower turn the horses separated a little, and at the three-quarter pole Gorlitza was a length ahead of Chickabiddy, the latter a neck in front of Eolus, who was one length in advance of Arizona, the latter thee-parts of a length in front of Village Blacksmith. A beautiful struggle up the homestretch, and Eolus won the race by a length, Chickabiddy second, three-quarters of a length in front of Gorlitza, the latter four lengths ahead of Arizona, Village Blacksmith two lengths further off. Time of the dash, 3:15.

The Third Race.

HURDLE RACE, two miles, over eight hurdles; a free handicap, for all ages; conditions as of previous race; $500 to the winner, $150 to the second horse and $100 to the third horse. Twelve nominations.

STARTERS.

J. Boughrum's s. g. Revenge (late Sorrel Dan), by Revenue, dam unknown, aged, 147 lbs. (Pepper) 1
H. Floyd's b. h. Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star, aged, 142 lbs. (McCormick) 2
Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, by Star Davis, dam Margravine, aged, 150 lbs. (Gaffney) 3
C. J. Alloway's ch. h. Trade Wind, by Lightning, dam by Revenue, 5 years old, 150 lbs. (Hyland) 4
D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Olio, aged, 161 lbs. (Murphy) 5
G. Bell's b. c. Victor, by Uncle Vic, dam Sally Russell, 4 years old, 13 lbs. (Midgeley) 6
W. Kerwin's ch. g. N. P., by Wagram, dam unknown, aged, 142 lbs. (Lee) 7
M. A. Littell's g. m. Mary Clark, by Lexington, dam Eagless, 5 years old, 145 lbs. (Tully) 8

Time, 4:06.

THE BETTING.

Duffy	$75	50	100	100	300	300
Blind Tom	35	40	65	75	190	240
Trade Wind	21	40	51	52	120	200
Field	30	30	65	70	110	200

THE RACE.

Blind Tom took the lead at the start, but Revenge was first over the hurdle, Victor second, Viley third, Trade Wind fourth, Mary Clark fifth, N. P. sixth, Blind Tom seventh, Duffy eighth. When the horses reached the second hurdle, which was stationed in the middle of the backstretch, Revenge was leading two lengths, Viley second, Victor third, Blind Tom fourth, Mary Clark fifth, N. P. sixth, Trade Wind seventh and Duffy eighth. Revenge showed the way to the third hurdle, which was a short distance beyond the half-mile pole. He was here three lengths in front of Viley, Victor third, the others as before with a wide gap between them. At the fourth hurdle, which was about one hundred and fifty yards down the homestretch, Revenge led one length, Viley next, ten lengths in front of Victor, Blind Tom fourth, Mary Clark fifth, Trade Wind sixth, Duffy seventh, N. P. eighth. As the horses passed the stand Revenge was leading ten lengths, Viley second, Victor third, Mary Clark fourth, Blind Tom fifth, Trade Wind sixth, Duffy seventh, N. P. eighth. Going into the next mile Revenge continued to lead, followed by Viley, Blind Tom taking third place, and as there were no other horses in the race it is useless to place them, as they were all successful in getting over the hurdles except Mary Clark, who fell at the last one. Revenge won the race by fifteen lengths, Viley second, Blind Tom third, Trade Wind fourth, Duffy fifth, Victor sixth, N. P. seventh, Mary Clark walking in after her fall. Time of the two miles, 4:06.

Sale of Thoroughbreds.

SARATOGA, August 12, 1873.

Immediately after the races to day the thoroughbred horses lately owned by John Coar, as partner in the firm of Messrs. Carroll & Coar, were sold at the track by Dr. Underwood.

The first was the six-year-old brown horse Ortolan, by Donerail, out of Canary Bird, the dam of Harry Bassett, who was bought by H. Ball for $905. Mr. Ball also bought the three-year-old chestnut filly Governess, by Planet, out of Katona, by Voucher, for $310; the three-year-old bay filly The Nurse, by imported Australian, out of imported Zone, dam of Cape Race, and Arizona was bought by Hardy Durham, A. C. Franklin's trainer, for $605.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Weights for the Long Branch and Jersey Jockey Club Handicaps To Be Run at the Monmouth Park Extra Meeting.

Yesterday the weights of the Long Branch and Jersey Jockey Club's Handicaps, to be run on the 20th and 23d of this month, first and third days of the extra racing meeting at Long Branch, were announced. The declarations are to be made on the 16th inst. The following are the penalties submitted for acceptance:—

THE LONG BRANCH HANDICAP

of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 16th of August, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes and the third to save his entrance; to close and name on the 7th of August; weights to appear on Wednesday, 13th, and declarations to be made on Saturday, the 16th of August. Winners after publication of weights of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra; if the highest weight fails to accept, then the weight on those remaining in shall be raised 3 lbs.; five or more subscribers to fill; one mile and a quarter.

lbs.

D. D. Wither's imp. b. c. Minstrel, 3 years old, by Marsyas, dam Marchioness 80
J. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years old, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sidney 80
J. Coffee's gr. c., 3 years old, by Lightning, dam Jessamine Porter 83
J. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years old, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe 101
J. Donahue's ch. c. Business, 4 years old, by Revolver, dam Syren 104
C. J. Alloway's b. c. Boss Tweed, 4 years old, by Asteroid, dam Alabama 108

THE JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP,

of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 16th of August, with $800 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; to close and name on the 7th of August; weights to appear on Wednesday, 13th, and declarations to be made on Saturday, the 16th of August; winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra; if the highest weight fails to accept, then the weight on those remaining in shall be raised 3 lbs.; five or more subscribers to fill; two miles and a quarter.

lbs.

J. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years old, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sidney 75
J. Coffee's gr. c., 3 years old, by Lightning, dam Jessamine Porter 80
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, 3 years old, by Concord, dam Mandina 84
J. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years old, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe 98
C. J. Alloway's b. c. Boss Tweed, 4 years old, by Asteroid, dam Alabama 106

THE GENTLEMEN'S RACE AT MONMOUTH PARK.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 12, 1873.

The programme for Saturday's race at Monmouth Park for gentlemen riders is now complete. The prize is a handsome silver-covered vase, with the figure of a jockey standing whip in hand on the cover, inscribed on one side, "Gentlemen's Subscription Cup, West End Jockey Club, Long Branch, August 16, 1873," and on the other side the winner's name. The riders are to be Frank Durand, John S. Hoey, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.; William Robbins, A. V. Stotenburgh and T. P. Remington. The names of the horses are kept secret; but I understand that Mr. Durand is to ride John Chamberlin's Impecunious and Mr. Hoey Lord Jersey. As Mr. Durand is a fine rider and won a race last year, he is the favorite in the betting circles.

UTICA PARK.

First Day of the Second Annual Trotting Meeting.

Grand Attendance and Unpleasant Weather.

Stewart Maloney the Winner of the 2:34 Purse and Gloster the 2:27 Race.

UTICA, N. Y., August 12, 1873.

This the first day of the second trotting meeting of the Utica Park Association opened with a lowering sky and heavy clouds hanging over the valley in which the course lies. There was a large attendance notwithstanding the weather, beautiful ladies crowding the grand stand and many hundreds of equipages were in the field. At four o'clock the rain began to descend and continued to the close of the racing.

THE 2:34 PURSE.

The amusement commenced with the purse of $4,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:34; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Entered for this were Alexander Patterson's brown stallion Manhattan, Dan Mace's chestnut stallion Fearnaught, Jr.; P. Dooley's bay gelding Arthur, H. P. White's bay mare Idol Girl, David Beard's brown stallion Brown Bashaw, Ben Wade's roan gelding Walter, L. L. Dorsey, Jr.'s, Zilcadie Gold Dust, Dan Pfifer's bay gelding Barney Kelley, M. Goodwin's bay gelding Stewart Maloney and Graves & Loomis' bay gelding Bay Henry. Of these Fearnaught, Jr., Arthur and Walter were drawn.

First Heat.—Manhattan obtained the best of the send off, but going round the first turn Bay Henry went half a length ahead. These then went off their feet, Manhattan outrunning Henry who fell in the rear, Barney Kelley being second at the quarter-pole and Maloney third. Manhattan's time was thirty-eight and a half seconds. Down the backstretch Manhattan went into the air, and Bay Henry followed him in breaking, and they passed the half-mile pole in 1:17, Manhattan four lengths in front of Kelly, who had lost his place, but again went second, Stewart Maloney third by half a length. Manhattan ran more or less of the distance from that point to the score, passing the three-quarter pole a length ahead of Stewart Maloney, who was two lengths ahead of Barney Kelley, and they were placed by the judges at the score:—Kelley first, Brown Bashaw second, Stewart Maloney third, Idol Girl fourth, Bay Henry fifth, Zilcadie Golddust sixth, Manhattan seventh. Time, 2:32.

Second Heat.—Kelley went away a length ahead of Maloney, Zilcadie Golddust third. At the quarter pole in 39 seconds, Kelly was half a length ahead of Maloney, Zilcadie Golddust third and breaking up badly, giving his place to Henry, who was third at the half mile in 1:17. Going to the three-quarter pole Kelley and Maloney were neck and neck three lengths ahead of Henry, the others in the rear and badly strung out. Coming up the stretch Kelly went off his feet and fell back to sixth place, Maloney taking the lead and crossing the score winner of the heat, Bay Henry second, Brown Bashaw third, Zilcadie Golddust fourth, Idol Girl fifth, Barney Kelley sixth and Manhattan distanced. Time, 2:34.

Third Heat.—Kelly got the best of the send-off, but Maloney soon went to the front, and passed around the turn a neck ahead. Maloney, Kelley and Henry were a length apart at the quarter pole, in 37¾ seconds, with a gap of two lengths between the others. The half post was passed by Maloney three lengths ahead of Kelley, who was two and a half lengths ahead of Brown Bashaw. Time, 1:16. At the three-quarter pole the same positions were maintained, but altered somewhat coming to the score, which Maloney crossed two lengths ahead of Barney Kelley, Brown Bashaw third, Bay Henry fourth, Zilcadie Golddust fifth, Idol Girl sixth. Time, 2:33¾.

Fourth Heat.—The word "go" was given and then the bell rang to call the horses back. The last to get off at once obeyed the summons, but the others only came back from the quarter pole after three calls and apparently after some consultation among the drivers. Another start was obtained and Maloney got the lead, going by the quarter in thirty-nine and a quarter seconds, three lengths ahead of Barney Kelley, who was two lengths ahead of Brown Bashaw. The latter then fell back and gave his place to Idol Girl, who was second, and Kelly third at the half-mile pole, in 1:16¼. At the three-quarter pole Maloney was three lengths ahead of Idol Girl, who was two lengths ahead of Bay Henry. Coming up the stretch Henry got the best of the Girl, who idled away her time, and they crossed the score—Maloney first, four lengths in advance, Bay Henry second, Idol Girl third, Kelly fourth, Zilcadie fifth and Bashaw sixth. Time, 2:37.

SUMMARY.

UTICA PARK, UTICA, N. Y., August 12, 1873.—Purse of $4,000, for horses that never beat 2:34; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $2,000 to the first, $1,000 to the second, $600 to the third and $400 to the fourth horse.

M. Goodwin's b. g. Stewart Maloney	3	1	1	1
Dan Pfeifer's b. g. Barney Kelley	1	6	2	4
David Beard's br. s. Brown Bashaw	2	3	3	6
Graves & Loomis' b. g. Bay Henry	5	2	4	2
H. T. White's b. m. Idol Girl	4	5	6	3
L. L. Dorsey, Jr.'s, ch. s. Zilcadie Gold Dust	6	4	5	5
Alexander Patterson's br. s. Manhattan	7	dis.		
Dan Mace's ch. s. Fearnought, Jr.	dr.			
P. Dooley's b. g. Arthur	dr.			
Ben Mace's rn. g. Walter	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38½	1:17	2:32
Second heat	39	1:17	2:34
Third heat	37¾	1:16	2:33¾
Fourth heat	39¼	1:16¼	2:37

THE 2:27 RACE.

Second on the list of the day's amusements was the purse of $5,000 for horses that never beat 2:27; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Eleven entries were made for this, these being Alden Goldsmith's bay gelding Gloster, J. J. Bowen's bay gelding Comee, Alexander Lewis' brown gelding J. G. Brown (formerly Henry Todd), John E. Turner's bay mare Nettie, Dan Jenkins' gray stallion Joe Brown, M. Roden's bay gelding Castle Boy, C. S. Green's brown mare Lucille Golddust, Ben Mace's bay stallion Red Wing, Dan Mace's black mare Blanche, J. S. Parkis' bay stallion Parkis' Abdallah, and Frank Van Ness' bay gelding St. James. Of these there were withdrawn Nettie, Castle Boy and Red Wing.

First Heat.—The send-off was wretched, Joe Brown being first. At the quarter pole, in 35¾, Joe Brown was a length ahead of Blanche, second, Lucille Gold Dust third, and Parkis' Abdallah fourth. At the half mile, in 1:18¾, Joe Brown and Blanche were neck and neck, and Gloster just creeping up to a first place. At the three-quarters there was little doubt as to who would win the heat, and Gloster rounded the turn and came up the stretch in front amid enthusiastic expressions of delight form the spectators, and he crossed the score with Blanche second, Joe Brown third, J. G. Brown fourth, Comee fifth, St. James sixth, Lucille Golddust seventh and Parkis' Abdallah eighth. Time, 2:23¾.

Second Heat.—Gloster got the best of the start, and went around the turn half a length ahead of Joe Brown, who was a length ahead of Blanche. At the quarter, in thirty-six seconds, Gloster was two lengths ahead of Joe Brown, St. James third. Blanche then passed J. G. and St. James, but broke and fell back to fourth place at the half-mile, made in 1:12; Gloster was three lengths ahead of Joe Brown, who was second, J. G. Brown, with St. James, close up. They occupied the same positions coming home, Gloster crossing the score two lengths ahead of J. G. Brown, who beat Joe Brown by a head. The driver of Joe Brown was fined $50 for striking Lucille Golddust over the head with his whip, and the horse was set back to eighth place, the judges declaring the following as the positions:—St. James third, Parker's Abdallah fourth, Blanche fifth, Lucille Golddust sixth, Comee seventh, Joe Brown eighth. Time, 2:24¼.

Third Heat.—Gloster led a length at the word. Going around the turn J. G. Brown was second, with Abdallah a length behind. At the quarter pole, in thirty-six and a half seconds, Gloster was two lengths ahead of J. G. Brown, who was two lengths ahead of Abdallah and St. James fourth. At the half mile, 1:11¼, they were in the same positions. Coming up the stretch Comee broke badly, as did St. James. They crossed the score, Gloster first, J. G. Brown second, St. James third, Blanche fourth, Abdallah fifth, Joe Brown sixth, Lucille Golddust seventh and Comee distanced. Time, 2:24¼.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse of $5,000, for horses that never beat 2:27; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $2,500 to the first, $1,250 to the second, $750 to the third and $500 to the fourth horse.

Alden Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster	1	1	1
Alex. Lewis' br. g. J. G. Brown (formerly Henry Todd)	4	2	2
Dan Mace's blk. m. Blanche	2	5	4
Frank Van Ness' b. g. St. James	6	3	3
Dan Jenkins' gr. s. Joe Brown	3	8	6
J. S. Parkes' b. s. Parkes' Abdallah	8	4	5
C. S. Green's br. m. Lucille Golddust	7	6	7
J. J. Bowen's b. g. Comee	5	7dis	
John E. Turner's b. m. Nettie	dr.		
M. Roden's b. g. Castle Boy	dr.		
Ben Mace's b. s. Redwing	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35¾	1:10¾	2:23¾
Second heat	36	1:12	2:24¼
Third heat	36½	1:11¼	2:24¼

FLEETWOOD PARK.

Lady Angie the Winner of the Postponed 2:38 Race.

Promptly at the hour named yesterday afternoon the horses were called at Fleetwood Park, to decide the 2:38 purse, postponed from Monday evening. It will be remembered that when darkness came on seven heats had been trotted, in which, with two dead heats, the record stood—Lady Angie two heats and Lady Pfifer one heat. Up to the seventh Sorrel Jack had two heats to his credit; but in the latter he was distanced for running.

Only a corporal's guard was in attendance to witness the decision of the contest, the majority of the first day's speculators deeming it a foregone conclusion in Lady Angie winning the eighth and deciding heat. In this they were correct. The betting was four to one in her favor over Lady Pfifer and Pauline, the two other contestants.

At the third attempt they got away on even terms, and Lady Angie was never headed from the word. She won the heat in excellent style, jogging over the score two lengths to the front in 2:41. Lady Pfifer was second and Pauline third. The following is a complete

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, N. Y., August 11 and 12, 1873.—Purse of $100, for horses that never trotted better than 2:38; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $60 to the first, $30 to the second and 10 to the third horse. Judges—Manee, Odell, Conners and Dater:—

John L. Doty's br. m. Lady Angie	4	2	1	3	3	0	1	1
Frederick Haight's br. m. Lady Pfifer	2	1	5	2	5	4	3	2
A. C. Whitson's b. m. Pauline	3	3	3	5	0	3	2	3
John Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake	1	4	2	1	0	0	dis.	
M. Kelly's s. g. Star Henry	6	5	4	4	4	dis.		
H. Casey's s. g. Hickey	5	dis.						
Owner's b. g. Joe Platt	dr.							
Philip Short's blk. m. Betsey King	dr.							

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:17½	2:40½
Second heat	39	1:18¼	2:40
Third heat	39	1:18¼	2:40
Fourth heat	37¾	1:18½	2:41½
Fifth heat	38	1:19	2:42
Sixth heat	37½	1:18¼	2:43
Seventh heat	38	1:17¾	2:42
Eighth heat	38	1:17	2:41

THE SCOTCH FESTIVAL.

The Caledonian Triumphs at Philadelphia—Distribution of Prizes and Ninth Annual Meeting of the Association.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1873.

The Philadelphia Caledonian Club tournament is a thing of the past, and the streets to-day are comparatively free from the bare-legged and jolly-looking Scots. The gathering of yesterday is conceded to have been the most successful, both as regards the numbers in attendance and financially, that has been vouchsafed them for years. The crowd at Oakdale Park was immense, and surpassed any similar gathering at Jones' Woods, not even excepting the athletic *fêtes* held there in which Donald Dinnie and other celebrated sons of Scotia participated a year or so ago. But one or two trivial accidents were chronicled and no brawls occurred to mar the festivities. The games closed at half-past seven o'clock P. M., and at half-past eight the visiting societies were entertained at a fine banquet in the large hall of the Assembly Building, corner Tenth and Chestnut streets. Toasts and speeches, pledging good will and fraternity were given and the prizes were announced. Contrary to the expectation of many the winners of the medals were not made known, but were bulletined to-day after the annual meeting of the North American United Caledonian Association. The following are the awards:—

Putting the Light Stone—Thirteen entries; first prize, $15, John Anderson, Newark; distance thrown, 42 feet 1 inch.

Standing Jump—Twelve entries; Professor George C. Goldei, Princeton College, first prize, $15; 10 feet 4 inches.

Throwing the Heavy Hammer (weight 16 pounds)—Eleven entries; A. Rennie, New York, first prize, $15; 99 feet 1 inch.

Running Jump—Twelve entries; C. Burns, Toronto, first prize, $15; 19 feet 3 inches.

Putting Heavy Stone (weight 25 pounds)—Twelve entries; John Anderson, Newark, first prize, $15: 32 feet 11½ inches.

Short Race (150 yards)—Twenty-five entries; three heats; first prize, J. C. Crossley; time, 28 seconds.

Tossing the Caber (a piece of timber weighing 130 pounds)—Eleven entries; David McCart, Pittston, first prize, $15; 35 feet 7 inches.

Short Race for Boys—Twenty entries; first prize, Newton Roberts.

Throwing the Light Hammer (weight 12 pounds)—Eleven entries; A. Rennie, New York, first prize, $15; 112 feet 10 inches.

Broadsword Dance—James Kennedy, Brooklyn, first prize, $15.

Running High Leap—Twelve entries; George T. Addison, New York, first prize, $15; 5 feet 3 inches.

Throwing the Fifty-six Pound Weight—James Callan, first prize, $15; 19 feet 8 inches.

Hop, Step and Jump—Six entries; C. Burns, Toronto, Canada, first prize, $15; 42 feet 1 inch.

Three-legged Race (run by couples, two legs being tied together)—J. C. Crossley, Philadelphia, and C. Burns, Toronto, first prize.

Highland Fling in Costume—A. Monroe Cameron, Brooklyn, first prize, $15.

Long Race, One Mile—Nine entries; Forbes Marshall, New Haven, first prize, $15.

Vaulting with Pole—Seven entries; A. C. Russan, Canada, first prize, $15; nine feet eight inches. Mr. Russan severely strained himself while making this extraordinary leap, and is now under the care of a physician.

Sack Race, over Eighteen-inch Hurdles—Forbes Marshall, New Haven, first prize, $15.

This morning the North American United Caledonian Association held their annual meeting in the Assembly Building. The Association was first formed August 31, 1871, in New York, the second meeting having also been held in that city and the third in Montreal a year ago. The object of the formation of this organization is to encourage and practise the Scottish games and promote a taste for Scottish literature and poetry. No club or society is eligible for affiliation with the National Association unless composed entirely of Scotchmen and their descendants. Since the formation of the National Association, three years ago, some forty societies have been added to the original three and the membership is estimated at fifty thousand. Delegates were present from Boston, New Haven, Ausable, Detroit, Syracuse, Buffalo, Troy, Albany, Washington, Montreal, Toronto, St. Catharines, Auburn, Brooklyn, Bridgeport, Cohoes, Hudson county, New Jersey; Hartford, Milwaukee, New York, Newark, Paterson, Philadelphia, Pittston, Providence, Scranton, San Francisco, Wilmington and Westerly. The chamber was well filled by half-past nine o'clock, and it is seldom that a finer body of men is encountered. The utmost decorum prevailed and each delegate proved to be exceedingly well versed in parliamentary tactics.

The President of the Association, Mr. John Watt, of New York, a gentleman of fine physique and pleasing address, sat at the middle of a long table at the farther extremity of the hall facing the delegates, surrounded on either side by First Vice President Samuel Laurie, of Auburn, N. Y.; Second Vice President Adam Purvis, of St. Catharines, Canada; Secretary William B. Smith, of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary A. J. Young, of Syracuse, and Treasurer Thomas Waddell, of Pittston. The rear of the hall was tastefully embellished with Association banners and flags bearing mottoes.

The Committee on Credentials, at half-past ten o'clock, gave in their report, which was satisfactory.

Previously to adjourning Mr. George C. Goldie was announced as the winner of the Philadelphia and Montreal medals, the former by fourteen points and the latter by twenty-five points.

A grand banquet will be held at National Guards' Hall this evening, at which all the delegates and various members of the Quaker City Caledonian societies will be present.

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year this evening:—President, Alexander Murray, of Montreal; Second Vice President, James A. Craig, of New York; Secretary, Alexander J. Young, of Syracuse; Assistant Secretary, J. B. McIntyre, of St. Catharines, Canada; Treasurer, Thomas W. Addell, of Pittston.

The association will hold its next meeting in Auburn, New York, in 1874.

THE CRUISE OF '73.

Annual Cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

AT ANCHOR OFF GLEN COVE.

Brilliant Reception at the Pavilion on Monday.

AN EARLY START FOR NEW LONDON.

Scenes and Incidents of the Race.

RESTING FOR THE NIGHT AT MORRIS COVE.

MORRIS COVE, August 12, 1873.

The Pavilion at Glen Cove has the reputation of being a first class house, and to all intents and purposes the proprietor has done everything in his power to sustain the good name he has so justly earned. Living in a first class house may be the acme of Jenkins' happiness, but I confess I have a weakness for something more stirring and active than the ordinary existence of watering-place life, and therefore looked forward to the advent of the New York Yacht Club with the most pleasurable anticipations. Yesterday the weather was charming, with a pleasant southerly breeze, and the ladies took an unusual interest in yachting. It was something to rouse them up; so out came impromptu yachting costumes and sundry councils were held with ladies' maids as to "What shall we wear to-night?" It afforded the fair sex quite as much pleasure discussing what would match with the blue tarletan, or whether the salmon-colored silk could not be worn with the lace overskirt, as did the arrival of the yachts to the nautically inclined. Altogether, the people about the Pavilion appeared happy, and everybody who had a brother-in-law or cousin, who was a part owner in a sixteen-foot cat boat, remembered the whole record of the craft, and faithfully recounted the yarn to his or her listening friends.

VIEW OF THE COMING SQUADRON.

From off the piazza all had a good view of the yachts as they rounded Sands' Point, and, luffing up in the breeze, stretched up the bay. The massive Dreadnaught, stanch and sound, fit to cruise round the world, had her admirers, and the new schooner Clio, with her clean and shapely bow, was also closely observed. The ladies, however, paid more attention to the Palmer and Foam, as the virgin white had more attraction to their criticising eyes than dingy black, though adorned with the customary gold streak. The stately Alarm and the weatherly Rambler anchored close to one another, with the sloops Vision and Gracie close alongside. The last three have each got a well-known reputation, and the former will make hers when she catches the rest of the fleet in about a single reef breeze. The Rambler figured to advantage last season in the races for the Ocean Challenge Cup, and the Vision and Gracie have both earned a reputation that requires no trumpet to noise in yachting circles. The sloops West Wind, Kate, Vindex and Ariadne were also there to answer for themselves. The renovated Idler looks a beauty all over, with her long black hull and tapering spars, and the steam yachts Wave, Emily and Mystic serve to complete the picture of model pleasure craft. After the steamer Seawanhaka had discharged her cargo and the guests had eaten their supper the yachtsmen came ashore, the Pavilion brightened up, and, under the soothing influences of music, the hours glided quickly by.

THE RECEPTION TO THE YACHT CLUB

was unique in its way, commencing first with a promenade concert and ending with a lively dance. The ladies were in great form, and, resplendent in the costliest apparel, arranged according to the latest fashion, force the yachtsmen to sail under double reefs to preserve their equilibrium. The attraction was too much for their compass, and many returned on board early in order to get regulated before starting this morning. Some, however, resigned themselves to the intoxicating pleasures of the moment, and joining with the swallow-tailed land lubbers that were fluttering around the parlors, joined in the dance and kept at work until early morn. The hop was certainly a great success and reflected much credit on the enterprising host.

Shortly after five o'clock this morning the yachts began to liven up as the crews got to work, washing down decks and making sail preparatory for the sail to New London. It would be hard to pick a more varied style of naval architecture than that represented in the fleet awaiting the Commodore's signal to start. For light weather there were the schooners Palmer, Foam, Clio and Idler, and the sloops Vision and Gracie, while the Dreadnought, Alarm and Rambler, and the sloops Vindex and Kate, represented the single and double reef flyers.

THE START.

At six A. M. the preparatory gun was fired on board the flagship Alarm, showing that Rear Commodore Kingsland and Fleet Captain Bend were evidently determined on punctuality. There was not much wind, but a light southeasterly breeze that came gently rippling over the bay had a steady kind of appearance as if settling down for the day. Warned by the gun, there was considerable hurrying on board the yachts making sail, and club topsails, balloon jibs and staysails were hauled on deck, preparatory for a light breeze. At 6:15 A. M. the second gun gave the starting signal, and the capstan on the Rambler swung around merrily while the others were at work on more modern inventions, but aiming at the same object. The fleet were not remarkably quick in getting under way, and gave one the impression of being only half awake by the lazy way in which the jibs were run up. The little schooner Eva, lying to leeward of the fleet, was the first off close on the heels of the iron sloop Vindex. The Alarm came next, followed pretty closely by the Idler, Rambler, Columbia and Tarolinta. The sloops West Wind and Ariadne came close behind, with the Clio, Foam and Palmer bringing up the rear. The schooner Tidal Wave and the sloop Vision were both detained some few minutes behind the rest of the fleet, waiting for some stores from shore. The tide was just on the last of the flood and the breeze had hauled round to about east-southeast. They were mostly all carrying club maintopsails and jibtopsails, but as the breeze hauled round to the eastward the latter were dispensed with. The little Eva, under a

CLOUD OF CANVAS,

slipped rapidly ahead, followed by the Alarm, with the Idler close on her heels. The Columbia, as pretty as a picture, and from the way she was moving through the water looked like soon being at the head of the fleet. The Tarolinta came up lively, and, passing the Rambler, followed after the Alarm, trying to crawl up to windward of the

FLAG SHIP;

but, after hanging off her weather quarter for a few minutes, dropped back again in her wake. The Palmer, Foam and Clio were all close together, but the former gradually crept up to windward and hugged close along shore. The Columbia soon began to move, and coming up passed the Idler to leeward and took the lead, with the Eva lying off her lee quarter. At 7:15 the Idler stayed and stood in shore, followed shortly afterwards by the Columbia, Vindex, Alarm, Tarolinta, Clio and Vision. The Rambler was booming along down the middle of the Sound, looking as if she intended to try the Connecticut shore. After making a short stretch in shore the yachts all stayed and went on the starboard tack. The Palmer was now getting down to her work and walking up through the fleet. She soon passed the Tarolinta, and then went by the Alarm to leeward. The Columbia was still

LEADING THE FLEET,

followed by the Idler, Eva and the iron sloop Vindex. The Foam made a long stretch down Sound, and then staying, stood in shore, crossing the wake of the Alarm. The Tidal Wave was now coming up after the fleet, following in the wake of the Rambler. The Palmer attracted considerable attention as, eating slowly up to windward, she left the Alarm's lee, and came out off her weather bow, and with her nose still shoved up to windward, started after the Columbia.

AT EIGHT BELLS

the wind became very light and variable, and the Alarm stood in shore on the port tack, but had to stay again quickly in order to give the Tarolinta, on the starboard tack, the right of the way. The Foam caught a puff off shore, and, coming up very fast, passed to windward of the Palmer and then stayed, standing in shore. The Tarolinta crossed the bows of the Alarm and made a stretch along shore, heading up for the buoy off Lloyd's Neck. The little Clio was about half a mile astern, but not making very good work with her light canvas. On the next tack the Alarm came out on the weather bow of the Tarolinta and the sloop Vision was making land pretty fast about half a mile to windward. The Eva made a favorable report with the Idler and the Palmer, and, sailing like a witch, appeared to be closing up on the Columbia. About nine A. M. the breeze hauled round to about east by south and freshened up considerably, giving the big keel boats a little better show. Off Eaton's Neck the Columbia led the fleet, with the Palmer next and the Eva and Idler respectively third and fourth. The Alarm followed, leading the Foam, Tarolinta, Rambler and Clio. The Vision had closed up on the Vindex and looked like taking the lead of the sloops. The breeze still kept freshening, and the Columbia dispensed with her gaff topsails, satisfied with the lower sails. The Tidal Wave was gradually coming up with the fleet, and at 10:30 A. M. crossed the bows of the Rambler and stood in for

LONG ISLAND SHORE.

The breeze now came dead down the Sound, giving the yachts a splendid chance to display their weatherly qualities to windward. The little Eva was holding very well with the larger yachts and leading the Teller. The Columbia set her working main topsail and made good weather, hanging to the Long Island shore. The Alarm was in her element, making regular tacks in the middle of the Sound and gradually gaining on the fleet. The Vision had passed all the sloops and was

CLAWING UP TO WINDWARD

off the lee bow of the Alarm. The Palmer, carrying her maintopsail, found it hard work to beat the little Eva, which was sailing in better form than she has shown in the past three or four years. For a boat of her length to hang on to the Palmer in a breeze of wind is no mean performance. The Idler, carrying both topsails, was doing very well to leeward of the Eva, and the Tarolinta followed about a mile to leeward. The Alarm was about a mile ahead of the Taralinta and the Rambler brought up the rear, nearly two miles astern. The Vision and Alarm were all alone over on the Connecticut shore, the big schooner going fast through the water crossed the bows of the sloop as the latter clawing up to windward came up across her lee and took a position on the weather quarter. The Vision took in her topsail and at 11:38 the Alarm

STAYED OFF SOUTHPORT

and stood on the port tack towards Long Island. The Columbia, on the starboard tack, crossed the bows of the Alarm, about two miles ahead, leading the fleet, keeping up her prestige as a fast boat. At 11:38 the Columbia took in her maintopsail and the Idler crossed the bows of the Alarm, about a third of a mile ahead. The Eva and Palmer were on the starboard tack, about a mile to windward of the Idler, and the Tarolinta crossed the wake of the Alarm about half a mile astern. At 11:49 the Tidal Wave crossed the wake of the Alarm, while the latter crossed the bows of the Foam about half a mile a head. The Tidal Wave and Foam were both down to lower canvass, and the Alarm had just stowed her foretopsail, as the sheet had parted. At noon all topsails had disappeared, with the exception of the Alarm, and the Idler had her flyingjib taken in out of the way. It had now settled down to one of those dry easterly breezes, gathering strength all the time, and looking like reefs in prospective. The Idler housed her foretopmost and kept along under mainsail, foresail and jib. The Clio, under three lower sails, was about two miles to leeward of the Alarm, standing across on the starboard tack. At 12:10 the Tarolinta stayed about a mile astern of the Alarm and stood towards the

CONNECTICUT SHORE.

It was a splendid sailing breeze, affording a good, fair test of the sailing qualities of the squadron in a beat to windward under the lower sails. The Idler, finding she was dropping astern, set her flying jib at 12:35. The Alarm was making a good leg this trip and looked as if she would weather the Idler on the next tack, and coming up towards the Long Island shore the breeze hauled round a a little more to the southward, and at 12:50 the Alarm tacked

OFF CRANE NECK

and stood along the Long Island shore, heading well up the Sound. At 12:53 the Alarm met with an accident, carrying away the cleet of the main peak throat halyards, letting the main gaff drop with a run. The mainsail was stretched again in about five minutes, and with topsail set the old craft was booming along as fresh as a young kitten. The Idler, coming on the port tack, tacked off the lee quarter of the Alarm at 1:03 and stood to the eastward. The breeze came strong and puffy off the land, giving the Idler all she wanted, with both top masts housed and a reef in her jib. At 1:10 the Alarm clewed up her maintopsail, finding it was burying her instead of helping her through the water. The breeze kept rolling up quite fresh and puffy, coming in black gusts off the Long Island shore and sending the Alarm along like a startled deer. The Idler was gradually left astern, but holding the better wind of the two. The Tidal Wave, going to the southward, stayed about half a mile astern of the Idler. The Columbia crossed the bow of the Alarm nearly two miles, with the Palmer hunting her up about five minutes later. There was now a tolerably good race and the small fellows had quite as much as they wanted. The Eva was not doing quite so well, with her foresail down, under mainsail and a big jib, and looked as if she had got more than she wanted. The Idler still hung on in the wake of the Alarm, but had to give way to the extra power of the big schooner. The Columbia was still leading the fleet about a mile ahead of the Palmer.

THE ALARM WAS THIRD BOAT,

with the Idler next, and the Tidal Wave following half a mile astern. The Eva was standing on the starboard tack towards the Connecticut shore. At 1:40 the Alarm housed her foretopmast. The breeze still kept steady, and at 2:11 the Alarm stayed to the eastward, crossing the bows of the Idler. The latter, however, had gained a little in the last stretch. About three P. M. the breeze freshened, and, rolling up a little rough water, the Columbia gave sheet, and stood for New Haven Harbor, with a view to a comfortable dinner. The Alarm was doing well on the starboard tack, head reaching on the Palmer, which lay about a mile to windward. The Idler was working along in shore about half a mile astern of the Alarm, and the Tarolinta and Rambler were some two or three miles astern. The little Eva was away over on the Connecticut shore, following after the Tidal Wave. At 3:30 P. M. the Palmer slacked away her main sheet and bore down toward the Alarm, but when about half a mile off her weather quarter, finding the latter still continued on her course to New London, put all hands on the mainsail, and,

TRIMMING DOWN,

put her again in the wind. A few minutes afterward the Palmer lowered her foresail, and sailed under mainsail, jib and flying jib. At 3:43 the Alarm parted the clew of her foresail, and lowering away, prepared to put in a single reef. At 3:50 the Palmer gave sheet, evidently determined to run into New Haven, and five minutes later Rear Commodore Kingsland concluded he had better keep company with the fleet, and ordered the Alarm on the same course. Several working schooners bound to the eastward adopted similar tactics and accepted New Haven as a harbor for the night. When the Palmer and Alarm anchored in Morris Cove they found the Columbia, Tidal Wave, and Tarolinta riding quietly in the haven of refuge. The Eva and Phantom were also anchored off New Haven. The Clio and sloop Vision arrived an hour and a half later. The fleet sail for New London to-morrow.

Yachting Notes.

The followed passed Whitestone yesterday:—

Yacht Scud, Mr. Post, from New York, cruising eastward.

Yacht Josephine, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Lloyd; Phœnix, from New York, cruising eastward.

Steam yacht America, Mr. Smith, from New York, cruising eastward.

THE WAWASSET DISASTER.

Seventy-two Lives Lost—The Investigation to Begin To-Day—Criminal Conduct of the Owners of the Steamer—A Prosecution Promised.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873.

Additional reports from the scene of the Wawasset disaster now place the number of the lost at seventy-two. The friends of Daniel Lynch, a tailor, doing business in this city, are certain that he was among the lost, judging from the description of an unknown man published yesterday. Lynch was engaged to be married to a widow lady, who, with her two children, were also among the lost.

THE INVESTIGATION

into the cause of the disaster will begin to-morrow, and will assume the form of a suit against the owners of the Wawasset by the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats of the Treasury Department. It appears that on her last eventful trip the owners of the Wawasset failed to ask or receive a special permit to carry more passengers than her certificate of inspection allowed. If the owners had been granted such a request they would have been compelled to have procured an additional outfit. In the matter of an extra license, the owners having neglected to procure that necessary paper, they have violated the law, and the penalty is a fine of $10 per passenger and to refund the passage money. It is stated that the owners will also be prosecuted for carrying excursionists without a license. Commodore Rose, Inspector of Hulls, who is stationed at Savannah, will conduct the investigation. Mr. Rose will be assisted by John E. Edgar, Inspector of Boilers at Norfolk, both of whom are old and experienced inspectors, and entirely disinterested in the case. In this connection the following order was issued to-day:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 12, 1873.

SIR—In view of the fact that the local inspectors at Baltimore made the last inspection of the ill-fated Wawasset, and in order that the government may avail itself of their services as witnesses in the investigation to be made concerning the disaster to the steamer in question, it is deemed expedient that one of the other local boards of your district be detailed to conduct such investigation. You will please be governed accordingly.

W. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

JOHN MENSHAW, Esq.,
Supervising Inspector, Baltimore, Md.

The investigation will be held in the office of the Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, in the Treasury Department and will continue several days.

NEW COTTON.

The steamship Montgomery, which arrived yesterday from Savannah, brought the first bale of the season of Georgia cotton.

THE SALARY GRAB.

The Fathers of the Republic on Congressional Pay.

MODERATE, NOT LIBERAL, STIPENDS.

Compensation of Members at Different Periods.

POLITICAL HURRICANE IN 1817

A New York Representative Resigns After Voting the Wrong Way.

NARROW ESCAPE OF CLAY AND CALHOUN.

Mileage as a Bond of Union and as a Family Comforter.

PAY OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Kansas Pomeroy's Views as to the Ways and Means of Living in Washington.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Storm Raised by the Salary Grab of 1873.

Butler, Brownlow, Carpenter & Co. Speaking for Their Cause.

Congressman Lawrence Explains Himself Before an Ohio Convention.

WILL THE LAW BE REPEALED?

Expenses of Housekeeping at the National Capital.

General Benjamin F. Butler, an adroit and able man, has presented what appears to be a formal defence of the disgraceful salary grab business. Recognizing fully his skill and resources, it is not too much to state that he has made a poor hand of the business, but in truth it would be impossible for any person, even one a hundred fold superior to the Essex politician, to satisfactorily justify the retroactive clauses of the bill in question. General Butler only touched upon what occurred in the convention that framed the constitution of the United States; but had he quoted from the Fathers of the Republic, whose words, undoubtedly, met his eyes, it would be seen that they anticipated and dreaded hundreds of the unscrupulous and demoralized individuals who now find sitting room in the capital at Washington. Senator Carpenter has preceded General Butler in defending the salary grab, but it is painful to declare that any cause receiving the support of Senator Carpenter must be tarnished and doubtful. In what follows will be found a history of the Congressional compensation question. The increase of General Grant's salary was called for and to its augmentation there can be no objection. To maintain the dignity of the Presidential office, perhaps, $50,000 annually is even too small.

THE QUESTION STATED.

Being now on the eve of entering fully into the political campaign of 1873, the time has about arrived when the people, from one end of the United States to the other, will have discussed before them the merits of political parties and the management of public affairs. There is one question, more than any other, to which their attention will be called, and that is the nefarious salary grab of the Forty-second Congress, which Ben Butler defends. They will have an opportunity of pronouncing in an emphatic form on the scandalous job by which several millions of dollars were snatched from the federal Treasury and divided among members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The people will also have their attention called to other features of the scheme which introduced an entirely new mode of paying salaries, by which Congressmen draw compensation before they render any services whatever. Once before in the history of the Republic has a similar question been brought before the people, to which reference will be made presently, and the verdict was unqualified condemnation and the political ruin of nearly every man who voted for what was universally branded as iniquitous. If there were any doubts immediately after the passage of the Salary Bill of 1873, so persistently advocated and skilfully engineered by General Butler, as to what the judgment of the country would be on the matter, such doubts have been long since cleared away. The action of Legislatures, the resolutions of party conventions and public bodies, the almost unanimous denunciations of the press and the unqualified reprobation by the people on every occasion that offered, has placed the question at rest. No member of Congress who voted for the Back Pay bill can expect ever to be elected again to a position of public trust. General Butler may be an exception. Who knows?

MORALITY OF THE CASE.

The action of the Forty-second Congress in voting $5,000 into the pockets of each of its members, just at the close of its existence, can only be accounted for by an inordinate greed for money and an entire disregard of public opinion. It has disgraced for ever all those who, taking advantage of the positions they occupied, participated in the gross abuse of an honorable trust. The members exercised a power that could not fail to rouse general indignation—a power which no body of men having the slightest regard for the good opinion of their fellow citizens should have used. They had been paid for all they had agreed to work for; their labors, such as they were, had been ended, but, having the authority, they determined to enrich themselves regardless of the plainest principles of honesty. There is no doubt that the Forty-second Congress possessed the power to vote, at its last gasp, increased pay, but it was bound by the highest obligations not to do so in favor of back pay for its own members. It may be said that it is the poorest economy to under pay public servants, and that if we pay liberal salaries that will command talent and integrity in high places we shall make money by the operation, for the services will be better and the percentage of stealing will be reduced; but even if this were true it furnishes no justification for appropriating to each member, by virtue of his own vote, $5,000 which he has not earned and after being paid in full for all his services.

A PARALLEL CASE.

There is one view of the back pay question that has no doubt been constantly before the minds of the people. What would be thought of a man employed at a yearly salary of $5,000 in a position of trust, where he possessed unrestrained control of large sums of money, who should, after a two years' engagement, take away with him $5,000 more out of the funds of his principal without the consent of the principal on the day, or rather at the very moment, he was retiring from his position? No amount of excuses or arguments could palliate or justify such conduct, and it was this exactly that the Forty-second Congress did during the last hours of its existence. The people have judged the act to be disgraceful, and, with the other corrupt transactions brought home to that body, it has become hateful to them.

COST OF LIVING IN WASHINGTON.

The pretext that members cannot support themselves becomingly at Washington on $5,000 a year may hold good if wasteful extravagance and licentiousness are necessary on the part of our lawmakers. When the salary of members was fixed at the latter sum the war was just over and the cost of living at the capital was greater than at present. The value of the currency was much less, and it must be remembered that when compensation was arranged the last time before at $3,000 per annum (in 1856) it was on a gold basis, and really the augmentation in 1866 was no increase at all, taking into consideration the difference in value between gold and greenbacks. It has been found, by an examination of the Congressional Directory, that little more than one-half of the members of the Senate and much less than one-half the members of the House carried their wives to Washington at the last session of Congress, although it was regarded as exceptionally attractive from its being a short session, which would include an inauguration. It has been found also that of the aggregate of both branches of Congress less than a sixth part kept house. This practical proof utterly destroys the pretence that the price of living at the capital justified the increase of pay. The excuse was an invention to cover up the wrong. The action of Congress in passing this last compensation bill is now before the people, and therefore it will be of advantage to give a short history of what has been done from the very commencement in reference to the pay and emoluments of members of the National Legislature. General Butler's attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people calls for exposure and rebuttal.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN 1787.

The subject of the compensation of members of Congress has from the foundation of the government been treated as one of the highest importance. The name of Madison is specially identified with it. Prior to the ratification of the constitution in 1789 Representatives received their wages from the States, and whether this system should be continued or the expense defrayed out of the Federal Treasury was debated very fully in the Convention held two years before. Fears were entertained that if the pay of members was fixed by themselves, without limit or restraint, they would indulge themselves to the fullest extent and make their pay as high as they pleased. This was the view entertained by Patrick Henry, but he considered that if they were good men—not such as he could have imagined would appear in our day and find apologists in General Butler—"their own delicacy would lead them to be satisfied with moderate salaries." Madison remarked that to leave them to regulate their own wages would be an indiscreet thing and in time might prove a dangerous one. It was even suggested that the rates of pay should be fixed in the constitution itself, and on the 14th of August, 1787, Franklin moved the following amendment:—"That $5, the present value thereof per diem, be allowed members of Congress during their attendance, and $5 for every thirty miles of travel in going to and returning from the seat of government." This was negatived, the vote being in favor—Connecticut and Virginia—2. Against—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—8. Another proposition of Franklin's was that Senators should be entitled to no compensation whatever.

MODERATE AND NOT LIBERAL SALARIES.

The object of the Constitutional Convention in this regard was to establish moderate and not liberal stipends. The word "liberal" was struck out every time it was used in the resolutions offered. As to the wisdom of allowing State Legislatures to pay members, Mr. Madison on another occasion remarked, "Our national government must operate for the good of the whole, and the people must have a general interest in its support; but if you make the National Legislature subject to and at the mercy of the State governments, you ruin the fabric, and whatever new States may be added to the general government, the experience will be equally true." Alexander Hamilton did not think the States should pay members. He said:—"It is a general remark, that he who pays is the master." It was feared by some delegates that the States might become unfederal and then shake the general government, and it was hinted that some of the States might not ratify the constitution if the pay section was accepted. Mr. Ellsworth was of opinion that as members were apportioned according to population, no State would feel the burden heavily.

NATIONAL VS. STATE INFLUENCES.

Edmund Randolph was against the proposition. He asked "Are the members to be paid? Certainly. We have no sufficient fortunes," he said, "to induce gentlemen to attend for nothing. If the State Legislatures pay the members of the National Council they will control the men and compel them to pursue State measures. "I confess," said Mr. Randolph, "the pay will not operate impartially; but the members must be paid and made easy in their circumstances. Should the general Congress annex wages disproportionate to their services, vote themselves exorbitant salaries, defying the sense of the country, they would be repudiated." Alexander Hamilton remarked:—"What, for example, will be the inducements for gentlemen of fortune and ability to leave their homes and business to attend annually and long? It cannot be the wages, for these, I presume, must be small. Will not the power, therefore, be thrown into

THE HANDS OF DEMAGOGUES

and middling politicians, who for the sake of a small stipend and hopes of advancement will offer themselves as candidates, and the real men of weight and influence, by remaining at home, add strength to the State governments. Madison disposed in the Convention of the question of pay as follows:—"With respect to the right of ascertaining their own pay, I will acknowledge that their compensation, if practicable, should be fixed in the constitution itself, so as not to be dependent on Congress itself or on the State legislatures. It was thought imprudent to leave it to the legislatures because one government should not be dependent upon another, and the great inconvenience experienced under the old confederation shows that the State would be operated upon by local considerations as contra-distinguished from general and national interests. The theoretical inconvenience of leaving to Congress the

FIXING OF THEIR OWN COMPENSATION

is more than counterbalanced by this in the confederation. This is a power that cannot be abused without rousing universal attention and indignation. What would be the consequence of a legislature raising their pay to £4 or £5 a day? The universal indignation of the people." So spoke Mr. Madison nearly ninety years ago. At the last session of Congress members raised their compensation to more than double what Mr. Madison thought recklessness or cupidity could carry any body of men he could imagine to exist in the future. In the conventions called in the States to ratify the federal constitution there was considerable discussion on this topic, particularly in Virginia and Massachusetts. In the latter state one delegate expressed the opinion that "if members of Congress were left to themselves to provide for their own salaries, and as long as they wished for the good opinion of mankind they will assess no more than they really deserve as a compensation for their services." The provision in the constitution that "Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States," was adopted, ratified by the States and remains.

EARLY LAWS ON THE SUBJECT.

At the first session of Congress, held in 1789, provision was made for the payment of members. As the phraseology of the law then passed has been substantially followed ever since, the first section is here given:—"At every session of Congress and at every meeting of the Senate in the recess of Congress prior to March 4, 1795, each Senator shall be entitled to receive $6 for every day he shall attend the Senate, and shall also be allowed at the commencement of each and every session $6 for every twenty miles of estimated distance by the most usual route from his place of residence to the seat of Congress." After March 4, 1795, Senators were to receive $7 per day, and $7 for each twenty miles travelled. Members of the House of Representatives were allowed, by the same act, $6 per day, and $6 for every twenty miles travelled. The discrimination between the pay of members only lasted one year. It was the only instance of the kind in the legislation of the country. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, to defray the incidental expenses of his office, was entitled to $6 per day in addition to his pay as Representative for every day he attended the House.

SALARIES EQUALIZED.

The act of March 10, 1796, established the pay of Senators and Representatives at $6 per day, and $6 for every twenty miles travelled, "provided that in case a member shall not attend in his place when Congress shall convene, or shall absent himself before the close of the session, a deduction shall be made of the sum which would otherwise be allowed him in proportion to time of absence." The salaries of members of both Houses were thus made equal. The act of February 18, 1802, extended the franking privilege to delegates from Territories, and the same pay and mileage as allowed Senators and Representatives.

MADISON'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Madison was not entirely satisfied with the constitution as adopted, and proposed during this session of Congress a number of amendments to be submitted to the State Legislatures. Among them was one providing that no increase in the pay of members of Congress should go into effect until the second session succeeding the one in which the augmentation was authorized. Both Houses adopted the propositions, and all but two received the requisite number of votes in the State Legislatures. One of those that failed to be ratified was that relating to pay of representatives in Congress. As will be seen hereafter Tennessee in 1817 expressed its desire to have such a provision incorporated in the constitution of the United States, and at the last session of the Legislature of Ohio it was proposed to join the States that approved the salary amendment proposed by Mr. Madison in 1790.

THE FIRST INCREASE OF PAY.

Twenty years passed, and members had served in Congress satisfied with the existing rate of pay and mileage. The war with Great Britain had been successfully brought to a close. During its progress there was then, as now, a suspension of specie payments. The depreciation in the value of paper money, which had sent up prices, caused a feeling to manifest itself among Representatives that they were insufficiently compensated. The members of the Fourteenth Congress were elected during the progress of hostilities. It was said that first class business or professional men could make double what was allowed by law, and that no competent person could afford to leave his occupation and attend to public affairs at Washington and support himself and family on the stipend then allowed by law. It had become usual to vote extra compensation to attachés of both Houses of Congress, and the incumbents of several additional executive offices, the creation of which had become necessary by the growth of the Republic, received salaries which were thought out of proportion to the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates. On the 6th of March, 1816, Colonel Richard M. Johnson, from a committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill changing the terms of paying members, which, from its inadequacy, it was alleged, was threatening to place the legislation of the nation in the hands of the rich—an argument put forward by Senator Carpenter a few weeks since, and by others long before him. At this time (1816) Congress was near the close of its first session, and Colonel Johnson recommended that, instead of the $6 per day and mileage, there should be paid to members annually $1,500, and to the Speaker $3,000. It was provided, however, in the bill reported, that any member who did not appear in his place when Congress convened, or who absented himself before the close of the session, a reduction was to be made from the sum which would otherwise be allowed to him, in proportion to the time of absence, except in case of sickness. The Salary bill of 1873 does not contain a similar provision.

THE LAWS OF 1816 AND 1873.

The bill passed without any serious opposition, but there were indications on the part of the people of the storm of indignation that was soon to follow. The actual increase to each member was about $500 by this law. The average length of the sessions for a series of years had been, before Johnson's time, 165 days per annum, which, at $6 a day, was $990, as against $1,500 by the new law, the mileage being about the same in both cases, and averaging about three hundred dollars to each member. The total annual increase paid by the people in 1816 amounts to $112,000, as against $800,000 increase under the law passed this year. The amount of back pay, by a gross abuse of trust, appropriated in 1873 was, of course, much larger, covering as it did two years, and being nearly one and a half million dollars, after deducting the mileage that had already been paid to the members. In the case of the salary grab of the Fourteenth Congress, Representatives got only one year's back pay, the act having passed near the close of the first session. In 1873 members voted themselves two years' back pay. The permanent debt of the country has also been in reality largely increased from the fact that this drain on the treasury, if the act is not repealed, represents interest on national obligations amounting to tens of millions.

THE COUNTRY INDIGNANTLY PROTESTS.

During the debate on the bill Henry Clay expressed a preference for an increase of daily compensation to the institution of the salary system, but as the majority were against him he acquiesced in their decision; and Mr. Calhoun expressed the opinion, as Reverdy Johnson did at a later day, that mileage was one of the strongest links that bound the Union together. There were many other distinguished men in Congress at the time who supported the measure, but no sooner was the scheme consummated than an excitement raged throughout the country the like of which was never known before. People of all classes and in every section of the Union emphatically protested against it. The members who voted for the bill were denounced, without exception, from one end of the land to the other. Business affairs after the war were in a depressed condition and the people boiled with indignation at seeing their Representatives place their hands on the public purse and convey the money found in it into their own pockets. It was contended that

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SHOULD NOT BE SALARIED,

and that all who had drawn the extra pay were, in short, robbers of the Treasury. Plenty of competent persons, it was said, could be found who would gladly serve at the old ratio; that there was great competition for seats in Congress, and it was well known that many when elected were poor and at the expiration of their terms came home rich. If members must purchase residences and keep up establishments at Washington, become men of fashion, keep carriages and horses, visit gambling houses and other such places, then their pay might not be equal to their extravagance, but the people would be best served by allowing such persons to remain at home. It was said the Fourteenth Congress gave a bad sample of what vain and avaricious men could do to degrade and corrupt the country. This was the plain talk of the people fifty-six years ago. To all this it was again answered that gentlemen of talent who had business of their own to attend to could not be induced at such low compensation to leave it and transact the affairs of the nation. A respectable mechanic, it was said, would not give up his work for it, much less an extensive merchant, a manufacturer, a practising lawyer. If such would go to Congress it would be for other considerations. The extra expense his position made him liable to would leave but a very small balance for the support of himself and family.

THE LAW OUGHT TO BE REPEALED.

These arguments avail very little. Public meetings were held in various parts of the United States and resolutions condemning the act were passed in several Legislatures. The press was almost unanimous in denouncing the measure, which was declared to be an abuse of trust and passed at a time when the country was deep in debt and the national prosperity at a low ebb. The Compensation act was the theme of popular songs and Fourth of July orations, and there was hardly found one Senator Carpenter or General Butler in the land to stand up in its defence. The New York *Columbian*, in July, 1816, observed that it had been toasted until it was black, and added, "This, at least, appears agreed upon, that the law ought to be and will be repealed."

THE LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT

felt bound "before we separate to express our disapproval of a late act of Congress raising the pay of its members threefold its former establishment, and this when the public burthens hang heavily on farming interests, which are the nerve of the country, and when the frowns of heaven hung dark over our heads, threatening our land with scarcity and famine." In Rhode Island the Legislature passed resolutions to the effect that the members could not avoid expressing "the strong dissatisfaction which they feel at the late action of Congress in appropriating salaries to themselves out of public moneys collected into the Treasury by a course of burthensome taxation, and which the people are led to believe and had a right to expect would be strictly and prudently applied towards relieving the country from the still incalculable expenses caused by the late war." The more the subject was discussed the greater became the whirlwind of public indignation. But, in looking back at the result of the Congressional election that followed, the moral of the story can be best understood.

HENRY CLAY,

as stated, supported the measure. He was a candidate for election. During the campaign his democratic opponent, Pope, charged that the great Kentuckian had participated in the plunder of the Treasury, and that extravagance in living at Washington and the corrupt principles that were being introduced at the capital were the causes of the breach of faith, and that the confidence of the people had been used most unworthily. Clay had been a great promoter of the war with Great Britain and had assisted in the negotiations for peace. He had, besides, gained immense popularity by his advocacy of the South American crusade against Spain. He did not attempt to defend himself on the salary question, but turned on his opponent and charged that he had opposed the war. Mr. Clay described all the indignities placed on the United States by England and the glorious result of the contest. This course saved him, and Mr. Clay retained his seat and was at the next session elected Speaker.

A NEW YORK MEMBER RESIGNS.

Mr. E. T. Throop, a member from this city, finding he was not the choice of the people, and acting, as he said, upon the broad principle that a Representative should speak agreeable to his constituents, resigned his seat and gave an opportunity of electing a man more pleasing. In Connecticut, out of seven members only two were re-elected. Georgia returned only one out of six. In Massachusetts two-thirds of the delegation were changed, and Timothy Pickering declined to run, feeling certain he would be defeated. In South Carolina only Calhoun and Middleton of those who had voted for the law were re-elected, and six new men were sent to Congress. In Ohio the question assumed such importance that John McLean—afterwards Judge of the United States Supreme Court—found it necessary to publish an able defence of his vote in favor of the law which filled five and a half columns. Being appointed Judge he resigned his seat, and General W. H. Harrison, subsequently President of the United States, was chosen his successor. At the same time six Representatives were elected from Ohio, making a complete change in the delegation. The result was that, out of eighty-one members who voted for the Compensation act, only fourteen were re-elected. Of the sixty-seven voting against the measure forty-nine were chosen again. Of the rejected members only thirteen were ever after elected to either House of Congress. A more sweeping sentence of condemnation can hardly be imagined.

COLONEL JOHNSON'S DEFENCE OF THE 1816 GRAB.

The Compensation act was repealed by the same Congress that enacted it at the second session, after a long discussion, participated in by R. M. Johnson, John Randolph, Henry Clay and General Harrison. The Speaker and Henry Clay appointed the committee, which consisted of three members who voted for the bill, one who had voted against it and three new members who had not voted at all. The following is an extract from the report made by Mr. Johnson:—

The power vested in Congress by the Constitution of providing for the pay of its own members is, doubtless, a delicate trust; and it might have been apprehended as well from the nature of the subject as from former experience that the most judicious exercise of that trust could not be exempt from some degree of public animadversion. The committee cannot perceive either in the increase of compensation provided by the late act or in the mode of making that compensation, cause of excitement or alarm adequate to the effects which are understood to have been produced. The addition which this law has made to the public expenditure is not considerable.

THE CHANGE IN THE MODE OF COMPENSATION,

even if be not attended with zeal and manifest advantages, does not still appear to be wrong so clearly and in such dangerous measure as to furnish grounds for any high degree of public inquietude. The House would not presume to judge whether its services, in the various and important matters upon which it has acted, have deserved any consideration or respect from the public; but for those services, such as they are, it has not sought or would accept any reward which would be measured out to it in a mere pecuniary consideration. If an adequate provision be not made for members of Congress, the office will fall exclusively into the hands of one or the other of two descriptions of persons—either of the most affluent of the country only, who can bear the charges of it without any compensation, or those who would accept it not for the compensation legally belonging to it, but for the hope of turning it to account by other means. A reasonable allowance, neither extravagant on the one hand nor parsimonious on the other, would seem to be the best security against these various evils."

PER DIEM SYSTEM RE-ESTABLISHED.

A bill was brought in, January, 1817, to repeal the Compensation act and substituting a per diem salary, which was left blank for the House to fix. Members hardly knew how to deal with the question, but public opinion made it imperative that something should be done. The only thing that all were agreed upon was a return to the per diem system. The annual salary plan was doomed before Congress assembled. Votes were taken severally on the question to fix the daily pay at $10, $9, $8 and $6, all of which were negatived. A motion was made that there should be deducted from the amount received by each member the past and present sessions all the amount over and above what he would have received under the old compensation of $6, and another proposition was that the excess refunded should include legal interest. Both were negatived. The debate on the subject continued several weeks, and columns of the *National Intelligencer* were taken up with the speeches delivered. The upshot was to repeal all laws relating to pay or mileage and throw the entire subject over into the hands of the Fifteenth Congress.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AGAIN RECOMMENDED.

When the Fifteenth Congress met for the first time in January, 1818, there were, therefore, no existing statutes regulating or providing for the payment of salaries of Senators, Representatives and Delegates from Territories. The public indignation in 1816 was as much directed against the manner and form of making the increase as against the increase itself. No great delay arose in settling the matter; and a bill was passed January 22, 1818, establishing the salary of members at $8 per day, with $8 for every twenty miles of travel from places of residence to the capital. The Speaker of the House and President of the Senate *pro tem.*, in the absence of the Vice President, were to receive $8 per day additional. During the debate Mr. Campbell offered resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, instructing its Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State to use their exertions to procure the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the United States similar to that proposed by Mr. Madison in 1789. This proposed change in the fundamental law remained unnoticed until the Legislature of Ohio revived the question.

THE SECOND AUGMENTATION.

In 1856, when the Kansas question was rocking the Republic to its foundations, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, introduced a bill in the Senate to increase the rate of compensation, which had remained unchanged for nearly forty years. He stated that in considering it party and personal matters should be forgotten, though at the very time his son-in-law, Preston S. Brooks, who had assailed Mr. Sumner in his place in the Senate, was taking the oath in the other chamber, having been re-elected after resigning to save himself from expulsion. There was in Congress in 1856 nearly all the great men of the last generation—Cass, Seward, Toombs, Clay (who came very near being politically wrecked forty years before for supporting a similar measure, Benjamin, Foot, Mallory, Fessenden, Collamar and Doolittle. The latter favored the increase and said $5,000 a year was not too much. Like Calhoun in 1816, Reverdy Johnson ten years later, as will be seen, thought mileage made it agreeable for members at a distance to come to Congress. Mr. Seward opposed the bill. He said he made it a rule never to take office where the emoluments were an object, and having been elected to serve at an understood compensation he could not agree to receive more.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, said either pay members sufficient or do not pay them at all, as in the British Parliament, and there their system of legislation costs them ten times more than what ours does in contracts and in providing for the members of distinguished families. Mr. Lane was right as to the Houses of Commons and Lords. They are, however, entitled to a guinea ($5) a day, but the members have not for two centuries drawn it. As to the cost of legislation, Mr. Disraeli not very long since in a public speech attempted to prove that the monarchical government of England was far less expensive than the republican government of the United States. He admitted all that had been said in reference to the vast income of the Queen and her numerous relatives, together with the expense of the royal household, pensions, palaces, estates, &c.; but he pointed out the immense cost in America of paying members of Congress and of the various State Legislatures, which, he contended, far exceeded what the monarchy cost the people of England. Perhaps the ex-Premier had not seen Mr. Lane's speech. The former spoke on the subject five or six years after the latter.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

Mr. Butler's bill passed the Senate, the vote being yeas, 35; nays, 11. Mr. Orr, late Minister to Russia, took charge of it in the House. The session was drawing to a close and he urged it on with almost railroad speed. He stated the old story that it was impossible for members to live on the pay allowed by the act of 1818. The salaries of heads of departments and foreign Ministers had been increased, and why not those of Senators and Representatives? There was little or no debate, but there was a powerful opposition, which showed itself at the final division. The measure was carried in the House by a bare majority of one, the vote being 100 to 99, just as close as the vote on the bill engineered last session by General Butler, which latter bill also doubled General Grant's salary. The compensation by this act, August 16, 1856, was fixed at $3,000 per year and one mileage annually of $8 for each twenty miles. This was an increase of 100 per cent of salary, leaving the mileage the same as it was established in 1818.

THE INCREASE IN 1866.

A section was added to the General Appropriation act of July 28, 1866, by which the pay of members was again increased. The public mind was too much occupied at that time with the results of the war to pay particular attention to any subject not connected with the gigantic struggle that had just closed. Mr. Riddle, of Delaware, in the Senate moved that the salary be raised to $5,000, with twenty cents mileage. He contended that the compensation then received ($3,000) was insufficient to pay expenses. This was the old argument once more; but seven years ago, when prices were high and greenbacks low, it may have had some weight. Mr. Madison, in the Constitutional Convention in 1787, had an idea of this kind, and in advocating the establishment of fixed compensation in the fundamental law suggested that the price of a bushel of wheat should be recognized as a standard of values, and Franklin favored $5 per day, or the value of that sum in gold, as a just and moderate pay. Mr. Riddle, however, did not touch upon this point, but declared that members were exhausting their energies, ruining their health, and that they really did not get enough to pay for house rent and marketing.

MILEAGE A BOND OF UNION.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, went for larger compensation, and wanted the mileage to remain at forty cents instead of twenty cents, as proposed. Reverdy Johnson rather favored this view, and remarked that "we were getting into a practice, and a good one upon every account, of bringing our families to Washington. It was the opinion of Mr. Calhoun, and I think I have seen evidence of it more than once, that mileage is one of the bonds of the Union. The distant States would be more likely, or just as likely, to be kept from leaving the Union because of this mileage provision as by any other cause of a similar character." Mr. Henderson pointed out the unequal workings of the mileage system. While members from Maryland, Ohio, New York and other Atlantic and Western States were paid only $3,500 per annum, representatives from Oregon and California drew nearly $10,000 yearly. This brought the since

FAMOUS SENATOR POMEROY

to his feet, and he proceeded to give his experience and at the same time to lecture Henderson, who had alluded also to the large sums drawn for mileage by Senators from distant Western Commonwealths. The Kansas lawmaker delivered himself thus:—"I do not care myself about this question at all. The Senator from Missouri (Henderson) does not know anything about living; he is a bachelor. He never lived an hour in his life, and he should be the very last man to come here to talk to Senators about expenses. I once thought I would keep an account of my expenses in Washington, and I found that my actual expenses, without regard to such luxuries as wines, cigars and tobacco—things for which I never spent a cent in my life—were for one year and one month $11,640. A person who intends to have anything like his expenses paid ought not to calculate upon any reduction of salary or mileage; but I do not suppose Senators care whether their expenses be paid or not. We should not undertake to declare that a person must govern his expenses here in Washington in these times by any reference to his compensation, because his compensation is not the first step toward the payment of expenses who has a family living as he ought to." Mr. Pomeroy voted on the losing side. The rate was fixed as proposed by Mr. Riddle, which was an increase of sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of salary and a reduction of mileage of fifty per cent from the act of 1856. The House of Representatives quietly agreed to the increase, and the people being too much occupied by the issues growing out of the war, made no protest. But in fact, as remarked before, the addition was not an increase in compensation. When in 1856 the salary of members was fixed at $3,000 it was on a gold basis, for gold was then the currency of the country, and the cost of living was much lower than ten years later. In 1866 $5,000 in currency was only about equal to $3,000 in gold, and the $3,000 in 1856 could obtain more of the necessaries of life and better dwellings than in 1866. The preceding is a short history of the legislation of Congress and the action of the convention on the subject of compensation of Senators and Representatives. The act of March 3, 1873, increased the annual salary to $7,500 and substituted actual travelling expenses for mileage.

WHAT MEMBERS SHOULD HAVE DONE.

Different opinions have been expressed as to the proper course that should have been taken by members after the passage of the bill. Of course those who voted for the increase of salary pocketed it, but a few have had the temerity to come forward since and defend their conduct. The members who voted against the grab should have, it has been urged, refused all share in its proceeds, drawn the money and returned it into the Treasury. This was the only consistent and honorable plan. Fifty-two members of the Senate and House of Representatives are in this category. They have returned to the Treasury their portion of the plunder, and it is not likely the balance, through either the force of public opinion or compunctions of conscience, will ever disgorge a dime of the extra pay. But the man who, having voted against the measure and then took the money, it has been fairly held, confesses to the insincerity of the motives which led him to resist and proves that his virtue was of that kind which was ready to yield if the temptations could be made a little stronger. Another class is composed of men who took the money and proceeded to seek some outside method of disposing of it. By this action it is confessed at once that they had no moral right to its possession, and also that their sense of duty was not firm enough to bring them up to the mark of performing the duty which they know is obligatory on them as honest men. The last class, and its number is not yet correctly known, are represented by Senator Sherman. He, taking high moral grounds, proposes to leave the money where it is, and where no one should know better than Mr. Sherman it can be reached at any time in the future it should seem safe to draw it. Senator Sherman admits that it is stolen property, but he, too, avoids performing an obligatory duty by returning his share into the Treasury.

THE BACK PAY ALWAYS AVAILABLE.

The money appropriated by Congress for the salary grab has been long since paid over to or remains subject to the orders of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives. The back pay not drawn remains a permanent debt against the government, according to Secretary Richardson, and fifty years hence the heirs of members who have not returned to the Treasury their allowance of it can claim and collect it. The records of the government show many instances where increased salary was drawn after the lapse of years. Thomas H. Benton drew back salary and constructive mileage five years after he denounced the bill providing for its payment as public robbery and notified the disbursing officers that he would not take it. The records also show that ex-President Johnson drew mileage he had refused, and the receiving of which by others he had bitterly condemned on the stump after he had left Congress, had served as Governor of Tennessee and had subsequently returned as another member of Congress. Robert J. Walker, after the close of the late war, drew the sum due him for constructive mileage for attending a special session of the Senate during Polk's administration, which, at the time, he had refused to take from the disbursing officers. Senator Sherman, thoroughly acquainted with the law on this subject, as he must be, should draw the money from the Sergeant-at-Arms and hand it to Mr. Spinner. And if there be any others in the same boat with him they should follow his example—that is, if he gives them the chance.

THE OUTSPOKEN DEFENDERS OF THE GRAB.

Six members—Messrs. Carpenter and Brownlow, of the Senate, and Messrs. Butler (Mass.), Blair (Mo.), Lamison (Ohio) and Platt (Va.) have come before the public to defend the salary grab. Parson Brownlow, not being physically able to stand up and address a meeting, wrote a letter, in which he stated that he regretted the amount of back pay was not made greater; but he took what he got with a great deal of satisfaction. Senator Carpenter delivered a speech which only served to intensify the general feeling of indignation against the receivers of the plunder. He made one remark, however, which is worth recording. Senator Carpenter declared that members would have families anyhow in Washington, and it was better for the people that they should be comforted by the presence of their own wives and legitimate children, and to enable them to do so back and increased pay was absolutely right and necessary. General Butler denies that he is the father of the Salary bill, but he defends it while seeking the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. Any of his constituents who complain of his vote and that he bagged the money he settles with by sending a three cent stamp, sometimes enclosed and sometimes cancelled outside the letter after passing through the post.

RESIGN BE DAMNED.

There was a political convention a few weeks since in the Fifth Ohio district, represented in Congress by Hon. C. R. Lawrence, and at which that gentleman was present. Resolutions were adopted declaring the salary grab an act of fraud and those who supported it unworthy of endorsement. Mr. Lawrence, who is a back pay recipient, attempted to defend his course. He was met by cries of "Get down!" "Resign!" &c. He responded in emphatic language. "Resign be damned. I would see you in hell first." The meeting broke up in confusion, but it is not likely, after the expiration of his term, that Mr. Laurence will be re-elected. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, in speaking to an assemblage of his political friends, stood by his vote. He thought no defence necessary, and treated the objections made rather as something amusing. He showed pluck, for he was willing to take all the consequences. Hon. James H. Platt, Jr., who completes the list, is a late emigrant from Vermont to the Old Dominion. At the State Republican Convention, held at Lynchburg on the 31st ult., he declared that he had no apologies to offer, no excuses to make, for his vote on the Salary bill. He had voted for it six times, and should vote the same way again under the same circumstances. He had never voted on any measure with a more thorough conviction of its justice and propriety. Mr. Platt is evidently of that class of men whose recklessness and cupidity Madison, Patrick Henry, Randolph and others in the Convention that framed the constitution of the United States desired to guard against. The Virginia Republican Convention refused to pass a resolution condemning the measure.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION IN PRACTICAL FORM.

Every California member, except Senator Casserly, drew back pay, though the amount was not large, owing to the heavy mileage paid for travelling from the Pacific coast to Washington. The people of the Golden State, indignant at the act of turpitude performed by nearly all their representatives, insist that at the next session of the Legislature an appropriation be made sufficient to refund to the United States the amount taken by their delegates, and if their wishes in this respect are not complied with they propose to raise the requisite sum in subscriptions for the purpose. The Supervisors of Tama county, Iowa, have taken steps to refund to the government the back pay taken by the representative in Congress of the district of which it forms a part. They have made an appropriation out of the county treasury of their proportion, with this object in view, and the other counties—Benton, Marshall, Grundy, Poweshiek, Jasper and Blackwell—are about appropriating their shares. As far as they are concerned they are unwilling to have stain attached to them, and take this method of repudiating the conduct of their representative.

WILL THE LAW BE REPEALED?

The Republican Conventions of Maine, Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota have condemned the back-pay grab and called for a repeal of the law. This was, as has been seen, the universal sentiment in 1817, under similar circumstances, and it is repeated now. The feeling is unmistakable, and no member of Congress of ordinary sagacity will find himself able to ignore it. There has not been an argument entitled to the smallest modicum of respect used in defence of the Salary act of 1873. A synopsis of the arguments put forth by a few Senators and Representatives, given above, shows them to be puerile and shaky. The mass of republican voters are unmistakably for a repeal, and, as their party controls Congress, the demand must receive attention. The measure was supported in the two Houses by about an equal proportion of members from each party, and the back pay has been returned to the Treasury by republicans and democrats in about the same ratio. It is expected by observant and experienced persons that those Senators and Representatives of the Forty-third Congress who are expecting a political future, will give heed to the warning voices of their constituents. But after all, the question lies entirely with the republican party, as a party. It is not unjust to charge the republican party with the responsibility of passing the act, for its Representatives had the whole machinery of legislature in their hands. No bill could be reported without their consent, as they controlled all the committees, and, even in the last resort, President Grant, whose salary was doubled, could have interposed his veto and prevented the consummation of the scheme. There has been a question raised as to the constitutionality of General Grant's increased salary. The Forty-second Congress stood as follows:—There were republicans, 52; democrats, 17; liberals 5—republican majority, 30. There were in the House, republicans, 134; democrats, 104; liberals, 5—republican majority, 25. In the Forty-third Congress the republican majority in the House will be much greater.

A CUNNING DEVICE.

The repeal of the Salary law would not effect the return of the back pay already drawn, and it would only partially correct the clause giving increased compensation to the members of the next Congress. Under the practice which always prevailed up to March last, a member could not draw his pay until sworn in and his right to a seat acknowledged by the House itself. The new law provides that the compensation is to be paid "monthly from the beginning of their term until the beginning of the first session of each Congress," on a certificate signed by the clerk, which is to have the same effect as the certificate of the Speaker under existing laws. Each member of Congress to meet next December will have drawn $5,625, without having rendered for this large sum a particle of service in any manner, shape or form. In this way the United States Treasury will have been depleted of $1,771,875 by Senators and Representatives before they have gone near Washington at all to perform duty as legislators. This was a cunning device, no doubt intended to meet the possible contingency of a repeal of the law, immediately after the assembling of the Forty-third Congress. The increased pay having been drawn, members would be loath to disgorge the money they had already in their pockets. The parties who engineered the bill, probably General Butler, had in mind what occurred in 1817, before mentioned. It was then proposed in the House, during the debate on the bill for the repeal of the act passed the year before, that the amount over and above what each member would have received under the compensation system should be paid back into the Treasury with interest. The proposition was not adopted, though it was supported by a considerable number. The country, in any event will hold the republican party responsible for the passage of the last bill, and will look to it for undoing that part of the work of the Forty-second Congress.

MEMBERS WHO REFUSED THE LUCRE.

The following is believed to be a full and correct list of the Senators and Representatives who have covered into the Treasury their back pay:—

New York—R. E. Fenton (Senator), W. A. Wheeler, W. R. Roberts, S. S. Cox, Eli Perry, W. L. Sessions, C. N. Potter, C. L. Merriam; four republicans and four democrats.

New Jersey—G. A. Halsey, F. T. Frelinghuysen (Senator), two republicans.

Pennsylvania—John Scott, Washington Townsend; two republicans.

Maine—H. Hamlin, J. A. Peters, Eugene Hale, W. P. Frye; four republicans.

Connecticut—W. A. Buckingham (Senator), J. R. Hawley, H. H. Starkweather; three republicans.

Vermont—W. Willard, republican.

Ohio—James A. Garfield, James Monroe, W. H. Upson, Charles Foster, A. G. Thurman, John Sherman; five republicans, one democrat.

Indiana—D. D. Pratt, W. S. Holman, M. C. Kerr, John Coburn; two republicans and two democrats.

Illinois—C. B. Farwell, John M. Krebs, J. B. Hawley; two republicans and one democrat.

Wisconsin—G. W. Hazelton, J. M. Rusk, J. Allen Barber, Alexander Mitchell, Philetus Sawyer; four republicans and one democrat.

Iowa—G. M. McCrary, A. R. Cotton; two republicans.

Missouri—Carl Schurz, Senator G. A. Finkelnburg; two republicans.

Michigan—J. W. Ferry, Z. Chandler, Senators, Wilder D. Foster, Henry Waldron; four republicans.

Massachusetts—Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Senators; two republicans.

Rhode Island—H. B. Anthony, Senator; republican.

Delaware—J. F. Bayard, Senator, democrat.

California—Eugene Casserly, Senator, democrat.

Total, fifty-one; forty republicans and eleven democrats.

It appears that not one member from the Southern States or Delegates from the Territories have returned back pay. When the bill passed the House consisted of 240 members and the Senate of 72. It would appear, therefore, that 260 members have either drawn the money or left it in the hands of the Sergeants-at-Arms, which enables them to draw it at any future time they may deem proper. The back pay not disbursed remains a perpetual debt against the government, according to the Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW YORK BACK-PAYERS.

The following is a list of the New York Congressmen who have not refused their back pay:—Senator Conkling, republican. Representatives—Dwight Townsend, republican; Thomas Kinsella, democrat; H. H. Slocum, democrat; Robert B. Roosevelt, democrat; Smith Ely, jr., democrat; Fernando Wood, democrat; Charles St. John, republican; J. H. Tathill, democrat; John H. Ketchum, republican; M. Warren, democrat; John Rodgers, democrat; J. M. Carroll, democrat; E. H. Prindle, republican; Ellis H. Roberts, republican; W. F. Lansing, republican; R. H. Duell, republican; J. S. Seeley, republican; W. H. Lampart, republican; Milo Goodrich, liberal; Horace B. Smith, republican; Freeman Clarke, republican; Seth Wakeman, republican and William Williams, republican. Twelve republicans, eleven democrats, one liberal.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

The poet Longfellow is at Nahant.

Frank Leslie is building a palace at Moon's Lake, Saratoga.

F. Quesada and family, of Cuba, are at Congress Hall, Saratoga.

Admiral Rowan, of the United States Navy, was in Newport last week.

Some of the Lelands are to erect a hotel at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Ex-Governor John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, Vt., is at Congress Hall, Saratoga.

The Marquis de Chambrun and family are at Rock Enon Springs, near Winchester, Va.

Judge William F. Allen, of the New York Court of Appeals, has been stopping at Quogue, L. I.

Jeff Davis—the genuine old original Jeff—has gone to the Greenbriar White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia.

Mrs. Admiral Farragut has been the guest of Judge Daly at his Summer residence, at North Haven, L. I.

The Mixed Claims Commission are to give a grand ball at Newport, the grandest that ever took place at that Summer resort.

Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence, late democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, is staying with his family at East Hampton, L. I.

Rear Commodore George L. Kingsland, owner of the yacht Alarm, is with his family at East Hampton, L. I. His vessel lies at Sag Harbor.

An opera house is to be erected at Martha's Vineyard for the amusement of Summer visitors. It will cost $16,000 and seat 1,000 persons.

Ex-Senator Bayard, father of the present United States Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, is taking his ease at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Commodore Vanderbilt's amusements at Saratoga are driving out every day and playing whist every night he can get any one to play with him. His favorite drink is gin.

North Conway, N. H., is very popular as a Summer resort. The mountain scenery is enchanting, and the cool breezes are invigorating. A great many prefer it to climbing the White Mountains.

The Rev. Mr. Murray shoots deer and fishes for trout during the week in the Adirondacks, and on Sundays preaches sermons to the tourists, pleasure seekers, hunters, trappers, mountaineers and guides.

Orient Point, L. I., which has become quite popular as a summer resort, is bounded on one side by Gardiner's Bay, on another by Plum Gut, and on the third side by Long Island Sound. From the hotel veranda at night may be seen twelve lighthouses. They are at Montauk Point, Gardiner's Island, Cedar Island, Long Beach, Plum Island, Gull Island, New London, Stationary Lightship, Saybrook, Guilford, Horton's Point, and Falkner's Island.

The Newport *Mercury* pitches into some of the Bohemian dead-head correspondents at that place in the following style:—"A set of irresponsible persons have come here representing themselves to be correspondents of this and that and the other paper, and some of them, to get up a sensation, have written a generous pack of lies about the place. Others, because they were not 'dead-headed' as much as they desired, have concluded that they could have their revenge by writing silly nonsense and foolish lies about a dull season."

DROWNING OF HUGH MURRAY.

His Body Identified and Buried on Staten Island—Testimony Exonerating Jones, the Watchman.

Yesterday morning Coroner Young received information that the body of Hugh Murray, late a fireman aboard the steamship Atlas, lying at pier 12 North River, who either fell or was thrown overboard during a bloody altercation late on the night of the 7th inst., had been found floating in the bay, off Clifton, Staten Island, and towed ashore, where it was identified by the third engineer of the steamer Atlas. Previous to the identification Coroner Lea, of Clifton, held an inquest on the body as that of an unknown man, and the remains were interred at the expense of the county. As the matter had passed out of the jurisdiction of Coroner Young, he opened communication with Coroner Lea, who doubtless will exhume the body and make a more thorough investigation, inasmuch as it has been alleged that David Jones, watchman aboard the Atlas, threw Murray overboard. Jones and two witnesses now in the House of Detention, if required, will be sent before Coroner Lea. Jones, whose character is excellent, was badly beaten during the fight, which resulted in the drowning of Murray, and Sergeant Davis, of the House of Detention, felt compelled to furnish him with medical attention.

Later in the day George Sime (captain's boy aboard the steamship Atlas) appeared before Coroner Young and made affidavit that he was not acquainted with Murray, but knew he was fireman aboard the Atlas; saw him there on the deck of the vessel last Thursday night, at which time he was fighting with Jones, the watchman, and Quinn and Somerville, both firemen; they were fighting with Jones because he would not give them the key to the forecastle—which he did not have; they soon made an attack on him, when Jones ran down the gangway followed by two of the firemen, one of whom had a stick in his hand; Jones grabbed the stick, and, while they were struggling for its possession, deceased ran down where the watchman and two firemen were struggling, and, instead of running on the gangplank, he ran overboard; efforts were made to rescue Murray, but without success; the three firemen who were fighting with Jones were drunk.

James Thomson, third engineer of the steamship Atlas, deposed that he went to Staten Island by order of the captain of the Atlas, and there identified a body found in the water as that of Hugh Murray.

Should Coroner Lea, of Clifton, not demand the evidence and witnesses to be brought before him, Coroner Young will assume the responsibility of discharging Jones from the House of Detention, as there seems to be no evidence against him. Dunn and Somerville, held as witnesses, will also be discharged.

UTOPIAN UTAH!

John W. Young Gives the Family Version of the Pending Divorce Suit at Salt Lake.

"Mormon Matrimonial Misery a Myth."

A WOMAN'S JEALOUSY.

Polygamy Not Embarrassed by the Course of Ann Eliza Webb-Young.

THE DIVORCED WIFE OF A PLASTERER

The Stories of Enforced Drudgery and Deprivation Declared False—Ann Eliza Was Provided with a Horse and Carriage and Had Five Servants.

ALWAYS HUNTING FOR THE STEWARD

The Case Will Never Be Compromised and Ann Eliza Can Never Return to the Apostolic Embrace.

THE NEW UTAH THAT IS TO BE.

"If the Rest of the World Desires to Convert the Mormons Better Examples of Its Goodness Must Be Sent to Salt Lake."

The suit of Ann Eliza Webb-Young, seventeenth wife of Brigham Young, for divorce, has called the attention of the people of this country to the condition of Utah and the mode of Mormon life. Heretofore the greater portion of the inhabitants of the Eastern States regarded the customs of that portion of our countrymen as unworthy of even casual study. The strange legal and social questions which are likely to arise out of this suit have awakened great general interest in the Mormon problem. It remains to be seen whether the courts of the United States can take cognizance of marriages contracted according to the Mormon faith. Admitting that this woman is the wife of Brigham Young, the Court takes official cognizance of polygamy, which it has heretofore avoided doing. Will it do so? is the question uppermost in many persons minds, the querists themselves probably caring very little about the Mormon problem in any other way than as it affords them food for thought. To place Ann Eliza Webb-Young as the law of the land places her would be to deny that she is any man's wife, and to leave her as an only resource a suit for seduction. The legal rulings in this case will, without doubt, have an effect upon the faith, and as such, will be watched accordingly.

Mr. John W. Young, a son of Brigham Young, arrived in the metropolis on Monday, and took rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel. A representative of the HERALD called at the hotel yesterday and sent up his card. He was kept waiting only a very few moments, at the end of which time he was shown up to Mr. Young's room on the fourth floor. Upon the door being opened he saw a pleasant looking, well built gentleman of about 30 years of age, reclining in a large arm chair. Mr. Young wore a black velvet jacket, faced with light blue silk, and appeared thoroughly comfortable. He welcomed the HERALD man cheerily and expressed his willingness to answer any questions which might be asked for the sake of gaining information regarding the Mormon faith, mode of life or the present suit now pending. He deprecated very strongly any desire on the part of the newspapers to make a sensational interview out of his conversations and was gratified, he said, to be informed that the HERALD desired to give his language just as he should utter it. Mr. Young is a man of medium height, rather stoutly built, with a florid complexion, light hazel eyes and dark brown hair. A heavy mustache covers his mouth.

THE HAPPY STATE OF WOMANKIND.

After considerable conversation regarding the commerce and trade opened up to the inhabitants of Utah by the railroad facilities which the Territory now possesed and the great contrast between the trip across the Plains to-day and twenty years ago, when nearly three months of tiresome travel lay between Salt Lake and the Missouri River, the interview continued substantially as given below:—

"Do you find the condition of women in polygamy an unhappy one?" asked the HERALD man.

"On the contrary," replied Mr. Young, "I have always observed that they were peculiarly contented. Of course, all women are naturally more or less jealous. If they were not governed by pure religious motives there is little doubt but that their condition would be one of constant vexation. As it is, they have feelings regarding the question of polygamy which appeal to the highest sentiments of human nature and which do not call forth base sentiments of jealousy. Our men and women are as chaste and virtuous as any other class or sect of religious people. More than this we do not claim. Sprung as we have from a race of hard-working people, we are not disposed to be arrogant. The women conscientiously sanction the Mormon faith because they believe that

POLYGAMY IS RIGHT,

and I will venture to assert that one hundred Mormon families taken at random will be found to contain fewer seeds of discord than the same number of families selected from out of any Eastern city's population. Family trouble exists more or less everywhere."

"Mrs. Ann Eliza Webb-Young stated to a representative of the HERALD in Salt Lake City that her brother had had some business relations with President Young, and that she was rather forced into marriage by these circumstances. Is this the actual state of the case?" queried the questioner.

"To begin with, her brothers are both gentlemen of the highest integrity. They would not, if they could, coerce her into any marriage relation. Regarding the statement that one of her brothers had business relations with my father, I do not hesitate to stamp the whole story as false."

AN UNPROFITABLE CONTRACT.

"Did he have any business relations with any one, or had his finances become impaired or complicated?" asked the HERALD man, in the hope that all equivocation might be avoided.

"Eliza Webb has by her reference to the fact rendered your question a fair one, but I would much rather not have anything to say on this subject. The true fact is that Brigham Young was not interested at all in the financial embarrassment which overtook one of the brothers. It was merely a question of dollars and cents between her brother and another man. This man was W. H. Hooper, now our representative in Congress. The former had obtained a contract for furnishing telegraph poles, and bought more by several thousands than he could pay for. That is all there is about it. I would not have said anything about it only for the reason that there would have been a shadow of mystery in my silence."

WE WERE CHILDREN TOGETHER.

"You knew Eliza Webb before her marriage with your father, did you not?" asked the HERALD representative.

"Yes, from childhood," replied Mr. Young. "She is about twenty-nine years old—just my own age. She was born in 1844. We went to school short time together."

"She was a widow at the time of this marriage?"

"Yes, and the mother of two children. She had a divorce from her first husband," said Mr. Young.

"She speaks of ruined hopes and blighted prospects. May that not have reference to her former married life?" asked the HERALD man.

"It is not improbable. I do not know in what other respect her life could have been 'blighted.' Her first husband was a plasterer. She was not then attired like a queen, nor would the fact of her divorce indicate that she was very happy in that relation."

"She was educated in the faith?"

"Certainly. She had a thorough knowledge of the polygamic usages, and when she contracted the marriage she did so with her eyes wide open."

THE FEELINGS OF THE FAMILY.

"How do the other members of the family feel about the suit?" asked the HERALD man, encouraged by the frank manner in which his questions had been answered.

"So far as I can learn, all regard her present unenviable position as a result of her own doings Her past conduct can be characterized in a mild form as very injudicious. It has transpired, since her departure from the family, that her present course is the result of loose principles, demonstrated by her actions in her own home. There is in Salt Lake a very obnoxious class of men, who have 'squatted' upon us, and whose sold attention is devoted to insinuating themselves into our families. Their object in life is to ruin women and to break up all household ties. Such men exist here in New York, doubtless; exist more or less everywhere. The influence of some man is unquestionably at the bottom of Eliza's actions."

"NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE."

"Will the suit be compromised?"

"There certainly will not be a settlement in the form of a compromise. My father has no intention of remunerating hungry lawyers, especially such shameless scoundrels as ask $20,000 for their services in a simple divorce case. He is willing to give Eliza anything that is reasonable in the shape of alimony, but he will not be blackmailed."

"Do the wives of the Prophet have to work, as she asserts? Was she compelled to be a common drudge?" asked the HERALD man.

"There is not a word of truth about her toil. I will tell you how she lived. The farm on which she resided was the best in the whole Territory, and had one of the finest farmhouses anywhere to be found.

A HORSE AND CARRIAGE WAS AT HER SERVICE

and five servants ministered to her wants. She did not have to raise her hand. Her mother had been raised on a farm and went to live with her daughter. Ann Eliza moved into the city because she was not contented on the farm—not on account of any neglect or inattention from my father. I know that she was always furnished money whenever she applied for it. On one occasion my father gave her mother money to make a trip to the East to visit her friends. Upon her stating a desire to come to the city a cottage was erected for her especial accommodation at an expense of fully $12,000. There is not a more comfortable home in the city. She was always hunting for the steward. It is only a short time since that I met her on an errand of this kind. The account of the steward will show that she was always amply provided for, and that the story of her poverty is a fabrication."

WHO IS AMELIA?

"Was Amelia the cause of any trouble in the household?" asked the HERALD representative, with some little trepidation, which a man naturally feels when asking for a strange woman, not knowing whose mother, sister or daughter she may be, and that, too, with the familiarity which the present case seemed to demand.

"She has always been a very worthy member of the family," replied Mr. Young. "She has never been the cause of any disturbance, and Ann Eliza's allegations regarding Amelia are entirely without foundation in fact. On the other hand, Eliza's troubles have arisen from the interference of fanatics, whose business seems to be to make dissensions in the Mormon Church."

THE MORMON CHURCH.

"What is the condition of the faith?"

"When we consider all the abuse and scandal which has been heaped upon our Church and faith I must say that the elements of discord which almost all other sects—the Catholics excepted—have sown among us has not taken any root. I am very proud to have the opportunity to say in the HERALD that all efforts to break up or impair our family relations have failed. We are as united as ever."

"Who are these men who you say are treating you as heathen?" asked the HERALD representative.

"They visit Salt Lake City principally as representatives of religious bodies. If these same men were to act among the New Yorkers as they deport themselves among us they would not be regarded as fit associates for barroom loafers. So anxious are they to make proselytes that they even

THROW OFF THE GARB OF SANCTITY

and descend to all manner of low tricks. If the Churches desire to convert us they must send better representatives among us. I will gladly say in all justice that such men do not represent the Christian people of the East. Those that we see are simply meddling and officious intruders, who employ any mean, contemptible act to disseminate strife."

"Do they accept Mormon hospitality?"

"Certainly; they preach in our churches and accept favors of every kind from us and never give us any manner of credit for even the hospitality of the Arab."

"Do they abuse your faith from your own pulpits?"

"No; that would not be tolerated. They wait until they get home; then they do not spare the lash. Large donations have been made by our Church toward the erection of houses of worship for other faiths. I know that my father contributed toward the erection of the Catholic church."

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IS GOOD.

"What are your educational advantages and how are they managed?" asked the HERALD representative.

"Our Territory has more schools than any other State or Territory in the Union as regards its quota of population. Our people are progressive in science, art and literature. We were driven out into the undeveloped desert, and the first generation had very little opportunity for improving their minds. But we believe in intelligence; we despise ignorance. The story that our people are kept in ignorance, as the slaves were in the South, is false. It is true that my school days were few; but, as I said before, there were no advantages for education. When we went to Utah we found a new country; we had to work, we were without money and all the world was against us. We had to make our own roads, where we can now afford to pay for having them built. This age of toil has all passed and we now turn our attention to learning. Our schools are better than those of any other Territory. It is true that a great many of the older people were men of hard work, accustomed to toil, and whose education was almost totally deficient.

NO FEAR OF OTHER FAITHS.

"To-day the Episcopal schools are well attended by the Mormon children. We do not object, and do not fear that they will forget their faith. Our missionary system, which now pervades every corner of the earth, affords great opportunity for observation and the development of intelligence which travelling gives. Through this means it is not unfrequent to find in the person of an humble farmer a man who has been all over the globe. We are a reading people. A family up in New York State here wrote to a friend of mine asking how many papers he took, and stating that the New Yorkers received six different publications. They were surprised to learn from my friend that he actually received seventeen magazines and newspapers from New York city alone. Such I know to be the fact, however."

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW SUPREME.

"What are the obstacles in the way of a divorce in Utah?" asked the HERALD man, with a desire to turn the conversation into a legal channel.

"There are no obstacles of any kind to an ecclesiastical or civil divorce upon justifiable cause, and there is not one-half the expense attending the procurement of the document. If Ann Eliza had only asked for a divorce, if she had gone to President Young and told him what she wanted, he would have divorced her on the spot, and it would not have cost her three cents. We do not recognize anything in the form of a separation. An ecclesiastical divorce is absolute. We claim, and I think justly, that the Probate Courts should only have jurisdiction in divorce cases."

NOT A TEST OF THE SYSTEM.

"What do you think of the rulings in the present case?"

"I feel confident that if any other person than a wife of President Young had applied for a divorce the Supreme Judge would have sent the case to the Probate Court. He would not have entertained it for a moment. As it is, however, there is a chance for considerable notoriety in this instance, and the Judge is determined to improve it."

"Is this case regarded as an evidence of the falling off of the believers?"

"Not at all. It in no way impairs the faith in or efficacy of the system of polygamy. It is merely an evidence of the foolish course of one woman, and it is not the first instance either in the history of the world. There will not be any further trouble in the family, whether she is successful or not. We do not fear an explosion of that sort. Ann Eliza can never come back into the family relations. I am sure, however, that my father will provide for her. Good afternoon."

CÆSARISM.

[From the Florence (Ala.) Times-Journal, August 6.]

We wish we had room in our paper for the articles of the NEW YORK HERALD on this subject. That great paper is always the first to sound the notes of alarm when danger threatens, and fearlessly attacks every foe that raises its head to strike down the rights and liberties of the people or subvert the republican institutions under which we have lived and prospered and grown to be a mighty people.

The HERALD snuffs the danger in the distance. The schemes of the consolidationists, though, as yet in embryo, are discovered in their very formation state. A new lease of power is no sooner given to the present administration than the plans are being formed, the forces organized and work commenced for a concentration of power in the hands of General Grant and the extension of that power to an indefinite period. The HERALD gives out the notes of alarm like a fire bell in the night, and calls on the patriotic all over the land to come to the rescue.

Our journal is of limited influence, and of comparatively little weight, in the political world; but still we desire to exercise what little of influence we possess, even though it be but a feather's weight, in arresting the downward tendency of our country toward the vortex of absolutism. If it would do any good we could turn to the files of our paper during the last canvass, not a year ago, and copy the warnings which we then feebly essayed to give our countrymen. We then told them that if General Grant were re-elected President he would no sooner utter the "so help me God" of the oath of office than he would fix his eye and heart on the same formula four years hence.

There was something in the movements of the radical party which, coupled with the apathy of the democratic party, produced in the minds of all reflecting and far-seeing men the feeling that, although unseen, danger lurked in the act the American people were then about to perform. Only a few months have passed and the conspiracy—for so it is—is beginning to be developed: slowly and cautiously, by little and by degrees, it feels its way among the people under disguise lest its open avowal might shock the public mind and bring them to their senses. The chain is not the less tight because the clanking of its links is not heard. Though it may now be no stronger than a spider's web, yet if the country continues to submit to the usurpations of power which have marked the course of the administration during the last four years they will find themselves as surely caught in the meshes of political strategy as the unfortunate fly which ventured to penetrate the beautiful yet dangerous network of the insidious spider.

The day and the hour are upon us when we must meet the issue. As sure as we live the effort will be made to re-elect General Grant to a third term of office; this done, and a *coup de main* will make him President for life, from which there is but one step to imperialism.

The HERALD has given to the people of the United States a number of the finest articles that can be produced, and awakened a feeling of alarm among the most intelligent and thoughtful for the safety of the country! it remains for them to arouse the people before the house be in a flame and the wretched inhabitants be cut from all means of escape. It may be that it is already too late. We may be in the fearful rapids from which there is no retreat or means of escape; certain it is that the danger is fearfully imminent, and will require all the energies and all the wisdom of the patriotic and pure to save what is left of our republican institutions.

[From the Frederick City (Md.) Citizen, August 8.]

For some time past we have been paying particular attention to the able and fearless articles in the NEW YORK HERALD regarding the Cæsarism of America. Many, no doubt, will consider that it is entirely too soon to speculate upon the results of the distant future; yet if they will carefully consider the manner in which things have been conducted in order to carry out the selfish wishes of the administration and the utter disregard in which they have treated the people of the South they will abandon that idea and awake to the importance of the appeal now being made by the HERALD. For years past they have been filling the land of the South with corrupt and designing men, who are the mere slaves of the party in power—sent to do their bidding and legislate to prolong the reign of terror that has existed so long. In order to convince our readers of the truth of these assertions it is only necessary for us to direct their attention to the disgraceful manner in which the political affairs of Louisiana and other States of the South have been conducted—all with the sanction of the present administration—and our chief magistrate evincing such a desire to have the base schemes carried out that he even sends his brothers-in-law and other trusted carpet-baggers to see the work well done; and, if trouble should overtake them in their corrupt designs, he is ready to cast his mantle of security over them, and say, "Well done thou good and faithful servant!" No wonder that the HERALD has sounded the alarm and warns us to beware of the coming Cæsar. Yet if men will remain indifferent and lift not their voices against this state of affairs, what are we to expect? Many, no doubt, who are members of the republican party would repudiate the idea, and laugh to scorn when told that they are helping to bring about this state of affairs. Such, however, is the case, for by their votes they sanction such a course and cause the bold leaders to grow bolder in their designs to revolutionize this once free country and establish upon its ruins the Cæsarism of America.

[From the Shreveport (La.) Times, August 3.]

The NEW YORK HERALD has recently pointed out, in a series of very able articles, the tendency of this government to Cæsarism, and sought by the most earnest appeals to arouse the people to a sense of the danger that threatens the Republic. The sagacity of the HERALD has not been at fault; it has clearly divined the inevitable issue of the prevailing political and economic theories—the centralization of the States and the usurpation of all the powers of government by the federal administration—imperialism in the forms of the Republic—Cæsarism. But can the HERALD hope to check the fall of republicanism by its appeals to the people in behalf of the constitution; by sounding the old rallying cries of liberty; by eloquent discourses on the right of self-government and scathing denunciations of usurpers and tyrants? There may be some of the old love of liberty, there may be a great deal of it left in the hearts of the Northern people, but they have placed in the hands of General Grant a power more potent for the destruction of civil liberty than their love is for its preservation. In a spirit of malignant hate they have given over to spoliation by rings and unprincipled politicians and to the mercy of a multitude of ignorant and brutal negroes eleven of the States which were the very citadels of republicanism, and where the spirit of civil liberty had erected its purest sanctuaries; for the persecution of these States they have permitted Congress and the Administration to disregard the guarantees of the constitution until the constitution has ceased to command the reverence of any portion of the country; they have permitted every principle of justice, magnanimity and honor to be violated by the government in launching its fierce and vindictive wrath at these States, until justice, magnanimity and honored public virtues have fallen into utter contempt; prompted by cupidity and sectional vanity, they watched approvingly the appropriation of the public domain and the expenditure of the public revenues in the creation of gigantic rings and monopolies, which are grown stronger than they are themselves, and which they are powerless to overthrow. Such is the state of affairs the radical or republican party has brought about, and out of which is arising with unmistakable distinctness Cæsarism.

Nor will the grim reality down at the bidding of the HERALD or the curses of the Northern people, and the country may soon be startled by the development in the South, which has been hated, badgered, robbed, persecuted and trampled in the dust, of a widespread and powerful organization of the white people to sustain General Grant's pretensions to a life-time Presidency, or, if he desires it, to a sceptre and imperial crown. We hold that among all the races of men there has existed none in whose hearts burned a higher, haughtier and truer love of liberty than that which once animated the people of the South; and conquered, they have for years, under persecution, robbery and contumely, been true to their ideas of freedom, sacrificing with a chivalrous devotion their all in the support of their lofty sentiments. But the last hope of restoring the purity of the Republic, or of obtaining justice under the government the radical party has set over them, is rapidly vanishing, and they are fast making up their minds that their only hope of relief, that their only refuge, is in imperialism. They remember that General Grant was formerly a democrat of liberal views; that he never believed in the policy of enfranchising the freedmen; that he displayed a lofty magnanimity in accepting the surrender of General Lee; that, sent on a tour throughout the South by President Johnson, he gave a truthful, liberal and kindly report. They consider in this connection that the apostles of hate are the leaders of the republican party; that the scoundrels who have plundered these States and smitten them with ruin have all been radical politicians and republican emissaries; that the republican party has regarded the negro vote as its backbone of strength, and, by the most unjust and unmerciful systems of tactics, organized it as a unit against the whites and the true interests of the South; they remember all these things and many more of the same nature, and they naturally conclude that their best hope is in emancipating General Grant from the thraldom of his party by placing him above it, as well as above the South—in short making him Dictator, perpetual President, Cæsar, or, if he desire it, Emperor. The people of this section are beginning to feel that if General Grant were independent he would be just, or, atleast, removed above all factions and parties and equally independent of all sections and all States; all would alike feel the weight of the government and all alike enjoy its protection and participate in its blessings. Finally they feel that any change will be for the best, and that any species of government is preferable to the infamous mongrel despotism, which recognizes intelligence and virtue as political disabilities, and rewards with the highest offices of the States rascality, ignorance and brutality; which drives emigrants from their borders, capital from their cities, and smites, as with a curse, their wide and once productive fields. They are ceasing to hope for a restoration of the Republic, and between carpet-baggery and Cæsarism they will take the latter; between Kellogg, Moses and their compeers and Grant, they will take Grant if he will abandon radicalism for imperialism.

Speaking from this standpoint, we believe we can say, in behalf of a vast majority of the white people of the South that, if General Grant will cut loose from the carpet baggers and the villanous radical monstrosity here he will find a mighty organization ready to ally itself with him and the army and navy and the great railroad and other corporations to sweep away the miserable wrecks of what was once a noble republic, and rear upon the ruins a splendid imperialism, under the vigorous administration of which the material resources of the country will be developed, life and property protected, taxation equalized and under whose just laws Louisiana and South Carolina will be as safe from outrage and as fully protected in the blessings of the government as Massachusetts and New York.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say, in conclusion, that for ourselves we would only be willing to accept so dread an alternative as a last extremity short of continued radical rule; but we venture to warn those of the Northern people who fear imperialism that the South has been so crushed, so harried and so plundered, that many of her people would turn even to Grant if only thereby they could escape the ills that oppress them.

THE RUMORED STRIKES.

From what can be learned from "society men" and employers it appears that the stories of threatened strikes which have been industriously sent forth by some of the morning papers are entirely false and without the slightest foundation. Persons interested in the boot and shoe trade laugh heartily at the idea of a Crispin strike, for they contend that a strike on their part would be suicidal, inasmuch as the business has been duller this Summer than for many years.

A HERALD reporter called on Mr. Morrow and inquired of him if the men had, as was stated, struck. Mr. Morrow said that the first intimation he had of a strike was from the morning papers. The reporter also called on several of the journeymen and foremen, but they said that no strike had been talked of as far as they knew.

Mr. Morrow's story was repeated to the HERALD man by several large boot and shoe firms.

Mr. Felter, President of the Mechanics and Builders' Exchange, was also called upon and questioned regarding the probability of a general strike, it having been stated that the question was mooted by the "unions." He said he had heard nothing of the movement, and it was his opinion the report was a canard. Several other members of the Exchange were spoken to on the subject, but all declared a total ignorance of any knowledge of the rumored movement.

A LABOR MASS MEETING.

The long-talked-of labor mass meeting has been decided upon for the 29th of August. It will be held at the Cooper Union, and it is expected that Joseph Arch, the great union agitator, will address the meeting on the occasion.

"WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE ARTIST BANVARD?"—HE RISES TO EXPLAIN.

FLUSHING, August 10, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your very interesting correspondent in his lively letter from Huntington, published in yesterday's HERALD, inadvertently answers a question which was asked some time ago in your paper (and which query I have seen in several other journals at various times) which if uncorrected would undoubtedly leave a wrong impression with those reading it as to "What has become of the artist Banvard." Your correspondent makes it appear that I am keeping a tavern, or a "store" at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. He is entirely mistaken. I merely own the property down there to which he alludes as a real estate investment and rent it out to tenants, but I reside at Flushing and have an office in Broadway, New York, for the collection of my rents; this is all the "store"-keeping I do.

Permit me also to correct him as to the construction of Glenada Castle, which he states "was built for some private gentleman's country home," and is a "brick and wood structure." He is again mistaken. As I drew all the plans and erected the edifice for my own residence I know well that it is of stone concrete—an experiment of my own in this manner of building, which I had first noticed in my travels in Syria, and by this trial have fully tested the durability of this material as adapted to building in our climate. As I have promised several gentlemen interested in this mode of building (among them was my late friend, Horace Greeley), and for the good of science, to prepare a lecture on this subject, and as I shall allude to Glenada Castle in it I wish to put your thousands of readers right on the subject, as the correction will be materially important. Respectfully yours,

JOHN BANVARD.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Meeting of the Sanitary Commissioners Yesterday—Important Reports Received.

THE UNRIPE FRUIT RAID.

Filthy Condition of the Streets and Avenues—Manure and Garbage Encumbering the Pavements.

CATHARINE AND CENTRE MARKETS.

Recommendations for Their Renovation—Sheds To Be Demolished.

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, at which several very important sanitary subjects came up for consideration and discussion. The following reports of Dr. James regarding Catharine and Centre markets and recommending their renovation will be read with interest:—

CATHARINE MARKET.

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW YORK, August 12, 1873.

Catharine Market occupies the middle portion of Catharine slip, from Cherry to South street, and is divided by Water street into the upper and lower market. The main buildings are of iron, and are so constructed as to allow room for a sidewalk on each side along Catharine slip. On the southwest side of the market buildings. The sidewalk adjoining thereto is left unobstructed; but on the northeast side of said buildings, the space allowed for a sidewalk is occupied by wooden structures adjoining the main buildings, and extending to the curbstone, on the South street front of the lower market, there is also a wooden structure extending ten feet beyond the curbstone and occupying so much of the carriageway along the market front. This structure is occupied by Cornelius Haggerty, oysters and refreshments, and by Stephen Varney, fruit. The wooden structures adjacent to the lower market building and fronting on Catharine slip are occupied as follows:—William H. Bolton, oysters; in front of this booth, on a bridge covering the street gutter, and on the street pavement, were a number of barrels and baskets of oysters, also a coal box and cooking range. 1. Body Green, oysters; street in front also occupied by barrels and baskets of oysters, cooking range, coal and ice boxes. 2. J. D. Cornell, poultry; street in front was occupied by boxes and poultry crates. 3. John Riely, oysters; street occupied by barrels, baskets of oysters, cooking range and ice box. 4. James Duffy, vegetables. There are similar wooden structures adjacent to the upper market and along the entire front from Water to Cherry street, occupied as follows:—Jane Hendershott, oysters; T. Murphy, lager beer. These sheds, and also those adjacent to the lower market, do not communicate with the main building, and therefore they obstruct to some extent the proper light and ventilation of the market; but the sheds between Hendershott and Murphy, at the upper market, communicate with the upper building, and are occupied by Edward Kearny for an ice box; Mrs. Clary, vegetables; and Julia Odlam, tripe. From the corner of Cherry street to a distance of about sixty feet towards Water street, the sheds are built out about four feet beyond the curbstone, and thus cover the gutter and a portion of the pavement, interfering with the proper cleaning of the same, while the angle formed by the end of this projecting portion and that portion of the structure on the line of the curbstone affords a convenient receptacle for the deposit of filth in different forms. These several wooden structures adjacent to the main market buildings are, in my opinion, detrimental to health, in that they obstruct the proper ventilation of the market, and thus tend to deteriorate the quality of the food exposed there for sale, and I therefore respectfully recommend that the booth fronting on South street, and occupying a portion of the carriageway, be removed, as in its present position it interferes with the proper street cleaning of the pavement and gutter; that the sides of the booths occupying the sidewalk on Catharine slip be removed, in order that a proper amount of light and ventilation may be restored to the market and the sidewalk be restored to the use of the public, and that the entire portion of the wooden structure which projects beyond the sidewalk, over a portion of the carriageway, at Cherry street and Catharine slip, including such portion of the roof, be removed. I also recommend that the semicircular transom windows in the main building be made to turn on pivots or otherwise so arranged as to be easily opened, for the purpose of affording additional ventilation whenever it may be required.

E. H JANES, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

CENTRE MARKET.

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW YORK, August 12, 1873.

Centre Market consists of a main building, built of brick, and additions on Broome street and Centre Market place, built partly of brick and partly of wood. On Centre Market place the wooden structures connected with said market occupy the entire width of the sidewalk for nearly half the distance, from Broome to Grand street. These are immediately connected with the market proper, are occupied for the sale of meats and vegetables, and ventilated by means of doors and windows. On the Centre street front there are several small wooden projections connected with the main building, and built out to the line of the lower step at the entrance of the building. These do not obstruct the sidewalk, but the external standing woodwork of some of them is very filthy, particularly at the ends, where the angles formed by these projections and the wall of the main building have the appearance of being resorted to as public urinals, and the wood is saturated and offensive, and the flagging was found to be soiled with human excrement, both liquid and solid. The floor of the extension on Centre Market place was found to be very much broken and decayed, resting immediately on the ground, with no under space for the circulation of air; it readily imbibes moisture from the natural dampness of the ground, which not only favors decay of the wood, but is detrimental to the health of persons who occupy the floor. A portion of the floor on the Broome street extension was also found to be out of repair, apparently from a similar cause. These conditions of the floors and external appendages of the market building are, in my opinion, detrimental to health and require some alterations, with a considerable amount of cleaning, disinfecting and repairing. I was informed that a portion of the old floor in Centre Market place and Broome street is to be taken up and a new floor to be laid in its place, under direction of the Superintendent of Markets, an improvement much needed, and which should be made without delay. I would, however, respectfully recommend that before the new floor is laid a portion of earth be removed to a depth sufficient to allow the circulation of a current of air beneath the floor. This will prevent the absorption of moisture from the ground and the consequent rapid decay of the floor. As the external surface of the wooden structure along the sidewalk of Centre Market place has become saturated with filth, and interferes with the proper light and ventilation of the main building, I respectfully recommend that the wood work enclosing that portion of the sidewalk be removed, with the exception of the posts which support the roof, and that the market stands be confined to the area within the sidewalk, which should be restored to the use of the public. The wooden structures on the Centre street front, which do not extend beyond the line of the stoop, should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, the old and filthy boards should be removed and the structures thoroughly repaired and painted. The small corners formed by these structures and the wall of the main building should be enclosed with suitable railings for the purpose of preventing the continuance of the nuisance now existing. When these places have once been put in a proper condition I believe they may, with proper care, be kept so, as cleanliness alone will always command a certain degree of respect from the vicious and filthy.

I would here add that the untidy condition of this market, instead of being a credit, is a disgrace to the city. In addition to the filthy condition of the wood work much of it is covered with posted advertisements or is generally dilapidated. The substantial brick walls of the main building are in many places disfigured with posted advertisements, or from other causes are in a filthy condition. Many of the windows are extremely dirty and others are so broken as to have scarcely an entire pane of glass in the sash. The lathing of the ceiling at the south part of the building is largely exposed and otherwise imperfect. All of these defects should be repaired; the semi-circular transom windows should be so arranged as to be easily opened for the purpose of ventilation, and the external walls of the market building should be thoroughly cleaned and painted. These alterations and repairs would transform the market from its present unsightly appearance to a neat and attractive building.

The following are the names of the occupants of the wooden structures around the market:—

Centre Market place—Frederick Graeber, dried fruit, &c.; Peter Devitt, eggs, butter and crockery; Mrs. Fisher, hosiery; Charles Shrimpton, fruit and vegetables; James Boylan, fruit and vegetables; Mrs. Dougherty, pickles.

Centre street—J. H. Racey, fish; M. Cassidy, poultry; James Donnelly, provisions; Mary Kiver, vegetables; Jantzen & Brother, meat.

E. H. JANES, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

FILTH IN THE STREETS.

The following report relating to streets and avenues, showing them to be in a generally filthy condition, was also read and ordered on file:—

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW YORK, August 11, 1873.

DR. STEPHEN SMITH, Chairman Sanitary Committee:—

I beg leave to submit the following report on the condition of the streets and avenues for the week ending August 9, compiled from the usual weekly reports of the inspectors and assistant inspectors of this Department:—

Inspector Judson (First, Third and Fifth wards) reports his streets as filthy with street manure; considers it discreditable that so much street dirt and rubbish are allowed to lie in the streets and gutters, to be ground to powder, in the form of mud or dust.

Inspector Tracy (Sixth ward) reports Walker street, from Broadway to Baxter street, dirty with street dirt and garbage; Elizabeth street, dirty with street dirt, except in front of Fire Department repair shops; Bayard street, from Bowery to Elizabeth, dirty with street dirt; Mott street, from Pell to Bayard, dirty with street dirt; Pell and Doyer streets, dirty with street dirt; White street, from Broadway to Elm, dirty with street dirt; Elm street, from Canal to Pearl street, dirty with street dirt and rubbish; Leonard street, from Elm to Centre, dirty with street dirt, garbage and rubbish; Mulberry street, from No. 41 down to Chatham, very dirty with dirt, garbage and slops; Park street, from Pearl to Mott, dirty with street dirt and garbage; Pearl street, from Park to Elm street, dirty with street dirt, manure and garbage. The streets in the Sixth ward are not as clean as usual. I should say that the sweeping during the past week has not been thorough, even when done.

Assistant Inspector Emerson (Seventh ward) found in the early part of the week that Division, Jefferson and Jackson streets contained rubbish and garbage, as did also Cherry, between Gouverneur and Corlears. During the latter part of the week, Cherry, between Catharine and Market, Monroe, between Market and Pike, and the eastern sections of Monroe, Madison and Division; East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers, and Cherry, between Rutgers and Corlears, were filthy with manure, garbage and slops. The pavement and grading of Corlears street is still unrepaired.

Assistant Inspector Hughes (Eighth ward) finds his streets in a tolerably clean condition.

Inspector Morris (Ninth and Fifteenth wards) finds his streets in much better condition than the previous week. Several of the streets were very imperfectly cleaned, among the worst of which were West Houston street, between South Fifth avenue and Thompson street, and Carmine street at its junction with Varick.

Inspector Bryant (Tenth and Thirteenth wards) reports his district as much dirtier than last week. Mangin street continues in the same condition, containing street filth, garbage, and in front of Nos. 63, 65, 67, 69 and 71, the street gutters and street contain filth, rubbish and ponded slops and water. Essex street is being improved by the repair of the cobble stone pavement. Goerck street, from Delancey to Grand street, contains street dirt and garbage. Division street is dirtier than usual. Hester, Broome and Rivington streets have been imperfectly swept. The Inspector can see no way of keeping the streets clean until the cobble stone pavement is replaced by something better, and the number of vigorous sweepers increased.

Inspector Munde (Eleventh ward) reports his streets in fair condition, as regards cleanliness, and thinks the Street Cleaning Department deserve credit for their close attention to his very many notoriously badly paved streets. He reports, however, that Twelfth street, immediately east of avenue C, contains foul and offensive water, covered with a green scum, of evident long standing.

Assistant Inspector Hall (Fourteenth ward) has no complaint to make, excepting against Mott and Mulberry streets and that portion of Hester street between Mulberry and Centre. These have the old cobble stone pavement, and it is almost impossible to make it clean or keep it so. That of Mulberry street is in an especially wretched condition, being out of repair throughout its entire length in the Fourteenth ward. "I would urge upon you," he says, "the necessity of having the old cobble stone pavement replaced by the Belgian or square blocks."

Assistant Inspector Atwater (Seventeenth ward) reports that his streets have been clean during the past week, excepting Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, portions of which, between First avenue and avenue A, were strewn with garbage and street filth.

Inspector Russel (Eighteenth ward) finds his streets in a very fair condition as regards cleanliness.

Assistant Inspector Walker (Twentieth ward) reports his streets in fair condition, excepting Thirty-ninth street, between Ninth and Eleventh avenues.

Inspector Roberts (Twenty-first ward) finds his streets in good sanitary condition, excepting those streets which require to be repaved.

Assistant Inspector Ewing (lower part of Twenty-second ward) reports his streets as not so clean as usual.

Assistant Inspector Strong (upper part of Twenty-second ward) reports the following paved streets filthy with stable manure:—Sixtieth street, between Boulevard and Ninth avenue; Fifty-ninth street, from Boulevard to river, and Ninth avenue from Sixtieth to Sixty-third street. Of the unpaved streets:—Ninth avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-ninth streets, contains the ashes and garbage it had four weeks ago, and is daily receiving the same filthy materials. Sixty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, is a dumping ground for all sorts of dirt; Sixty-third street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, is very filthy with ashes, garbage and all kinds of rubbish.

Inspector Post (lower part of Nineteenth ward) reports his streets as clean, excepting all the unpaved streets. Also First avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-eighth streets; Second avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth streets; Forty first street, between First and Second avenues; Forty-seventh and Forty eighth streets, between First and Third avenues; Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets, between Second and Third avenues.

Assistant Inspector Fowler (upper part of Twelfth ward) found all his streets clean and in good condition.

It will be observed that inspectors having unpaved streets uniformly complain of their want of cleanliness.

The proper paving of the streets is imperatively needed if we would have them clean.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER DE F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

WAR ON UNRIPE FRUIT.

The report of Dr. Day of his raid on the fruit dealers who offer unripe fruit for sale is very interesting:—

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW YORK, August 12, 1873.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH:—

In compliance with the resolution of the Board passed on the 5th inst., directing the inspection and condemning of all unripe, decayed and unwholesome fruit offered for sale, I beg leave to make the following report:—

Captain Thorne, of the Street Cleaning Bureau, having placed a large police cart, with a driver, at my disposal. I yesterday detailed Special Inspector Whollahan, who, with Officer Rhodes, of the Sanitary Police, made a tour of many of the streets of the Eighth and lower part of the Fifteenth wards.

In the smaller groceries and on many huckster's stands they found nearly a cart full of fruit unfit for use which they condemned, seized and disinfected. They were careful to discriminate between unripe fruit designed for cooking and unwholesome fruit intended to be eaten in its crude state. Whenever opposition was encountered the ordinance and resolution of the Board were shown and the duty was performed as quietly as possible.

The fruit condemned included melons, pears, apples, peaches, egg plants, peas, beets, potatoes and cabbage.

The plan seems to work well and will be continued during the week.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WALTER DE F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superindentent.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics makes the following report:—

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, August 12, 1873.

SIR—In the week ending on Saturday, the 9th inst., there were 739 deaths reported in the city. During the previous week, ending August 2, the actual number of deaths was 837, or 98 more than were reported last week. This great gain to human life occurred in young children. Last week there were 340 deaths reported of infants under a year old, and in the preceding week 432 or 92 more than this number of like age, while 607 deaths in children under 5 years of age were reported in that week and only 487 of like ages last week.

The rate of mortality continues steadily to decrease, and in that portion of the population over 2 years of age it continues, as it has been for two months, as low as in almost any other great city in the world. The mortality (304) in that portion of the population last week was less than a death rate of 16 in 1,000 annually, while, by including the 433 deaths of infants under 2 years of age, the rate would be equal to 38.43 in 1,000 inhabitants yearly.

The daily mortality has quite steadily decreased, though with a few exceptional days, from the 15th of July, when 157, the greatest number, died. The simple disorders which killed so many infants have resulted only from the usual causes of excessive Summer mortality in this class, namely—continued high temperature, foul air, negligence of the natural wants and timely care of infants under 18 months old.

After the closest scrutiny of the causes of death during the past weeks of excessive mortality, nothing in the nature of Asiatic cholera or any epidemic has appeared. The death rate is again at the standard of the past seven years, and if families will prudently seek the parks and the thorough cleanliness and ventilation of domestic quarters for their young children, and especially avoid all improper food, the present excess of mortality will quickly cease.

Diarrhœal maladies were charged with 297 deaths last week, 275 of these deaths being of children 5 years old. This is 49 less than in the previous week by this cause. The map now submitted shows that during three successive weeks this class of deaths has occurred chiefly within the special districts that were pointed out two weeks ago in the same map. Respectfully submitted,

E. HARRIS, M. D., Registrar.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Routine Business—The Church Row Postponed—Prospect of Several Reports.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden, Mr. Hurlbut in the chair. A number of bids were offered for the meat contract for Ward's Island, and on motion of Mr. Lynch the matter was referred to the Castle Garden Committee, with power to award the contract to the lowest bidder for the aggregate kinds of meat. A committee of three was appointed to wait on Mayor Havemeyer relative to the rent of Castle Garden for the last quarter, some misunderstanding having arisen about the amount. It was resolved that a quorum shall consist of five members and that the Secretary be instructed to change the word six in the bylaws to five. Joseph J. Hearne, foreman of out-door labor and in charge of the Boys' Department on Ward's Island, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and William H. Haughton was appointed in his place. It was resolved that the hours for the duty of the night watch shall be from six o'clock P. M. to seven o'clock A. M., instead of, as heretofore, from six in the evening to six in the morning. Then John McCormack was dismissed from the position of night watchman and James F. McCann appointed in his place. Captain Downey was appointed a gate keeper. An application from an agent of the Southern New Jersey Railroad Company to sell tickets at Castle Garden created considerable discussion, and the subject was finally referred to the Committee on Castle Garden. The question of obliging emigrant boarding house keepers to wear a uniform when on business at the Garden was referred to the same committee, with power to include such other employés as the committee might deem it advisable should wear a uniform. The number of emigrant housekeepers was fixed at seventy, and Commissioner Kaufmann, at his own request, was allowed the privilege of examining into the character of all applicants for the keeping of emigrant boarding houses. A few missionaries were allowed the privilege of visiting Castle Garden.

Commissioner Stephenson asked permission to read his report on the religious difficulty on Ward's Island, but Commissioner Starr objected, as he had not signed that report nor had he had an opportunity of examining the testimony. Commissioner Starr was satisfied that his name would be affixed to the majority report in this matter, and this report which Commissioner Stephenson desired to read was simply signed by the Commissioner himself. Mr. Quintard also said Mr. Starr had not had an opportunity of reading over the testimony taken by the committee, and he, therefore, objected to the reading of the report. Commissioner Lynch, who had a bundle of papers before him, ready for action, said, as it was so late in the afternoon now, that it might be as well to postpone the subject to some future time, but he had all his papers with him if it were decided to go on. Mr. Stephenson then said his object in desiring to read the report was to show that the cause of the dilatoriness in submitting the report to the Board was not his. It was then agreed to defer the fight to some other day, and perhaps in the meantime some of the Commissioners may see, by degrees, that it might be as well not to be trying to raise a row about religious tenets and prejudices. If the row goes on there will be at least three different reports on this matter from the committee having it in charge. The Board then adjourned to meet subject to the call of the President.

PARK MATTERS.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Parks Yesterday—Important Contracts Awarded.

The Commissioners of Public Parks met yesterday morning at their office, 36 Union square, Mr. Stebbins in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of opening bids for a series of ornamental bases and lampposts in connection with flagstaffs in Union square, and bronze work on the City Hall fountain. The law requires that such bids must be opened in presence of the Comptroller, who, therefore, attended the meeting. The following were declared the lowest bidders:—For the ornamental bases, William L. Miller & Co., $4,000; for the bronze work on the City Hall fountain, George Fisher & Bro., at $3,000. The Board then ordered that a quantity of old and useless materials, old wagons, &c., be sold by auction. Bills were then audited to the following amount:—Maintenance of the parks, $746 95; construction, $2,266 28. Maintenance of the Museum of Natural History, $283 61. Total, $3,296 84. A resolution was passed to pay Catharine M. Graham, executrix of Frederick L. Yates, deceased, $1,529 64, in full for all damages to the property of the deceased on Ninety-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Another resolution was passed making a requisition on the Comptroller to issue $300,000 of stock under section 6, chapter 756 of the Laws of 1873, and the meeting then adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 225

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—FUN IN A FOG—OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—ICE KING—THE MODOCS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—MIMI.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE CIGAR GIRL OF CUBA—BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—WATCH AND WAIT. Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, August 13, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE "CONCESSIONS" SOLD AT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION! DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST SOMEBODY! GENERAL VAN BUREN DENIES HIS COMPLICITY! THE CORRESPONDENCE—TENTH PAGE.

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THE PRESIDENT'S EASTERN TOUR! NOT AN OVATION! A THREE-TERMER GREETS GRANT! FUTURE JOURNEYINGS—SIXTH PAGE.

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THE MORMON DIVORCE EXPOSE! ANN ELIZA'S PEDIGREE GIVEN BY ONE OF THE YOUNG FAMILY! THE DIVORCED WIFE OF A PLASTERER, SHE IS MISERABLE IN MONOGAMY AS IN POLYGAMY! ROSEATE MORMONISM—FIFTH PAGE.

THE HERCULEAN TASKS OF OUR SANITARY OFFICIALS! CHOLERA-BREEDING FRUIT, FILTH, MANURE AND GARBAGE AND THE DETESTABLE MARKET SHEDS TO BE SWEPT AWAY BY THE HEALTH BESOM—FIFTH PAGE.

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THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FINANCIAL STATUS! THE OPERATIONS IN AND QUOTATIONS OF GOLD, EXCHANGE AND SECURITIES—NINTH PAGE.

THIEVES ON OUR RIVER STEAMERS have been unpleasantly active this Summer. On account of the wretched arrangements on these boats no stateroom is safe from the visits of the light-fingered gentry. Bars on the window of a stateroom would be of incalculable advantage against nocturnal prowlers. As things now are a traveller has the choice only between being suffocated or robbed. The closing of the window of a stateroom will accomplish the former result and the opening of it the latter. A little common sense and due regard for their passengers might be expected from steamboat companies, to whom so large a share of Summer travel is entrusted.

THE SONS OF SCOTIA are teaching the Quakers in the City of Brotherly Love all that is worth knowing in athletic sports. New York has sent a strong delegation there of Caledonians and a detachment of the Seventy-ninth regiment. Among the contestants are the most prominent athletes in America, including the winner of the foot race for the cup at Springfield. What with races of all kinds, jumping, throwing heavy and light weights, hitch and kick, vaulting, Highland fling and bagpipe playing, the goodly city of Philadelphia will be thoroughly aroused from its normal state of lethargy, and will have a foretaste of the exciting days in store for it when the Centennial Exhibition throws open its doors to the entire world.

The Salary Grab—It Is Indefensible and Will Be Punished.

Public indignation has been so thoroughly aroused against the Increased Salary act of the last Congress, and especially its retroactive clause giving back pay to members, that few politicians will be able to remain in public life unless they have returned the amount into the Treasury and are at the same time recorded as against the measure. This feeling has been slowly growing, but it has at last become overpowering. The Congressman who voted against the bill, but took the money, is in as bad a position as if he had voted for it. No excuse for taking money not earned according to the terms upon which members were elected will answer with the people. The only test of honesty in this matter is the receipt or the refusal to receive the back pay. It is not to be wondered at that this should be so, for the wisdom as well as the cunning of professional politicians tended to draw the lines very close. When Colonel W. R. Roberts, of the Fifth district of this city, who was the first to surrender the money his associates had voted him, turned the amount over to the Treasury, he was criticised as setting up a standard of morality for other men equally conscientious with himself. Other men—notably Senator Casserly, of California—took care to provide against such invidious comparisons by the express declaration that they were acting only for themselves. It indicated a singular state of public morality that the first Congressman to return the money into the Treasury should be attacked for the act, and that Senators distinguished for their integrity should apologize for doing right. But the people have decided that what is right is honorable, and that no public man, however stainless his previous record, can put his hand into the Treasury with impunity.

A remarkable fact about this salary grab is that out of the majorities in Congress which voted for the measure so few have been found to defend it before the people. Though a bold thief who defends his crime is worthy of some respect for his courage, there are few examples of such courageous conduct. From a review of salary grabs in general, and of the salary grab of the last session of Congress in particular, which we print in the HERALD this morning, it will be seen that the bill has had only five supporters among those who voted for it and received the money. Of these the boldest and ablest is General Butler, and it seems likely that he has strengthened his enemies and jeopardized his chances of becoming Governor of Massachusetts by his courage in defending his votes and the action of Congress. Senator Carpenter cannot be re-elected because of his course. Brownlow no longer enters into the account, and it is waste of space to discuss what he has to say on any subject. Poor Platt, of Virginia, justifies himself from the intensity of his remorse over his blunder, but Lawrence, of Ohio, is the only one of the five who has been able to sum up the whole argument in behalf of the salary grabbers in a single sentence. The constituents of the last named Congressman asked him to resign, but he indicated that he and they would be in a hotter place than the House of Representatives in August before he would do so. After all, though it covers more space in the newspapers and required a longer time in its rehearsal, the argument of General Butler is precisely similar to that of the now famous representative from Ohio.

The review of the whole question of Congressional pay which we print this morning is an exhaustive answer to all that can be urged in justification of the grab. It is not so much an argument as a history, the foundation of all argument on the question. Covering the whole period from the foundation of the Republic to the Treasury raid of the present year, it shows the measure to be more nefarious than any of the previous transactions of the kind. The old idea of moderate, not liberal, stipends to members of Congress is, without question, the true principle; and the people have always believed with Patrick Henry, that if their representatives were good men their own delicacy would lead them to be satisfied with moderate salaries. These notions were rudely overturned once or twice before, but never with such extreme disregard of delicacy and goodness as by the Crédit Mobilier Congress. And, notwithstanding General Butler dwells upon the past so complacently and justifies the last raid on the Treasury by the example of previous raids, our sketch of salary-grabbing legislation shows that these measures were always exceedingly unpopular and never went unpunished. There can be no justification for increased pay to Congressmen except necessity, and for back pay it is impossible to find any excuse, either in example or in logic.

The cost of living in Washington is the principal excuse for the back-pay action of the Forty-second Congress. Any one acquainted with the facts knows that the cost of living in Washington is not greatly in excess of the cost of living in other cities. Indeed, an establishment at the capital is not nearly so expensive as an establishment in New York. The Congressmen who occupy houses of their own while in Washington are generally men who, according to the popular phrase, can afford it, and, if the truth must be told, even in this republican country few poor men find their way into the national legislature. But the phrase, "the cost of living in Washington," does not mean what it purports to mean. Senator Wilson never paid five thousand dollars a year for his room and board at the hotel he so long made his home. Most men whose table was not constantly surrounded by distinguished men from every part of the world could live in a house in every way as imposing as Senator Sumner's elegant house on five thousand dollars a year. It is not every Representative or every Senator whose board is sought by or open to the great men who visit the seat of government. Those who "receive" and "entertain," who give great parties and great dinners, are the only ones who find living in Washington expensive. Etiquette makes these things incumbent on the President and the members of his Cabinet, though Mr. Boutwell, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, never obeyed and was not expected to obey the mandate, because he had the courage to say that the master of the country's finances was personally too poor to indulge in social dissipations. On Congressmen generally etiquette hangs very lightly. Not one out of ten is addicted to expensive hospitality. Mostly lawyers from inland towns and villages, dwelling in boarding houses and cheap hotels, they know nothing and care nothing for the ways of society. Money-making is more to them than post-prandial wit or the glories of the ballroom. Most of those who voted for the Increased Salary bill had already saved money from their pay and mileage, and carried away the extra grab intact as an unexpected addition to their private fortunes. The talk about the cost of living in Washington is a mere will-o'-the-wisp, blown hither and thither as an excuse for a great wrong committed by the representatives of an indignant people.

The reasoning which applies to Congressmen is not at all applicable to the President of the United States. His office is the highest in the gift of the American people. It is one of great dignity, and the occupant of the White House has always found it difficult to support its exactions and yet retire with sufficient means to live worthily of his great office for the rest of his life. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year was a pitiful sum to pay a President. An English prince without character gets five times as much when he marries, though there are nearly a dozen princes and princesses to be provided for. Members of Parliament, constructively at least, get nothing, and the cost of living in London has never yet been urged as a reason for increasing the stipends for service on committees. It ought to be the rule of a free people to pay moderate, not liberal, salaries to their legislators, but to support the dignity of their Chief Magistracy with becoming liberality. The action in respect to the President was right, but the cupidity of Congressmen in their own behalf was disgraceful, and will be punished as it has been rebuked by the people.

Real Estate Value In New York City.

That land is rapidly increasing in value within the city boundaries none can be ignorant of. We all know that it requires more money to buy a house up town or a store in one of the avenues than it did five years ago. But to make even an approximate guess at the vast wealth represented by the real estate of Manhattan Island we must have recourse to the official figures, just reported to the Mayor by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. These tell us that the gross assessed value on the 1st of this month was eight hundred and thirty-six and a half million dollars—an increase of thirty-nine and a half millions over the valuation of last year. A large portion of this increase has been placed upon the three upper wards—the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second. These wards contain almost three-fifths of the whole city area. In them, during the last three years, considerably more than half of the new buildings of the city have been erected. In these also are situated the noble public parks and boulevards upon which the municipal money has been liberally spent. Central Park has cost us a round sum. It has converted a bare rocky ridge into a blooming garden, the pride of the city and the daily resort of many thousand charmed visitors; and it has added hundreds of millions to the taxable value of the district lying adjacent to it, which is rapidly filling up with substantial and elegant edifices, the homes of honored citizens. For every dollar which the city pays for parks and other like improvements above Fifty-ninth street citizens are laying out hundreds and thousands in permanent buildings, rapidly increasing the population of the three upper wards and the amount of the taxable value of our real estate, and by so much reducing the proportionate taxation of property in the other wards. True economy in our city management is thus demonstrated to be a prudent and liberal use of money in beautifying the parks, public grounds and places of the city; in perfecting our means of communication and transit from one point of the city to all others; in short, in making New York city the most attractive and satisfactory place of residence which can be found by those who do business here, instead of leaving them to find pleasant homes beyond the city bounds. This city needs increased facilities for rapid transit to Westchester, quicker and more constant communication with Long Island, Staten Island and New Jersey; but still more important is it that we should have perfect pavements and the most efficient and speedy modes of passing from one part to all others of the city. We need also improved drainage and thorough sewerage and sanitary reform in all portions of the island. Our small swamp area should at once be filled, our nuisances promptly abated, our police should be made efficient. In short, New York should be made the pleasantest, safest and most comfortable and convenient residence in the world. Why should it not? Then even the veriest old fogy of us all would be forced to acknowledge that the liberal policy in city finances was proved the true policy when the value of the real estate in the island should have doubled or quadrupled its present amount.

MR. JOHN W. YOUNG'S OPINIONS on the case of Mrs. Ann Eliza Webb, as given in the form of an interview elsewhere, will be read with interest. He is a son of the Prophet Brigham, and knows whereof he speaks. Whether he says what he thinks is another matter; but his views are substantially the Mormon position in the case. It certainly produces a shower-bath sensation to read this Smithite's declarations concerning happiness in "the family," which must tax Mr. Young's memory severely if he holds the entire seventeen editions of Mrs. Young, senior, and their offspring in his mind's eye when he uses the homely phrase. He admits that troubles do arise among the ladies with fractional husbands; but their faith, he avers, generally suffices to keep the dear creatures' finger nails from each others' eyes. If, for faith, the strongest form of physical and mental government ruthlessly administered is substituted, the true expression will be found to describe the means habitually used in Utah to correct refractory females. Before the Pacific Railroad was built this tyranny had nothing to temper it. Since then there is a refuge for the Mormon, male or female, who wishes to fly from the theocracy. Mr. Young contradicts Ann Eliza Webb's statements to a HERALD correspondent very flatly. He thinks she fared sumptuously and that Christian influence is at the bottom of her secession. However the suit may be treated by the Courts we may be certain that it would never have been brought if Brother Brigham's word was law in Utah as it was when the Mountain Meadow massacre of white emigrants was perpetrated

The New York Yacht Club's Cruise.

Among the many devices in America for healthy open air pleasure, none, we are certain, has reached the same degree of excellence and elegance enjoyed by those fortunate enough to be able to join in the cruise of a crack yacht club in our waters. Disappointments may come on a regatta day in the shape of tempestuous weather or a calm as accursed as that of the Ancient Mariner, but in the annual cruise, extending a fortnight or so, Old Probabilities, thanks to the fickleness of winds and clouds, generally gives plenty of variety to the votaries of a business, transmitted to a pleasure, ever since great Jason and his Argonauts sailed over the sun-lit waters of the Euxine in search of the fleece of gold. So we think that the yachtsman, after the robust anxieties of the scrub race from port to port are over; when all is trim aboard, from furled flying jib to mainsail, and his yacht rides quietly under the shadow of the land, bathed in the red rays of the after-glow, his sense of repose should be fair and full as the bliss of the fabled Hesperides. He is free to wreathe his fancies with his cigar smoke, as it curls gently upward on the air. He may see himself, if he pleases, gliding over clear waters, whose prow-flung spray is liquid opal and whose sands in the cool depths below gleam with Pactolean gold. The moon wheels her broad round above the wave and his bark runs with a ripple over the pathway paved with the shimmering silver of chaste Cynthia, Queen of Night. It is very luxurious, he thinks; but he is still wishing, like Oliver Twist, for more. Then, as he is only building a dream, his best desires are granted in pleasant form. In a minute's space along the silver pathway he sees the gleaming, perfect forms; the lustrous eyes, so tenderly lit with sympathy and joy; the long trailing, wind-tossed hair of the daughters of old Ocean, as they hold above the sea great graven gold and silver frosted vessels, shaped in varied forms and filled with sparkling wine. He glances behind him, and there, with the pale moonlight on their gleaming sails, come sweeping after him all the sloops and schooners of the squadron. Xanthe rises with a graven cup from the waters by his vessel's prow, Ianthe and Urania raise their golden gifts to him a little further on. He hears the rush of waters from the prows of the rival craft anear him. Tripping out on the bowsprit, he bends down to grasp the massy cups. His fingers clutch them feverishly one by one; all the gifts of the Oceanides are his. They shine and glow on the snowy deck with a sea-green light on their burnished facets. Now he will quaff of the wine—but that he cannot, for he has been capturing the club prizes only in a dream, and not "over the usual course," nor according to any known rule. Perhaps it is the only way he has ever won a prize, but hope to the yachtsman is as necessary as its fluked emblem to his yacht. We picture it as a pleasant life, this jolly cruising, with its wide, breezy reaches of action and its plenteous room for splendid ease and dainty dreaming, and so it is.

The New York Yacht Club squadron started with about twenty sail from its rendezvous at snug Glen Cove yesterday, and sailed up the waters of the Sound, making Morris Cove. To-morrow a start will be made to New London, whence to the holy shadows of Martha's Vineyard they will run. A goodly sail to the modern Athens will follow, and from the Hub the squadron will steer for villa-famous Newport, lying like a white-breasted bird on the Rhode Island shore. At Newport a race for two five hundred dollar cups—one for schooners, one for sloops—will be sailed over the Newport course. There will, doubtless, be other challenge races between the rivals for yachting honor among the fleet. Pleasantly, gallantly and lightly the time should pass, and that it may do so, and reap pleasant memories as well as bronzed faces is our earnest wish. The opening day of the cruise will be found graphically described elsewhere in all the technicality dear to the yachtsman's heart.

The cruise is truly the time of hospitality and enjoyment aboard. The white-winged skimmers become gregarious, and the bluff racing weather would not be best for them all the time. In the closing days of September and the first weeks of October, when the winds break some of their Summer shackles and trip freely over the white-capped waves, is the time for the serious business of yachting. Then the "wet sheet and the flowing sea" are joyously realized and the race is a race indeed. On the first Thursday in October a race over the well-known club course will be sailed, with two cups, valued at five hundred dollars each, as prizes, one for the winning schooner and one for the winning sloop. On the following Thursday two important races will take place. The first is an ocean race open to all schooners belonging to organized yacht clubs, for a prize valued at one thousand dollars, and will be run without time allowance. The course will be a splendid one for testing ocean sailing and speed—viz., from a line off the Owl's Head, round the Cape May lightship and back to the Sandy Hook lightship, which will be the winning post. On the same day a novel, and we believe successful, race will be placed open to competition. Pilot boats, working schooners and smacks (schooners) hailing from any port in the United States are free to enter, and from among our fast-sailing pilot fleet, the trim Hudson River schooners, the Menhaden fishing fleet, and the handy schooner smacks of the coast fisheries we hope to see a sufficient number of entries. The prize is a purse of one thousand dollars to the first vessel of any class arriving. The two other classes, outside of that represented by the winner of the one thousand dollar prize, will receive a prize of two hundred and fifty dollars each, which will be given to the first vessel of each class arriving. This should prove a truly popular race, and the contestants will be well watched and their merits noted. Fast sailing is of practical use to these three classes of vessels, and many a hint of build and line will be gathered by our hardy coast line sailors from the performances that day.

THE FULL HORROR OF THE WAWASET DISASTER is only being learned as the bodies of the unfortunate passengers are picked up from the Potomac River. Seventy-two in all have so far been recovered. That is fully one-half of those on board. As an investigation commences to-day we reserve our opinion of where the blame should fall for the totally unprepared state of the vessel for any contingency of the kind. The very life-preservers, which are supposed to be placed in readiness, were, as is usual in such cases, not to be got at. The boat was overloaded. There is no doubt of that, for more bodies have been taken from the waves than she was allowed to carry according to her license. The investigation is to take the form of a prosecution of the owners of the Wawaset. This, we hope, will be accomplished in a manner to give satisfaction to the public. But what is to be done with the inspectors? Is there to be no prevention?

THE EXPOSITION SCANDAL AT VIENNA again comes up and demands the attention of the American press and people. Minister Jay and Mr. McElrath report to the State Department on the result of the inquiries respecting alleged corruption in granting the privileges or concessions to *restaurateurs* in the American department. The Inquiry Commission convict General Van Buren and General Mayer of receiving money for these concessions, and, putting it mildly, refuse to accept their explanations for their honest purpose in the reception of the same. The accused appeal to the great American people; but we fear it is too late. The sting of disgrace felt by the entire nation at the revelations of incapacity, greed and contumacy in a matter involving the national honor in the eyes of the civilized world will not be easily removed.

THE NEW CITY PRISON SITE has been formally announced according to law. The position is not far from the Tombs, and will have the advantage of clearing away some unsightly, uncleanly structures that at present encumber the earth. The new site is bounded by Canal street on the north, Elizabeth, east; Bayard, south, and Mott, west. It has several advantages of convenient approach from various parts of the city, which we hope the thieves and murderers of the future will duly appreciate. It is still near the County Court House, which must also gratify our criminal classes, whose comfort has been studied in every particular, the ground being high and dry. The next advantage we desire is that there shall be as little delay and jobbery in the matter as is consistent with human nature pledged to economy and reform.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Burnside, of Rhode Island, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Since Andy Johnson had the cholera he has taken to cream soda and ginger pop.

Wm. S. Stokeley, Mayor of Philadelphia, was in Montreal, Canada, on Monday.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor J. W. Henderson, of Texas, is hopelessly stricken with paralysis.

Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening.

United States Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, yesterday arrived at the St. Cloud Hotel from Washington.

Mrs. Bogy, mother of United States Senator Louis P. Bogy, of Missouri, is dangerously ill in St. Louis.

George W. Cass, brother of General Lewis Cass, died last week at Dresden, Ohio, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Mr. John Lancaster, of Manchester, England, arrived on the City of London last night, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, the dramatic author and actor, returned to this city by the steamship City of London, which arrived last night.

Governor Dix has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the person or persons guilty of the murder of the one-armed man on Wednesday last near West Albany.

There is a girl in Burlington, Iowa, six feet seven and a half inches in stature, and still growing. We give this as we find it, but it requires elastic credulity to hoist it.

It is said that Colonel R. Barnwell Rhett still edits the New Orleans *Picayune*, but the locality of his editorial rooms is not generally known, least of all by the authorities.

The Duke of Manchester and his son, Lord Mandeville, with a party of friends, after enjoying four days' fishing up the Saguenay, in Canada, left Quebec on Friday last for San Francisco.

Frank Walworth requested of the keepers of Sing Sing Prison that he might be permitted to perform the duties of the day in a retired location, where he would be shut out from the public gaze. Poor fellow!

Sixteen years ago a farmer in North Carolina thrashed his big boy, and sent him out to the field to hoe corn. The first seen of that son since that time was last week, when he returned from California and walked into the house with his hoe on his shoulder and $50,000 in his pocket.

A CLIPPER SHIP SUDDENLY SUNK.

LONDON, August 12, 1873.

The famous clipper ship La Escocesa, which recently arrived from San Francisco, sunk in the Mersey to-day.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 12, 1873.

The United States steamer Powhattan, from Norfolk, Va., arrived to-day. The customary salutes were exchanged between her and the citadel and Royal Alfred. The United States steamers Constellation and Wyoming are hourly expected. A grand ball was given to-night on board the Royal Alfred by Admiral Fanshaw, in honor of the Countess Dufferin.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873.

Midshipman Aaron Ward has been detached from the California and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Cassin has been detached from the Worcester and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertol has been detached from the Naval Hospital, at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Worcester. Second Assistant Engineer J. M. Emanuel has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered on the Tuscarora.

Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, at present Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and at the head of the list of rear admirals, will succeed Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins in command of the Asiatic squadron, leaving San Francisco about November 1.

FIRE DAMP.

A Dreadful Explosion at the Central Mine.

SCRANTON, August 12, 1873.

A fearful explosion of fire damp occurred in the Central Coal Mine, in this city, this morning, through the neglect of one of the bosses, who left the door to a worked out chamber open. The men approached it with naked lamps. The damp ignited and a terrific explosion occurred. Evan Hugh was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. The concussion threw Patrick Hanaghan through a door, injuring him internally. William Beddoe was also badly burned, but will recover.

STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Great Damage to the Crops and Railroad Property.

SCRANTON, August 12, 1873.

A furious rain and hail storm passed over portions of this county this afternoon, doing great damage. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad sustained great damage. At Moosig, about six miles below this city, a land slide covered the track for a distance of about one hundred yards to a great depth, and at several other points the track was undermined to a great extent. The hail in this vicinity perfectly covered the ground, and many of the hailstones were as large as walnuts. The extent of the damage done to the trees and crops cannot now be ascertained, but it is very great.

GRANT IN MAINE.

A COOL RECEPTION ALONG THE ROUTE.

Departure from Boston and Arrival at Augusta—A Massachusetts Third-Term Man—Serenade and Illuminations at the House of Speaker Blaine—The Programme for the Future.

Arrival of the President in Boston.

BOSTON, August 12, 1873.

President Grant arrived at Boston about eight o'clock this morning, breakfasted at the Revere House, and left for Portland at a quarter to ten. Accompanying the President are Miss Nellie and J. R. Grant.

The party were received here by Senator Boutwell, Mayor Pierce, Collector Russell and Postmaster Burt; also by Governor Perham, who accompanied the President to Maine.

The President in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., August 12, 1873.

The President, accompanied by Miss Nellie Grant, two younger children and General Babcock, departed from Boston at ten o'clock on a special train of the Boston and Maine and Maine Central, consisting of a baggage and palace cars. At all the points between Boston and Portland where the train stopped quite large crowds were assembled to catch a glimpse of him, a curiosity that was gratified at some places by the President, who stepped out upon the rear platform and modestly greeted such friends as approached to pay their respects. The train, which had been provided by P. M. Burt, of Boston, was visited by many of the gentleman's Massachusetts friends, who were presented to President Grant. At Lynn one incident occurred that it is believed pleased, though perhaps annoyed, the distinguished traveller.

A MASSACHUSETTS THIRD-TERM MAN.

An enthusiastic old gentleman, seeing him on the platform, elbowed his way through the dense assemblage and, clasping him by the hand, pressed it earnestly as he exclaimed:—"I wanted to see you and pay my respects. I am a third-term man too. Good day!" In a moment he was off like a flash, before the modesty of the President could enable him to frame a reply to the salutation. At Newburyport a number of Massachusetts admirers of His Excellency were presented, and here Senator Cameron, who had been playing fantastic tricks with the finny tribe for some days, joined the General and his family. At Portland a stop of some minutes occurred, and here again friends crowded in to salute the dust-covered traveller. Two representatives of a Portland journal from this point formed members of the party on the baggage car, where were correspondents of Boston and other journals. A rapid run was made to Brunswick, the Athens of the Pine Tree State and the home of General Chamberlain. But there were few persons other than regular travellers on hand to get a glimpse of the visitor, who stepped out on the rear platform and remained for the few minutes that the train halted. Beyond the remarks, "The President is on that train," "That is General Grant," and such remarks as "Who cares? there are other men I see every day as good as he is," there was

NO ENTHUSIASM

to show that the loungers were aware of the presence of so distinguished a passenger.

At Richmond there was an immense congregation of visitors to the Kennebec Valley camp meeting, waiting for trains, as the Presidential party showed up until another train had passed on before; but there was nothing that indicated their knowledge of the presence of the head of the nation. This absence of enthusiasm along the route was, no doubt, in a great measure owing to the fact that General Grant was travelling merely as a private gentleman, and considerable pains were taken to prevent its being generally known at the way stations that he was *en route* to visit Speaker Blaine, at the capital of the State. The party arrived at the capital about four o'clock and there was found quite a large delegation of politicians, State and city officials and citizens to set their eyes upon the man whose name has been so closely identified with the political civil war history of the country for the past ten years. The President and his party were met at the depot by Mr. Blaine and took carriages for his residence.

ILLUMINATION AND RECEPTION.

At nine o'clock this evening the residence of Speaker Blaine was illuminated in honor of the President, who informally received a number of the citizens, and was honored by a local band. About five hundred persons lined the grounds, but there was no demonstration of popular enthusiasm until A. J. Dewitt, agent for Senator Sprague's mill, came out of the house, entered his carriage and with his hat uplifted, said, "Come now, let us give three cheers, on the count—one, two, three, hurrah!" But a single voice blended with Dewitt's when he exclaimed:—"Well, you must be a damned set of critters, anyhow. Three cheers for the President of the United States, now." He swung his hat, but there was no response. He dropped into his seat and rapidly drove off, when one of the crowd humorously cried,

"THE CHEERS ARE COMING UPON THE NEXT TRAIN."

The band played again, when eight or ten of the railway hands, led by Mr. Hubbard, counsel for the railroad, cheered lustily and called for Grant and Blaine. The latter finally appeared, and said:—

GENTLEMEN—This serenade is not on my account. I acknowledge, on behalf of another, one most valiant in peace and most valiant in war, a man who acted not for words, but for deeds. I thank you on his behalf and on the behalf of this great nation for the compliment you have given him. He is my guest, and I feel I am highly honored, especially by the visit. I am glad he has paid me this visit, which is a private and a personal one, and not for any purpose of popular demonstration. I bid you a respectful good night.

The railroad men again called for the President, but, as he did not appear, the crowd dispersed.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE,

unless it be changed at the request of the President, is as follows:—To-morrow he will visit the Soldiers' Home at Togus. In the evening Governor Perham will give a public reception at the State House. Thursday evening a reception at Blaine's, for which 500 invitations are out; on Friday morning he will proceed in a special train, *via* Brunswick and Bath, to Rockland, thence by revenue cutter to Mount Desert, returning Friday evening; on Saturday he will proceed to Bangor, where he will spend Sunday; on Monday he will go to North Conway, and from thence to the White Mountains.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For the upper lake region and the Southwest, and thence to Missouri and the Lower Ohio Valley, northwesterly to southwesterly winds, warm, partly cloudy weather and occasional light rain. For the lower lake region, northeasterly and northwesterly winds, clearing and cooler weather. For the Middle States easterly winds, veering to southwesterly, low barometer, cloudy weather and local rains, clearing in the afternoon. For New England, northeasterly winds, high but falling barometer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain. For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising temperature, southwesterly winds, and generally clear weather, excepting local rain on the Gulf coast.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building;—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	78	66	6:30 P. M.	96	80
6 A. M.	78	69	9 P. M.	88	74
9 A. M.	81	76	9 P. M.	82	68
12 M.	87	78	12 P. M.	78	66

Average temperature yesterday..... 72½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 83½

A STORM IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, August 12, 1873.

A despatch from Frederick says that the storm this morning was the most terrific known there for years. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Much damage was done to corn, fences, culverts, roads, bridges, &c. At Burkettsville, Frederick county, the hailstones, some of which were as large as eggs, were very destructive. Corn fields were stripped and vegetation destroyed. Nearly all the window glass in the village was broken. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal also suffered from the storm, several breaks being reported and banks washed away. It will take ten days to repair the break in the culvert of the canal at Berlin.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following yachts arrived at New Haven yesterday:—

Yachts Phantom, bound west; Arabella, Chapman; Cornelia Louden, Halloway; Dauntless, Ball; Leslie, Hurd; Winnie Winkie, Kelsey; Sarah, Emma, Platt, and Mary E., on a cruise.

SPAIN.

General Contreras' "On to Madrid!" and Its Consequences.

BILBAO BESIEGED BY THE CARLISTS.

Parliamentary Action and Political Party Reconciliation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, August 12, 1873.

Contreras left Cartagena on Monday with 400 adherents, and made a bold effort to march to Madrid, hoping to find sympathy and fresh accessions on the way; but his band was met and dispersed by the national troops.

Contreras escaped.

His capture, however, is probable, as cavalry are on his track.

The latest advices report Contreras, with a few followers, has succeeded in re-entering Cartagena, which is now his last refuge.

Bilbao Besieged by the Carlists.

BAYONNE, August 12, 1873.

The Carlists have laid siege to Bilbao.

A HEROINE IN THE FIELD AND UNUSUAL JOY IN THE CAMP.

The wife of Don Carlos has joined her husband and will share his fortunes in the field. The Carlist troops are wildly enthusiastic over the event.

Parliamentary Privilege Against Ministerial Prosecution—Political Caucus in the Capital.

MADRID, August 12, 1873.

In the Cortes yesterday a resolution authorizing legal proceedings against nine members of that body implicated in recent insurrectionary movements was adopted. The minority remains obstinate, and threatens to resign unless a general amnesty be granted to the republican insurgents.

It is reported that a reconciliation has been effected between Martos and Sagasta, and a coalition of their political supporters will speedily follow.

An Austrian Squadron Ordered to the Coast.

VIENNA, August 12, 1873.

A squadron of Austrian war vessels has been ordered to the coast of Spain.

FRANCE.

Radicalism and Good Order in a Death Struggle—M. Rochefort's Conviction and Exile.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 12, 1873.

The Duke de Broglie went to Lyons to-day. He made a speech this evening, in which he declared that radicalism and society are engaged in a "death struggle."

REFUSAL OF AMNESTY TO M. ROCHEFORT.

Victor Hugo recently addressed an eloquent letter to the Duke de Broglie, in which he urged the release of Henri Rochefort on account of his literary eminence.

The Duke has replied, declining to interfere with the course of justice, and remarking that "the intellectual ability of the offender only serves to increase his responsibility."

ENGLAND.

Judicial Appointment Under the Cabinet Rearrangement Movement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 12, 1873.

Upon the declination of the office of Master of the Rolls by Sir John Duke Coleridge it was offered to Sir George Jessel, who has concluded to accept the position.

IRELAND.

Violent and Fatal Riot Among Militiamen in Camp.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, August 12, 1873.

A desperate riot occurred yesterday in a military camp on the Curragh of Kildare between two Irish militia regiments.

Several of the participants were killed and many received injuries.

PROFESSION OF LOYALTY—PLACE FROM PARLIAMENT.

Dr. Isaac Bull, member of Parliament for Limerick, in a public address delivered here to-night denied that he had ever demanded the repeal of the Union.

Daniel O'Donoghue, member of Parliament for Tralee, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon.

PEACE IN THE "MAIDEN CITY."

The celebration at Londonderry to-day was enthusiastic, but passed off without serious disturbance.

SWEDEN.

Disastrous Fire and a Town Destroyed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 12, 1873.

The town of Christianople, on Kalmar Sound, Sweden, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Prosecution of Recusant Prelates in Brazil—Insurrection in Paraguay—War in the Argentine Territory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, August 12, 1873.

The steamship Boyne arrived here this morning from Rio Janeiro, bringing dates to the 23d of July.

The government of Brazil has determined to prosecute the Bishop of Pernambuco for refusing to obey its orders.

During a debate in the lower house of the Legislative Assembly upon the course of the Bishop, the President of the Council declared that the government would force him to comply with its demands.

INSURRECTION AND WAR.

The insurgents in Paraguay made an attack upon Asuncion, but were repulsed and driven off. Caballero and a number of other insurgent chiefs are reported to have left the country.

The revolution in the Argentine province of Entre Rios continued.

CUBA.

Insurrectionist Assault on a Spanish Commissariat Train—Loyalist Victory—Fighting in the Provinces.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, August 12, 1873.

While a Spanish column was escorting several wagons, loaded with provisions, to Guasal de Socarras, it was attacked by a party of insurrectionists in ambush.

After a brief engagement the insurgents were repulsed. Several small engagements have taken place lately between the Spaniards and the insurrectionists at Siguanea, Caibabo and Yamaguay.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Republicans Divided Between Teetotal Washburn and Little Fen.

The Central Committee Decide to Hold the State Convention at Worcester September 17.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Platform Denouncing Centralization and Federal Abuse of Power.

THE MAINE DEMOCRACY.

Fierce Thrusts at Judicial Partiality and the Salary Grab.

"God-Made" Congressmen and Universal Free Trade.

Titcomb, of Kennebunk, Nominated for Governor.

BOSTON, August 12, 1873.

A stormy session of the Republican State Central Committee occurred to-day, the object being to call the Convention for the nomination of State officers. Every Butler man on the committee was on trial, and, in fact, all the members were present with a few exceptions. The anti-Butler men went in with some misgivings, for it has been mooted about that a strong element prevailed in the committee. Dr. Loring, the Chairman, is an open advocate of Butler, having relinquished all hope of being Governor himself, and hoping to get the General elevated so that the seat in Congress from the Essex district may be obtained for him. The committee is composed in part of prominent federal office-holders whose leisure gives ample opportunity for attending to campaign labors. All parts of the State were represented, and, indeed, there has not been such an exciting and well-attended meeting of the committee since the republican party has had so large a majority in the Old Bay State. There have been rumors that the Butler men possessed sufficient strength to control the committee, and the antis have been greatly agitated thereby.

The committee very soon got into working order, and no one would have suspected the deadly strife going on could he have seen the smile of the urbane Loring and the pleasant greetings of Speaker Sanford, who represent the great Moguls of the two factions. The Butler men were anxious for an early convention, and the antis wanted delay. An informal conference resulted in the time being fixed for September 17, 1873, and Worcester was designated as the place. This may be regarded as a sort of compromise, the Butler men being apparently satisfied, while the opposition are chuckling over it as if it were a victory. Colonel A. J. Wright, of Boston, a strong Butler man, offered the motion, and it received all the votes except one. The fight in the committee occurred on the motion of Speaker Sanford, of Taunton, that the call for the Convention be not issued until September 1. Some of the Butler men objected, being inclined to hurry up matters, and thinking that their favorite would lose strength by delay. The vote was passed, however, though subsequently withdrawn, it being understood that the call will not be issued until then, and that the caucuses will not be held until about ten days later.

Mr. SANDFORD offered a vote that the Convention be recommended to adopt the same rules for the admission of delegates to the Convention and the same method of balloting for Governor as those which governed the Convention two years ago. This was also adopted.

Then followed a motion by Mr. JOSLIN, of Hudson, that the Executive Committee consider the claims of contesting delegations prior to the meeting of the Convention, which went through with a feeble protest from the Butler men. As the Executive Committee is composed of a majority of anti-Butler men the opportunity to use the means thus given them in favor of Governor Washburn is suggestive.

To-day Dr. Loring made a speech calling attention to an article in a morning paper, which presumed to advise the committee and the Convention what to do. He said it was uncalled-for and entirely without precedent. The Butler men were all indignant at the article because it was a direct attack upon the General, and pointed out a way to secure his defeat. An effort was made to get a committee appointed to draw up a reply to the article, but it failed, and it was agreed that the explanation should be inserted in the call. The explanation will be a proclamation of strict neutrality on the part of the committee between the rival factions.

After the adjournment the Executive Committee held a meeting and voted to select Hon. John P. Sanford, of Taunton, as the presiding officer of the State Convention. No stronger expression of sentiment against Butler could have been made than this. Supervisor Simmons, of Boston, protested, on behalf of the Butler men, against this choice of an active leader of the rival clique, but the Butler men, with their large majority, must do something for their own vindication, and they voted to stick to Sanford.

MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.

A Convention in Baltimore—Nominations for Comptroller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals—A Real Old-Times Platform—Strong Centralization Hits at the General Administration.

BALTIMORE, August 12, 1873.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Comptroller of the Treasury and Clerk of the Court of Appeals assembled in Maryland Institute to-day. Every county was represented, over one hundred delegates being present. Mayor Van Saut called the Convention to order. A committee on credentials and permanent organization was appointed, when the Convention took a recess. On reassembling W. T. Dove, of Montgomery, was made permanent Chairman.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination for Comptroller:—Levi N. Woolford, of Somerset, the present incumbent; T. F. J. Rider, of Wicomico; J. F. Dent, of St. Mary's, and J. M. Miller, of Cecil. There were 109 votes cast; necessary to a choice, 55.

On the first ballot Woolford received 65 votes, and on motion his nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention next proceeded to nominate a candidate for the Court of Appeals, and James S. Franklin, of Annapolis, the present incumbent, was nominated on the second ballot.

L. M. Waters, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the democratic conservative party of Maryland in convention assembled reaffirm its adhesion to long established principles of the democracy; it recognizes and supports the legal constitutional authority of the federal government, but insists upon a strict construction of the federal constitution as necessary to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and people; it opposes centralization as the most insidious and dangerous enemy of popular right, and will continue to denounce it in every guise in which it may appear; it believes in the capacity of the people for self-government; it insists upon equal and exact justice to all men; it is opposed to monopolies, and will prevent by every means in its power all special legislation for the benefit of particular interests which may be injurious or prejudicial to the many, and is pledged to promote, by beneficent and judicious legislation, the prosperity of the whole people.

Resolved, That the general departments of our government, legislative, judicial and executive, are independent in their several species under the constitution, and any attempt by any one of them to usurp authority is destructive of constitutional right, is in defiance of the others, and should be resisted as dangerous to civil liberty.

Resolved, That our tariff laws, as adjusted and enforced by the republican party, are discriminating and injurious to the masses, and justice demands their revision with a view to the revenue alone, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular interests.

Resolved, That the wealth of a country is mainly derived from the product of its labor, and every just measure tending to improve its condition and promote the advancement of the laboring classes should receive sympathy, and will command our cordial support.

Resolved, That we earnestly deprecate the unjust and discriminating laws under which the agricultural interests of the country have suffered, and we hereby pledge the best efforts of the party to obtain for them a redress of their grievances and equal justice.

Resolved, That still adhering to the policy of preserving the public lands for actual settlers, who will improve and till them, we denounce all gifts of such lands by the government to incorporated companies as an unscrupulous and dangerous waste of the public property, fully deserving the condemnation of all just and patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That the late action of Congress in enacting a law for the increase of their own and the salaries of other officers of the government is, in view of the depressed condition of the laboring taxpayers of the country, upon whom the burden mostly falls, utterly unjustifiable, and its immediate and unconditional repeal should be demanded by the people.

Resolved, That as the power, prosperity and perpetuity of the State would depend upon the virtue and intelligence of its people, we pledge our party to a liberal provision for the extension and improvement of the free school system already auspiciously inaugurated by the democratic conservative party in this State.

Resolved, That we recommend and shall expect the most rigid economy in every department of the State Government, and we pledge our party to a careful scrutiny of official conduct, and the prompt and vigorous punishment of all official delinquencies.

Resolved, That, in presenting our platform of principles and placing thereon candidates whose past record is an earnest of devotion to the time-honored principles herein announced, we feel confident of the sympathy and support of all honest, patriotic citizens without regard to past differences, and we ask all who agree with us to unite in maintaining the honest integrity and dignity of our beloved State.

The State Central Committee, consisting of one member from each county in the State and one from each ward in the city of Baltimore, was then appointed, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Convention was harmonious in its deliberations and the hall was well filled with spectators.

MAINE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Portland Filled with the Straighouts—Titcomb Nominated by the Convention for Governor—A Powerful Platform—No Surrender—No Unholy Alliance—Administration Crimes—Salary Grabbers and Cæsarism Denounced—Free Trade and Free Institutions.

PORTLAND, August 12, 1873.

A strong gathering of the democratic leaders of the State of Maine made the monetary capital assume quite a lively aspect to-day. Not that the regularly appointed delegates made such an army as to create fears of a famine—they were not more than 150 strong—but the outsiders, the men of all work and the cosmopolitan crowd usually found in the wake of a convention, made quite a respectable show. According to the call the Democratic Convention was to be called to order at ten o'clock; but little matters, preliminaries, had to be completed, and consequently it was eleven before the discordant elements were hushed to the raps of the gavel. The State Democratic Committee held a meeting last night, and the programme or the leaders did not appear to be understood, as a nomination for the chief office by the Convention was considered doubtful. C. P. Kimball was named the presiding officer, and Titcomb, of Kennebunk, was considered the strongest man to put forward for executive honors, but anything like unanimity of sentiment appeared out of the question. However, *Alles gut, Ende gut*, and the feeling at the opening this morning seemed better, and when Mr. S. B. Leavitt called the meeting to order it was evident that business would be received and despatched without much ado. At the suggestion of Leavitt General F. S. Nickerson, from Searsport, was called to the chair, who, when called upon for a speech, declared that he had, at that early stage of the proceedings, neither advice nor suggestions to offer, and therefore asked to be excused.

George O. Gosse, of Portland, and William H. Simpson and Marcus Watson, of Biddeford, were appointed to act as secretaries.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported 568 delegates present.

On motion of Mr. JOHN RAWSON, of Bangor, a recess of half an hour was taken for the delegates to select members of the State Committee and the the Committee of Resolutions, vice presidents, &c.

On reassembling William H. Simpson declined serving as Secretary. The county delegates then reported the names to complete their organizations, and, after preliminary business the Convention adjourned till two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session of the Convention was called to order at half-past two o'clock.

While awaiting the report of the Committee on Resolutions Mrs. Jane Thurston, the crazy woman who claims proprietorship of the State, endeavored to have read a paper which she presented, but the presiding officer declined.

A committee of five was appointed to receive, sort and count votes for candidates. On the first ballot the whole number of votes cast was 275, of which Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk, received 136; Artemus Libby, of Augusta, 106; Frederic A. Pike, of Calais, 20; James C. Madigan, of Houlton, 10; J. C. Talbot, 2, and Ferguson Haines, 1.

A letter was read from Mr. Madigan declining, even should he receive every vote.

On the second ballot Mr. Titcomb was nominated.

While the ballot was in progress F. O. J. Smith, from the Committee on Resolutions, asked that the ballot be suspended for the presentation of resolutions, which were adopted as follows:—

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances; supports the federal government in all constitutional authority, and regards at this day, as Jefferson did in his day, the true province of a republican government to be the protection of rights and not of interests. It supports the federal government and constitutional authority and defends the reserved rights of the State and people, and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them. In order to preserve and maintain these rights it insists upon a strict construction of the federal constitution. It resists all attempts of one department of the government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of other departments, as the Executive and legislative departments, under the republican party rule, has done in oversloughing the honest opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States by increasing their numbers and the appointment of new judges, who are subservient to the Executive and legislative will. It opposes all interference by law with private affairs or business of men not required by public safety, as is odiously illustrated in the enactment of the existing Bankruptcy law of the United States, and advocates the greatest industrial liberty consistent with public order. It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the right of suffrage or eligibility to hold office. It favors a liberal law for the naturalization of foreigners. It insists upon equal and exact justice to all men. It opposes all monopolies and denies that it is within the province of the government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes at the expense and to the detriment of the rest of the community. It therefore opposes the system by which a large portion of the profit-producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation, and demands that the constitutional means be used to remedy this injustice. It insists that the tariff laws should be framed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries, and holds that the nearer an approximation can be made to universal free trade the greater will be the advantage of the federal government to the people of Maine. It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, and insists on the substitution of a banking system that shall not cost the people a higher percentage to create a currency in a few hands to loan at their own prices to the industrial masses than any other people pay for money loans wherewith to uphold their enterprises and compensate the labors of the nation. It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, but insists that in a return to specie payments care must be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country or unjustly injure the debtor class. It appreciates the benefits conferred by railroads, but opposes all unjust combinations of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation, and is opposed to all legislation that places them or any corporations beyond the jurisdiction of the people through their legislatures. It opposes all laws that give capital any advantage over labor. It requires honesty and economy in every department of the government, federal or State, and condemns corruption, whoever may be the guilty parties. It is in its very nature, and as a necessary result of its principles, a party of progress, and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound practical wisdom.

Resolved, That the wealth of the country is the product of its labor, and the best use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing classes. Hence every just measure that tends to protect them from oppression and to improve their condition and dignify their calling deserves and receives our support.

Resolved, That although always constituting a large majority of the American people, the agriculturists have never demanded of the government, State or federal, any special privilege; have never infested the halls of Congress or the Legislature with lobbies and rings, but, on the contrary, have suffered under discriminating and unjust laws until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We hereby pledge our sincere and honest efforts to obtain for them a redress of their grievances and equal and exact justice.

Resolved, That the public lands should be sacredly reserved for actual settlers, who will dwell upon and cultivate them, and for the payment of the public debt, and that we will continue to denounce and oppose, as we have always denounced and opposed, all gifts of such lands by the government to incorporated companies.

Resolved, That the greatest danger to free institutions is the spreading corruption that threatens the utter destruction of public virtue. When Credit Mobilier frauds pass unpunished; when those implicated in them are elevated to high official position; when seats in the federal Senate are purchased; when vast sums of money are corruptly employed in party elections; when an army of office-holders, with the sanction of the government, use their official influence to control elections; when the bribery of custom house officers is an established usage; when rings of plunderers are the receivers of money appropriated for public use; when official defalcations are of such frequent occurrence as not to excite attention; when Presidential patrons receive release from punishment and the President appoints Credit Mobilier and salary-grabbing Congressmen to office; and when Congressional investigations are generally whitewashing affairs, it is not strange that men begin to lose confidence in free institutions and that the fall of the great Republic is looked for throughout the civilized world. To remedy these evils we insist that the receipts and the expenditures of the government shall be diminished; that its patronage shall be curtailed and all useless offices abolished; that it shall cease to usurp the functions to which it has no title; that official misconduct, fraud and corruption in elections, shall be vigorously punished, and that public virtue shall be upheld and the want of it condemned by the united voice of the people.

Resolved, That we condemn, without reserve, the late action of Congress in granting additional salary as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal; and we denounce every member of Congress, whether republican or democrat, who supported the law or retained money procured thereby. We especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it a law; and also unqualifiedly condemn the action of the republican party of our State in paying for political party work and enriching party leaders by raising the salaries of public officers, and especially in raising that of the present Warden of our State Prison to $4,000, more than three times the salary of any former Warden, and more than the salary of any other Warden of any prison in New England, and more than that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of our State.

Resolved, That the act of the President in setting up by the bayonet a government in Louisiana not chosen by her people, and having no title whatever to rule over them, was a flagrant violation of her rights and of the federal constitution, and a union of the purse and the sword in the hands of the same man revolting to the spirit of our Republic, and dangerous alike to public and individual liberty.

Resolved, That all attempts made to introduce into our American system of schools for the masses the Prussian system of compulsory education should command the serious investigation of our people and the careful vigilance of the Legislature.

Resolved, That every department of government being in the hands of the republican party, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation and administration of which the country complains, including the reduction of democratic members of Congress to the corrupt schemes of the republican party to rob the people of their money.

Resolved, That under the time-honored democratic banner, with this declaration of principles on its folds, we engaged in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to the patriotic men of every class, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us, on terms of perfect equality, in the struggle to rescue the government from the hands of dishonest men, and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

The adoption of the resolutions was unanimous. The second ballot was then announced. Joseph Titcomb received 198 out of 338 votes, and his nomination was made unanimous. Marcellus Emery announced that Mr. Titcomb would accept. The nomination was received with cheers.

A committee was appointed to wait on him and notify him of his nomination, and the Convention adjourned at twenty minutes to five o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Split in a Republican County Convention.

HUNTINGDON, August 12, 1873.

The Republican County Convention assembled here to-day and passed resolutions expressing confidence in the general government, approving the administration of Governor Hartranft, endorsing the course of Senator Scott, repudiating the Huntingdon *Globe* and declaring it unworthy of confidence, revoking the appointment of Mr. A. L. Guss as a representative delegate to the State Convention and electing Mr. H. G. Fisher in his place. Mr. T. L. Guss, with nine of the eighty-eight delegates composing the Convention, withdrew from the Convention, organized and denounced the regular Convention, and then adjourned to await the action of the Democratic County Convention.

York County Democrats "Centralizing."

YORK, Pa., August 12, 1873.

The Democratic County Convention met here to-day and nominated a ticket from which all persons connected with corrupt local rings are excluded.

Republican Delegates Arriving at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 12, 1873.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention and the friends of the different candidates are arriving in large numbers. Mackey's friends claim that he will have 110 votes on the first ballot. The Judgeship is warmly contested between Paxson, Butler and Gordon.

Another Democratic County Convention.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., August 12, 1873.

The Democratic County Convention met to-day and nominated C. B. Breckway unanimously for Representative, Michael Grover for Sheriff, John Snyder for Treasurer and John Herver for Commissioner.

OBITUARY.

George N. Sanders.

George N. Sanders, who was so well known some twenty-five years since in American politics as the champion of young American democracy, and later for his exertions in the cause of secession, died suddenly at his residence in this city yesterday morning. He was surrounded by the members of his family at the moment of his dissolution, which occurred in the sixty-second year of his age.

The deceased was born in Lexington, Ky., on the 21st of February, 1812. His father, Lewis Sanders, was much esteemed throughout the West, and his grandfather, Colonel George Nicholas, became known as the proposer of the Kentucky resolutions and the successful advocate of the adoption of the federal constitution by Virginia against the opposition of Patrick Henry. The introduction into political life of George N. Sanders was the organization of the first mass meeting in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States. He was American Consul at London under President Pierce and Navy Agent at New York under President Buchanan. His sympathies and efforts all through the war of the rebellion were with the South, and it was through him and the late Horace Greeley that the famous "peace negotiations" were attempted at Niagara, which Mr. Lincoln declined. He served as Secretary of the Navy to Jeff Davis. On the 19th day of July, in the year 1862, at Richmond, Va., Mr. Sanders signed the famous contract for the building of an iron-clad navy for the service of the Confederate States—a paper which contained the germ of the Alabama privateerman's acts, and consequently of the Geneva arbitration proceedings.

This document opened with the following words:—

CONTRACT BETWEEN GEORGE N. SANDERS AND JOHN E. WARD.

RICHMOND, Va. Confederate States of America.

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1862, between George N. Sanders, of the first part, and John E. Ward, of the second part:—

The said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of $5 to him in hand paid, and for the further consideration of the conditions hereinafter mentioned, agrees to pay to the said John E. Ward the sum of £1,000 in London, England, to pay the personal expenses of the said John E. Ward; and the said Ward is hereby authorized to create 1,500 shares of stock of the value of £100 each, for each of two vessels, first to be constructed as hereinafter named, and to sell any portion of the same at par value, in the Confederate States, before proceeding to Europe, as hereinafter contemplated, and without waiting for the organization of the company necessary or contemplated for executing the contracts of said George N. Sanders with the government of the Confederate States, and to appropriate the first £100 so received for part payment of his personal expenses, as before mentioned, or out of the first receipts in any form. The said party of the first part also agrees to pay to said John E. Ward twelve and a half per cent on all the profits realized from the first three vessels that may be constructed under the contracts or agreements made and entered into by said George N. Sanders with the government of the Confederate States, and ten per cent on the profits of all others—it being, however, distinctly understood and agreed upon by the parties to these presents that all European expenditures made by the said George N. Sanders or his legal representatives are to be paid before the said John E. Ward shall be entitled to any profits, and that his percentage is to be on these profits. If the said John E. Ward shall be prevented from attending to the business by capture, sickness or death, then the sum of five hundred pounds shall be paid to him, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, for his expenses, in lieu of one thousand pounds, as aforesaid, and the further amount of ten per centum on all the profits realized from the vessels after payment of all European expenses, as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said John E. Ward, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, in lieu of the percentage of twelve and a half and ten per cent as aforesaid.

The conclusion of the agreement was couched thus:—

In consideration of the foregoing the said John E. Ward hereby agrees to proceed, or attempt to proceed, without delay, or as soon as practicable, to London, and there to enter upon the duty of disposing of the stock, forming the company and having the vessels constructed as hereinbefore stated, and to do all things to the best of his skill and ability as the agent and attorney of the said George N. Sanders, in the construction of said vessels.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written, at Richmond, Va.

GEO. N. SANDERS.
JOHN E. WARD.

Signed and sealed in duplicate and interchanged in our presence this 19th day of July, 1862. E. C. CABELL.

I, Frederick J. Cridland, Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul for the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that this day personally appeared before me George N. Sanders and John E. Ward, to me personally known, and did in my presence affix their several signatures to the foregoing document, declaring the same to be their act and deed.

Given, under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Richmond, this 19th day of July, 1862.

FRED. J. CRIDLAND,
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

Mr. Sanders, notwithstanding that he was a warm and enthusiastic democrat, had many friends on the whig and republican side. His life was full of eccentricities and adventure. He was the friend of Douglas against Buchanan and all "old fogies," and was his right hand man during the canvass for the nomination for the Presidency. At one period he crossed the border to Canada, as an agent or emissary of the rebel government, and fixed his headquarters in Montreal. In that city, on June 1, 1865, he indited his "Proclamation to the Patriots of the South," which commenced in the following language:—

Reason begins to dawn upon the Northern mind—the days are brightening. Practical, vigorous statesmanship on your part now will loosen the iron grip of the federal ruler. Many of you have, without pausing to examine the facts, very naturally allowed the tyrant's interpretation of General Lee's surrender to have too depressing an effect. The "peace" in the Grant and Lee correspondence did not mean the degrading of soldiers and citizens into helot slaves. Its character was impressed upon General Lee by preceding authoritative declarations and by the antecedents of General Grant, who was put forward by his friends for the Chicago nomination last August as a Jeffersonian State rights democrat of many years' standing. They declared that his battle cry had always been, and would continue to be, "The constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

During Mr. Sanders' mission to London as agent of the Southern States he visited several important personages, whose acquaintance he made when United States Consul during Mr. Pierce's administration. He informed those persons that when he was sent by Jefferson Davis to negotiate with Napoleon for the recognition of the Southern confederacy he was accorded two interviews with the French Emperor, and that the invasion of Mexico was undertaken in pursuance of a plan then agreed upon, for which the Emperor insisted on being secured in possession of Sonora, Sinoloa and Lower California. Sanders added that he remonstrated, and offered much greater inducements than Mexico presented, but that the Emperor was obdurate. Amidst all these weighty matters of politics and State Mr. Sanders did not forget to enjoy himself. He was of a social and hospitable nature. A Paris writer describes him thus:—"Nearly every pleasant morning last Summer there sat, for an hour or two, on the pavement in front of the Grand Café, a short man with one of the reddest faces imaginable, by the side of a decanter containing the best quality of cognac. The name of the man is George N. Sanders." His life was an exciting and somewhat an eventful one, but it closed calmly and peacefully yesterday in New York, where he died at his house in Seventeenth street. His funeral will take place to-morrow from St. Ann's church in Eighteenth street.

THE INDIAN FOE.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Overtake the Murderous Sioux.

General Sheridan Wants to Punish Them and General Sherman Puts a Pertinent Question.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel Brackett, of the Second cavalry, commanding at Fort Stambough, Wyoming Territory, under date of July 29, writes to the Assistant Adjutant General at Omaha as follows:—

Lieutenant Wheeler returned from his scout after the Indians who murdered Mrs. Richards and Miss Hall on the 26th inst., last evening. He followed them until the trail was completely washed out by a severe hail and rain storm and found it useless to go any further. In his opinion they were Sioux from about Fort Fetterman. He had determined to follow them with his small command of forty men, but it is as well, perhaps, that he did not do so. His men would have been overpowered. In my opinion a thorough scout ought to be made from this to Fetterman with three companies of cavalry, and I think two more companies ought to be sent here for the Summer and Autumn, which could be sent away at the approach of Winter. Company B has been scouting constantly, and it is fair that they should be relieved and sent down towards Omaha to Winter. Unless more troops are sent here it is only a question of time before all the settlers on the Popoagie will be killed by the savages."

The report was forwarded to General Sheridan, and he endorsed it as follows.—

SHERIDAN FOR PUNISHMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, August 8, 1873.

Respectfully forwarded. The murders and robberies made from time to time in the Wind River Valley are by the Sioux or their allies, the northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who have their homes in the country about Forts Fetterman and Laramie. They come daily and return so rapidly that it is impossible for the troops to overtake them. I do not approve of the scout proposed, as it would do no good. However, if the government will let us punish the Indians after they reach home, with the troops stationed at Fetterman's and Laramie I think we could do it by taking advantage of some favorable opportunity. There are no Indians in the Western country who so richly deserve a hard blow as these about Forts Fetterman and Laramie.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ENDORSEMENT.

Upon being received by General Sherman the document was endorsed as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.

I really do not understand by what treaty or by what authority any Indians are allowed to reside at or near Forts Laramie and Fetterman. In my judgment they should be compelled to go to their reservation and stay there.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The Sioux and the Pawnees.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873.

The following telegram was received by General Sherman this morning:—

CHICAGO, Ill., August 11, 1873.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN—There is now sufficient evidence to confirm the unofficial reports of the fight between the Sioux and Pawnees on the Republican River, in the southwest corner of Nebraska. The Pawnees were punished and utterly defeated. Their loss is greater than at first reported. The Sioux engaged were I think the Ogallalas, Brules and Red Clouds.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

THE FATE OF CAPTAIN JACK.

Reception of the Proceedings—Findings and Sentence of the Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873.

The proceedings of the court martial in the case of Captain Jack and the other Modocs were received at the War Department this morning and immediately transferred to the office of Judge Advocate General Holt, whose duty it is to carefully examine the proceedings, findings and sentence, and then transmit them to the Secretary of War, with his opinion endorsed thereon. The Secretary will then lay them before the President, and if he approves the sentence will be carried into effect.

The sentence of the court martial will not be known for some days to come.

PHILADELPHIA.

Suspected Murder of a Canadian—Another Stabbing Affray—Descent on Lottery Dealers.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1873.

The body of a man, supposed to be James Nichols, of Canada, was found hanging from the limb of a tree in a grove near Newcastle, Del., on Friday evening last, and the circumstances point strongly to foul play. A saloon keeper of Newcastle, upon viewing the remains, identified them as a Canadian who was drinking at his bar on Friday morning, with a stranger, who has not been seen in that city since. At that time the deceased exhibited his pocketbook, which was well filled with bank bills and specie, but it was not found on his person. A valise, shirt and handkerchief were lying on the ground near the tree from which the man was found hanging.

During a saloon fight this afternoon between Thomas Gilligan and John Moyles the former was stabbed in the groin and hip, and now lies in the Episcopal Hospital in a critical condition. Moyles is held to await the action of the Coroner.

Officer Linn made a descent among the lottery dealers this afternoon and succeeded in capturing five, viz.:—George Mansfield, Robert Johnson, George Magill, William Brown and George Thompson. They were arraigned before Recorder Beitler late this afternoon and Johnson was held in the sum of $1,500. The other four were discharged.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

Another Report from Colonel Stanley—The Roads Bad and the Water Poor.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873.

Colonel D. S. Stanley, commanding the Yellowstone expedition, writes as follows:—

CAMP IN BAD LANDS, TEN MILES FROM YELLOWSTONE, SIX ABOVE POWDER RIVER, via BISMARCK, August 3, 1873.

We have been three days in the Bad Lands, below and opposite Powder River; but we hope to reach the Yellowstone again to-day. I have found the roads through them very bad. The water and grass is poor.

The Josephine is very welcome at Powder River, as we need the forage and clothing badly.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Samuel Colville, the business manager of the Lydia Thompson troupe, has arrived per City of London.

Several of the members of the company to perform at the new Lyceum Theatre arrived yesterday on the steamship Greece. Among them were Mr. D. Leeson, and the Misses Jeffreys, Lewis and Amy Crawford.

Miss Lydia Thompson, with her troupe, comprising Misses Ada Beaumont, Camille Dubois, Alma Santon, Augusta Stuart, Madeline Santon, Dora Temple, Alice Mansfield, Messrs. W. C. Cahill, Harry Taylor, John Wray, Herbert A. Cripps, Arthur E. Hillier and James Barrett, arrived per City of London last evening.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12, 1873.

The British steamer Quang, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, has arrived at San Francisco.

John Wurser, a coppersmith, of the steamer Tuscarora, committed suicide in San Francisco yesterday by making a deep incision in his leg, from which he bled to death.

The Hip Yee Tong Society conspirators are still on trial.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Crowd of Women Struck by Lightning in the Wyoming Valley.

TWO KILLED AND FOUR FATALLY INJURED.

The Flesh Torn from the Bodies of the Victims.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 12, 1873.

A thrilling catastrophe occurred this afternoon on the hills, about five miles from this city, at a place called Kuhn's Patch. A large number of women and girls from Scranton were on the hills gathering berries, when a storm came up from the south and they rushed to an untenanted building to take shelter from the down pouring rain.

ABOUT FORTY-ONE WOMEN AND CHILDREN

found room in the old house, while seven were obliged to stand outside under the storm. With the increasing storm the sheets of fire began to descend, the lightning becoming more vivid and the peals of thunder seeming to advance from distant caverns until the old building began to tremble. At length a lightning shaft, more vivid than any that had preceded it, descended among the unhappy group of women and girls, killing two of them and scorching in a frightful manner four others, tearing the flesh off their limbs and producing a heart sickening scene among the panic stricken women. For some time even those who had not been touched by the electric fire were paralyzed by the appalling sight they had seen and were unable to render any assistance.

THE GROANS

of those fatally injured and the six other suffering victims were heartrending, and the utter helplessness of the poor women and girls was pitiable. Word was sent eventually to Scranton, and with the utmost despatch messengers were sent over the hill to the scene of the disaster with wagons, medical attendance and bedding on which to convey the dead and wounded to the city. Two of the women who stood outside the shed said that the excitement was so intense when they left the shocking scene that they could not bear to go into the old house nor to hear the moans of those within who were suffering from the most excruciating agony.

THE ROAD LEADING FROM SCRANTON.

to the sad scene is almost impassable, being completely flooded at several points; and it will be a late hour to-night before those who have gone there with wagons can return to the city.

I learn that a woman named Kline and a girl named Schenck, eighteen years of age, the daughter of a poor blind man, are dead.

Later Details of the Calamity.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 12—10 P. M.

The party of women struck by lightning on the Kuhn Patch hills, near Scranton this afternoon, have been brought to this city. Only two were killed on the spot, but four others are burned fatally and many quite seriously.

Several of the women were unable to find room in the old hut or the deaths would have been much more numerous.

One of the women standing on the outside at the time the fiery dart entered the ill-fated place states that the rain and hail was falling in torrents and all crowded to the door. When the lightning struck, preceded an instant before by a terrifying peal of thunder, one dreadful chorus of screams rent the air, and at the sight of the dead and those whose flesh had been stripped from their bodies in many parts, several members of the party fainted, while the remainder, though unhurt, were perfectly paralyzed with fear. It was some twenty minutes before any one could be induced to move toward the city for assistance, so great was the dread that had fallen on them by this frightful visitation. The Wyoming Valley had been partly inundated by the heavy rain, and there was considerable difficulty in reaching the unfortunate people.

FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.

As the twelve o'clock boat from Jersey City last night reached the New York side a man named Patrick Dillon, alias Hill, while jumping off missed his footing and was caught between the boat and the dock and dreadfully crushed. His right thigh, near the groin, was nearly severed.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wyoming will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at seven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past six o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

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A.—Kearney's Extract Buchu Has Cured more diseases of bladder and kidneys, gravel, diabetes, female weaknesses, dyspepsia and nervous debility than all other remedies combined. Depot 104 Duane street.

A Notice.—Fourteenth Street and Sixth avenue, N. Y.—It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO'S every day.

A.—Corns, Bunions, Nails Cured Without pain. CORN CURE, by mail, 50 cents. Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye Is Pure, Instantaneous, reliable and harmless. Use no other except it and you will be right.

Dyspepsia.—Dr. Sharp's Specific Cures all disorders of the Stomach, Brain, and Heart, resulting from liver complaint and indigestion; effect guaranteed. Retail:—Harinett, Fourth avenue and Astor place; O'Brien, Fiftieth street and Third avenue, and Hudnut, Herald building.

For the Piles Use A. W. Keating's Celebrated OINTMENT. Price 25c. Office 235 Front street, corner Peck slip.

No Person Will Wear the Filthy sponge pads, the dangerous wire springs or pitiless iron finger trusses after he has once seen the NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, 683 Broadway.

Trusses.—Ruptured Persons Suffering the danger, misery and annoyance of sour, nasty, poultice-like strapping appliances should send for descriptive catalogue of SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES, with testimonials from professional dealers and those having had experience with other instruments. Establishments, 737 Broadway, New York, and 1,347 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Wedding Cards, 104 Fulton Street.—WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

THE JERSEY SPIRITUALISTS.

CLOSE OF THE VINELAND VAGARIES.

Views of a Bloomer Prophetess on Materialism and "Gush."

Free Lovers Overacting the Doctrines of Heavenly Bliss and Table Tipping.

Mush and Milk for Refreshments and Swedenborg for Salvation.

VINELAND, Cumberland county, N. J., August 11, 1873.

For some days past this quiet and right-angled town, founded on the alluvial deposits thrown up by the Atlantic—perhaps a thousand years ago—has been in a state of fermentation, caused by the arrival of detachments of men and women who swear by the cardinal doctrines of the modern fungus known as Spiritualism.

Some of the streets in Vineland are ten miles long and lead seemingly to nowhere. The queer figures of the Spiritualists looked universally strange in this town as their shadows deepened under the hot sun in the illimitable distances, bordered by sweetly smelling peach, apple and quince trees.

THE "CRANKY PEOPLE" HOUSED.

Following an old and hospitable custom, many of the inhabitants of Vineland were at the depot, which was loaded with boxes that had been emptied of grapes and other fruit, to welcome their affinities to their homes. Houseroom and provender were freely offered to all who would accept, and a man with a riding whip in his hand and his thin legs encased in huge riding boots seemed to have a discretion to act as a master of ceremonies if a favorable chance should offer itself. The appearance of Victoria Woodhull and Colonel Blood, with his side whiskers, was hailed with acclamation by some weak minded old women, and they were taken possession of at once. The various delegates had homes given to them in a few moments, and a Mr. Francis D. Gage escorted the Woodhull to a carriage which was in waiting for her.

"CONFLUENCE OF THE SPHERES."

The hall in which these people met was like all country halls—it was clean and scantily furnished. Chairs were plentifully scattered around and on the platform were a long table, a pitcher of ice water, a bouquet of flowers and a heap of Spiritualistic tracts. Above the stage were the magical words, the symbol of the "Rights of Man," painted fantastically and pretentiously:—

LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.

Just before the Convention had reached the zenith of its labors I was introduced to a woman of some fifty summers, who was attired in a most extraordinary manner. This was "Miss" Tillotson, of Vineland. She had a sort of trousers of yellow linen and a redingote of the same material. A cravat hung under her thin jaws and her hair was cut very short, giving her the air of an aged tomboy.

"I see, madam, that you wear the masculine garments of the wretched man," I remarked to her.

"Oh!" said she, with the light manner of a girl of twelve or thirteen, "I have worn these for twenty years and over. I began wearing trousers in 1851 first."

"Then you were one of the original Bloomers, I suppose?"

"Yes, I joined that glorious band of immortal spirits at an early day, and I have never regretted it since. Freedom was their salvation."

"Do many other ladies in Vineland wear this kind of dress at present?"

"A number did at first, but I believe but two beside myself wear it now. Several began it, but the sneers of the brutal and ungodly did their work. Many of the sisters, unable to stand up under the storm, fell away; and now I am left almost alone in the work. But I believe we shall yet plant the banner on the throne in the van of our holy work. The world, I am sure, will be brighter and happier for it."

"Do you find any encouragement from the people of Vineland in this matter of Spiritualism and its attendant costume?"

"Well, no. The people hereabouts, as well as all over the world, are, to some extent, mere materialists. But I imagine we are all approaching a basic formation. Then will the chorus of the heavenly hosts resound to the grandest diapason and the spheres will swell with the music of the future."

"A TRANSCENDENTAL SHINDIG."

Subsequent to the lecture delivered in the Merchants' Hall, in Landis avenue, a ball was given to the Spiritualists as a sort of a welcome. Now, as there are but thirty-seven families of Spiritualists in Vineland, not numbering over two hundred souls, it was not such an easy thing to drum up recruits for the festive dance. So a scheme was hit upon by the astute Dr. Cooney, the chief agitator of sportism in Vineland. The address delivered by Woodhull was, I believe, as near as I could judge, attended by some five hundred persons, many of whom were young, pretty girls, while there were more than the usual proportions of grandfathers present who listened with unctuous ears to the broad and ticklish utterances of this Pythoness of Priapus. With a certain class of the American people residing in country towns there is nothing so thoroughly relished as a new-fangled and scandalous doctrine, provided it be broached by a woman possessing an average share of good looks. Accordingly the audience, who were kept until half-past ten listening to this lecture, were induced to stay over to the dancing.

The order of dancing was a strange one, and as some of the readers of the HERALD would no doubt like to look upon its counterpart, we give it here below in all its pristine splendor:—

DANCING PROGRAMME.
Music by Read's Quadrille Band.
JOHN READ..........Leader
His full company will be glad to see their old friends there.
A. M. CLARKE..........Prompter

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

J. H. Lloyd,	C. L. Wilcomb,
W. C. Hinman,	D. J. Stanberry.

ORDER OF DANCING.

Grand March	6. Caledonians.
1. Schottische.	7. Polka Redowa.
2. Lanciers.	8. Quadrille,
3. Polka.	Dan Tucker.
4. Portland Fancy.	9. Lanciers.
5. Waltz.	10. Quadrille, Basket.

And others till twelve o'clock.
Look out for a good time coming.

From actual observation I deem it only fair to say that the most awkward set of people I ever saw dancing are a number of Spiritualists. Woodhull led off on the first quadrille, but the rest of the dancers were below mediocrity. One would think, in a town in whose limits $95,000 of grapes are grown during the season, would furnish some few frisky devotees of Bacchus who would at least be able to dance a break-down or a straight jig. One old man, who was palsied with rheumatism, danced forward in an insane manner, as the music came to a sudden jerky passage, allowing his arms, negro-like, to fall down by his side, and suddenly he would fall back on his place at the head of the set and shut himself up like a jackknife. The waltzing was in the old-fashioned style and in the "Caledonians" a long haired man kept shouting as if at a camp meeting, "Glory, glory, this is good! G-e-l-ory, I am free." Crowds of young girls came in from a ball held by the residents of Vineland to celebrate the founding of the town in 1861, at Unitarian Hall, and the majority not being Spiritualists, there was great fun anticipated from the antics in which it was presumed they would indulge. But altogether they were as dull a party as I ever saw at any festive celebration.

IN THE CONVENTION.

Great things were expected to transpire at the Convention, but I found it more dull than the dancing at the ball. The speeches were absolutely stupid. They had not even the merit of good, honest absurdity about them, for each speaker repeated exactly what the other had said before. The time was chiefly taken up in what is known as "conferences" with long intervals for "social enjoyment" (Heaven save the mark!) and refreshments consisting of lemonade, weak tea, huckleberry pie and succotash. As there is no liquor shop in all Vineland and not a drop of liquor to be obtained, excepting by a written prescription at a drug store, there was not even a drunken man to be procured to relieve the dire monotony. There was some singing during the session of the Convention, but nothing could be noticed in the discourses excepting a tiresome vapidity, when indecency was not prevalent. In fact, the Convention was a sort of picnic in which nothing new was advanced, and when it died its certain death no one was sorry. Free love seemed to be the staple of nearly every discourse delivered, and the majority of the discussions were mere drivel, relieved by fatuous obscenity. When another Spiritual convention will be held in Vineland no one knows, but the people there, who attend to their business, have no reason to wish for the Spiritualists' reapperance.

HOW THE VINELANDERS LIVE.

There is not a fence in all Vineland, though the value of the crops cannot be equalled in any other township in the Jerseys. The peach and apple trees I have never seen equalled in any other place, and grapes are raised here on about every lot. And yet this place, which is now, out of seventy-seven townships in New Jersey, the fourth in point of agricultural wealth, was twelve years ago a huge waste of 500,000 acres, given over to the charcoal burners, and where 10,500 people find house room and comfortable homes there was then but one shanty as far as the eye could see. The police expenses of the town are but $75 a year, and the church membership of the place is as follows:—

South Vineland Baptist	100
Vineland Baptist	700
Vineland Episcopal	600
South Vineland Episcopal	150
Vineland Unitarian	400
North Vineland Congregational	100
Vineland Methodist	1,300
Forest Grove Methodist	100
South Vineland Methodist	250
Vineland Presbyterian	1,000
Vineland New Jerusalem	100
Vineland Congregational	200
Total	5,000

The above estimate is made by multiplying the number of families in the habit of attending church by five, which gives about the correct number of individuals that on an average attend each congregation.

In addition to this there are 200 Spiritualists. As I have before mentioned, a church is to be built for about eighty Roman Catholic families as soon as the funds are raised, the population belonging to this persuasion amounting to about three hundred souls.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

The Curtailed Curs.

Since the 1st of July last an active campaign has been waged against the dogs of Brooklyn. Nine hundred and eighty-three canines caught without muzzles on the streets have been handed over to the executioners at the pounds; of this number 939 have been killed. For dogs received at the pounds up to August 12 the sum of $304 has been paid by the city.

What It Costs to Keep the Public Schools.

Superintendent Buckley, of the Brooklyn Educational Department, is preparing his annual report of the condition of the public schools of the City of Churches. The total registration of pupils last year is upward of one hundred thousand and the annual daily attendance 50,000. There are fifty-two school houses, all of which are occupied and many are crowded. The number of children within the legal age resident of the city is 200,000. The appropriation brought this year for teachers' wages, rent of houses and sites for buildings, libraries, repairs, janitors' wages, fuel, printing, &c., is in excess of nine hundred thousand dollars.

Burglary in the Outskirts.

A stranger visited Philip Barners, keeper of the Logan Hotel, East New York, about four months ago, and rented from him a frame building in that vicinity, paying one month's rent in advance. The tenant furnished the house and placed several sewing machines in it. At the end of the month he locked up his house, and has not been seen since. Yesterday Philip discovered that every article of value had been removed, whither he knows not, but inclines to the opinion that the same may be found "hard by," "where the woodbine twineth." It is just possible to conceive that the tenant stole his own effects between two days, in order to avoid payment of the remaining due three months' back rent.

Sad Sequel of a Mesalliance.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held touching the death of Robert Armstrong, painter, twenty-two years of age, who was run over on the Southside Railroad and killed on Saturday last. It appears from the statement of a lawyer—who was employed by the parents of the wife of the deceased a few weeks ago to act as counsel in procuring a divorce for their daughter—that the couple eloped. The girl was only sixteen years of age, "young and foolish," and Robert is said to have been incapable of maintaining his bride, being no mechanic at all. They were married on the 1st of July by one "Domine" Johnson, having previously made ineffectual efforts to have the nuptial knot tied by Catholic priests. Death, of course, cuts off all occasion for legal steps in the premises, and a higher Court than that of the State confirms the dissolution of their relationship as "man and wife."

Fatal Casualties in Sunken Lots.

Two boys have been drowned in ponds formed through want of drainage or filling in of sunken lots in Brooklyn within the past two days. On Monday evening Edward Hund, aged twelve years, residing at 621 Herkimer street, was drowned in the pond at the intersection of Howard street and Atlantic avenue. The body was recovered.

The Coroner held an inquest over the body of Frederick Steinworth, a child, who was drowned in the lot bounded by Fourth and Fifth streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues. The verdict of the jury censured the property owners for not either filling up the sunken lot or fencing it in. The Board of Health undertook to accomplish all this filling in business when organized, but it would appear that their attention has been occupied by more engrossing subjects than that of promoting human safety by remedying the dangerous nuisances above alluded to.

The River Again Gives Up Its Unknown Dead.

Thumping against the bulkhead at the dock foot of Conover street, Red Hook Point, at an early hour yesterday morning, was found the dead body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty-five years of age. The city undertaker was notified, and shortly after the cart was by the river side, the ghastly remains of mortality were deposited therein, and being covered over, were rapidly conveyed to the dead-house, Willoughby street. There was a deep cut found on the right side of the upper lip, such as might have been inflicted with a knife. McGuire, the keeper of the Morgue, at once set about making an examination of the body for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, whether foul play had been resorted to in the taking off of the new comer. He came to the conclusion that no violence had been used, as no other marks save that on the lip were found. The wound on the lip may have been sustained by coming in contact with some sharp object in the water. The remains had evidently been afloat about five days. The apparel consisted of a "pepper and salt" coat and pants and a colored shirt. There was nothing found that could give a clew to the identity of deceased. The inquest will be held before Coroner Jones.

Sanitary Raid on Unsavory Cow Stables.

The Inspectors of Health have been looking after the cow stables of Brooklyn, and, as a result of their investigations, the Board yesterday ordered as follows:—

That the cows on premises 102 Sandford street, in the city of Brooklyn, be removed, and that the stable situated upon said premises be thoroughly disinfected and discontinued.

That the manure on premises 129 Magnolia street, in the city of Brooklyn, be removed; that an underground and properly covered manure vault, of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity, be constructed on said premises, and that a proper drain be constructed on said premises from the stable into the vault.

That the cow stable situated on the east side of Franklin avenue, in the city of Brooklyn, the yard of which extends through to Skillman street, be put and kept all times in a cleanly and wholesome condition; that an underground and properly covered manure vault, of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity, be made on said premises for said stables, and hereafter that no more than four cows shall be kept or permitted to remain on the said premises between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November in each year, and that the same be served as the law directs, and that the same be complied with within five days after the service thereof.

Railroad Punches Stolen—Loss Upward of $850.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Atlantic avenue railroad office at East New York was broken into by burglariously disposed individuals, to the authorities unknown, and robbed of property to the value of about $850. The valuables consisted for the greater part of thirty-three silver articles, known on the road as "punches," or conductor detectives. These implements are used for the purpose of clipping a particle from a strip of card, carried by the conductor of the car, upon the receipt of each fare from a passenger. The detached piece of pasteboard falls into a receptacle in the instrument and a bell clinks out sharply to announce the fact that another fare has been collected for Alderman Richardson, the sole proprietor of the road. In this way the receipts of the line are kept up to the maximum standard, and "knocking down" on the part of the conductors of the cars is reduced to the minimum figure. These "punches" are the detestation of the servants of the road, who maliciously designate the City Father in question "Alderman Punch." On Sunday last the proprietor saw fit to dispense with the services of several of his "punchers" or car conductors, and in some way or another he appears to connect this latter act of his with the robbery. The rogues carried off also several stamps and the receipts of Monday night's last trip. The detectives, under Sergeant Frost, are looking into the matter with some prospects of successful solution.

CONSOLIDATION OF BROOKLYN SUBURBAN TOWNS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—The Proposed Basis of Government.

The Board of Commissioners appointed to devise a plan for submission to the voters looking to the consolidation of the Kings county towns with Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon in the Court House, Judge Lott presiding.

Mr. G. C. BENNETT presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the members of this Commission, desiring, so far as may be, to define and explain to the people whom they represent the interest and general principles which shall govern their action in discharge of the duties devolved upon them by the law of the State, do hereby agree and declare that in any plan they shall adopt for the consolidation of the government and the technical divisions of the county of Kings into one municipal government the following terms and conditions shall form the basis thereof:—

First—That in the adjustment of the existing debts of the present divisions of the county, each town and the present city of Brooklyn shall be, as between each other, liable only for its own indebtedness and entitled to own property and taxation to defray the principal and interest of such existing indebtedness, and shall be levied and assessed accordingly; but all the rights, interest, property, claims and demands whatsoever belonging to or to accrue to the towns and present city of Brooklyn, shall belong to and be vested in the city of Brooklyn, as proposed to be consolidated, and all responsibilities of either towns or city in favor of third parties shall be assumed by and may be enforced against the city of Brooklyn, as proposed to be consolidated.

Second—That for the expense of establishing and maintaining the Fire, Water, Police and Health Departments the county towns shall not be chargeable except to the extent that they shall determine to enjoy the benefits thereof.

Third—That, for the purposes of taxation, the property in the several towns shall be assessed as agricultural land, except when the same has been or may be divided and used as building lots.

Fourth—That public highways in the county towns shall be maintained at the expense of said towns, and, except that when streets are opened, paved or macadamized, the expense thereof shall be assessed and collected as provided in relation to like improvements in the city.

Fifth—That each town shall constitute a ward of the proposed consolidated city; the rates of representation in the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors be as now provided for in the wards of the city of Brooklyn.

Sixth—That, except when the State constitution imperatively requires otherwise, the city and county governments shall be a unit.

Mr. BAYLIS was of the opinion that Mr. Bergen was opposed to the annexation of the towns to Brooklyn, but he hoped to convince him that consolidation was the best policy. He explained the necessity for a police force, for lighting streets and for protecting the interests of an increasing population, and offered the following resolution in addition to the resolutions of Mr. Bennett:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Commission that the consolidation of the five county towns with the city of Brooklyn, on an equitable basis, is just and expedient.

His object in presenting this resolution was to ascertain whether two-thirds of the Commission were in favor of consolidation; if they were not there could be no further necessity for continuing the consideration of a plan for consolidation. Objection was made to forcing the issue to a vote, and the resolution was withdrawn.

The following resolutions, prepared by Judge Lott, were then adopted:—

Resolved, That the following committees be appointed:—
First—The terms of consolidating the city of Brooklyn and the towns of Kings county, and the division of the territory therein into wards.
Second—On the Legislative Department.
Third—On city officers, their election, appointment and duties.
Fourth—On finances, including the subject and matters embraced in titles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 of the present charter of the city of Brooklyn.
Fifth—On taxes and assessments, embracing the matters provided for in titles 10 of the said charter.
Sixth—On police, excise and public health.
Seventh—On Fire Department, including the matters embraced in title 13 of the said charter.
Eighth—On city works, including the matters embraced in title 14 of said charter.
Ninth—Public parks.
Tenth—Street openings and local improvements.
Eleventh—On laws.
Twelfth—On public instruction.
The sub committees on consolidation and the division of the city into wards shall consist of five members, and that of the others of three each.

The Commission adjourned to meet again on Friday afternoon next.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

An Important Question—Can the Comptroller be Compelled to Pay Sinecures?

Before Judge Neilson.

In April, 1872, John Wallace was appointed by the Street Commissioner an inspector on Buffalo avenue—which was then being graded and paved by contract. He drew his pay, of $75 per month, until the 1st of December last, but on the 1st of January the Comptroller refused to pay his salary for December. The warrant for the money was issued by the Street Commissioner, duly signed by the Mayor and City Clerk and audited by the Auditor, but notwithstanding this the Comptroller refused to pay. Wallace was dismissed in January.

Yesterday morning Counsellor Johnson applied to Judge Neilson for an order to Comptroller Schroeder to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against him to compel him to pay Wallace his salary for December.

Corporation Counsel William C. DeWitt, in opposition, presented an affidavit of the Comptroller setting forth that during December Wallace rendered no services to the city, nor in fact for several months previously. Mr. DeWitt said he did not think it necessary to set forth anything more than an affidavit of merits, for he believed it to be well determined by the Courts that a mandamus would not lie against the city for the collection of a salary or any debt against the city. This case was one of a series of cases which the officers of the city were determined to resist. There were a large number of inspectors of streets appointed by virtue of a resolution of the Common Council, and for the larger portion of their terms of office they rendered no substantial services to the city, as work was entirely suspended on the streets. The Counsellor held further that the granting of a mandamus would be denying the city the right of trial by jury. This question was presented in the case of the People ex rel. Swift vs. the Treasurer, where Swift sought to collect $17,000. He had at that time a certificate of the Park Commission, who had supervision of his contract, countersigned by the Mayor. The Auditor's signature was not necessary at the time. Judge Tappen held it to be a mere ministerial duty to grant a mandamus. The General Term, however, rendered a decision more emphatic than agreeable to the Judge, and settling practically that the mandamus would not lie against the city to collect a claim. No mandamus had since been brought except in the present case.

Mr. Johnson replied at some length, and held that the Comptroller might as well refuse to pay a Supreme Court Judge his salary because he was not on duty. Wallace was regularly appointed, and it had not been shown that he had refused to render services incumbent upon him. It had not been shown that there was no work to be done, and it was not fair that the Comptroller should refuse to pay because there was no work to be done in consequence of the fault of others. If such a precedent as that was established it would be necessary for a person to go into Court, prove his appointment, and prove that there was work to be done.

Judge Neilson reserved his decision.

THE STEAMER E. M. ARNDT.

She Is Spoken at 300 Miles from Sandy Hook by the Steamer Maas—She Is Expected Here To-Night.

The anxiety existing in the minds of many residents in this city with reference to the safety of the steamer E. M. Arndt was fortunately set at rest yesterday by the arrival of the Dutch steamer Maas, which had spoken the distressed craft on the previous day some three hundred miles from Sandy Hook. People wondered what could have happened to the Arndt in the long interval from the 24th of July to the 12th of August, she having been spoken on the 23d of July by the ship King Oscar, in latitude 46 deg. 10 min., longitude 45 deg. 3 min., under sail, with her propeller broken. On the 24th she was seen by the White Star steamer Oceanic standing north under sail. The question arose in the minds of all interested in the safety of the craft, How is it that no tidings are received of her, and has she been driven south? Yesterday morning, however, as before stated, the Dutch steamer Maas, of the Rotterdam line, arrived in this harbor and communicated the news that she had seen the Arndt on the previous day, the 11th of August, at about three hundred miles from Sandy Hook in a northeasterly direction, bearing for this port. The captain of the Arndt came on board the Maas and reported that all were well on board, that they had plenty of provisions, and were proceeding under sail, on account of broken propeller. The agents of the Arndt believe that the captain of their vessel made an offer to the captain of the Maas to tow him into New York, but that the rate offered was not sufficiently tempting to the Dutch skipper; or, as the old adage hath it,

In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch
Is giving too little and asking too much.

The agents of the Arndt intend taking a tugboat this evening to go down the Bay to meet the long overdue steamer, which is fully expected to arrive within the next few hours, the wind being particularly favorable. The Maas, the harbinger of this good news, is now lying at Harbeck's stores, in Brooklyn.

THE STEAMER ALABAMA.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Several of the morning papers in commenting upon the late unfounded report regarding the steamship Alabama, of this line, having placed her name under the head of "missing" steamers, we beg to state that the steamship Alabama will not be due in New York until the 18th inst., having sailed from Larne, Belfast, on the 4th inst. We are obliged to make this statement, through your columns, in order to satisfy many inquiries from parties having friends on the way out, as well as from passengers engaged to sail hence by that steamer on the 23d inst. Whence the report originated, or with whom and for what purpose, remains at present involved; and why the steamship Alabama, out of some four or five other vessels around the same part of the Irish coast at the time, should, without any identification or evidence whatever, have been selected as the victim of this harrassing rumor, is a subject of much importance to the State line, at present in its youth and trusting to its representation for regularity and superior management for ultimate success. Respectfully yours,

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents State Line.

CITY HALL AFFAIRS.

A City Marshal on His Way to Grief—Blocking an Ugly Game—The Permit Question Again—W. Napoleon Moloney Taking Off Heads and Ducats.

There was comparatively little of an official character and of public interest developed in the public departments yesterday. A small army of small fry politicians invaded the Mayor's outer office, where Court was held by Mr. Wilder, the Mayor's private secretary, to investigate a charge of blackmail against Thomas McGrath, one of the city marshals, appointed under the new charter. The plaintiffs were Charles Fields and R. E. Sargeant, captain and mate of the brig Alta Vela. Mr. J. W. Lorton appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs and thumped the case right and left, attracting much attention by the earnestness of his manner and the rapidity of his speech as he went on to denounce and expose this too frequent

SYSTEM OF FRAUD

and oppression. It appears from Mr. Lorton's affidavit and statements in the case that McGrath had arrested Fields and Sargeant on an order of arrest from Judge Joachimsen, for committing an assault upon a sailor named Monnier. Mr. Lorton showed that he went to the office of the plaintiffs' attorney, and found Fields and Sargeant imprisoned in a room. The lawyer was not in, but the Marshal's deputy and a clerk (a boy), by direction of McGrath, filled up the bonds, after which Mr. Lorton asked, "Mr. Marshal, will these bonds suit?" He replied, "They will when you pay me $20." Mr. Lorton offered the legal fees several times, which McGrath refused, reiterating the demand, "Twenty dollars, and all will be right." At Ludlow Street Jail, he again offered the fees, but McGrath repeated, "Twenty dollars or I'll lock them up," which he did. Mr. Lorton then went to the house of Judge Joachimsen, who immediately vacated the order of arrest, and the prisoners were discharged at seven o'clock.

The defence on the part of McGrath was a sort of denial and an apologetic admission of certain facts, it being claimed that the $20 asked was not as "fees," but for "the trouble he took," and so forth, in running around to enable the prisoners to get a simple $300 bail. The case looks like a bad one for "Mac," and will be referred to the Mayor for decision upon the evidence.

While the hearing was going on a young man entered the office and informed a HERALD reporter that on Monday evening

A CERTAIN CITY MARSHAL

had insisted on obtaining $11 50 as his fee for making an arrest. The young man learned yesterday that the legal fee was $1 50, and went to the Mayor's office to "see" about it. The chances are that another marshal will "hear" about it in a day or two.

The committee appointed by the merchants to present their protest against the alleged abuses of the

BUREAU OF PERMITS

waited upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday. After hearing their petition in relation to the corporation ordinance and the license system, which have become so obnoxious to the downtown community, the Mayor stated his entire willingness to cooperate with them for any genuine reform, and advised the appointing of a sub-committee to draw up a proper form of petition to be presented to the Board of Aldermen. His Honor, however, impressed upon the delegation the fact that so long as the ordinance stood upon the statute book he was obliged to see it enforced, no matter how oppressive it might prove. The committee then visited the Corporation Counsel, and conferred with him upon the matter. The interview was highly satisfactory to the merchants, who found that Mr. Ruggles was inclined to the opinion that the permit system is illegal, and suggested that it is high time that the municipal ordinances generally be reconstructed from beginning to end, as the most of them were enacted to meet the exigencies of forty years ago, when New York was but an exaggerated village.

"CUTTING DOWN."

Mr. William Maloney, clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, has taken it into his head to cut down the salaries and cut off the *caputs* of some of the attachés of his office, and at the same time glues on a couple of heads to other persons after the following "scale of prices:"—

	Original Salary.	*Reduced Salary.*
William Maloney, clerk	$3,500	$3,000
——, deputy clerk	1,900	1,500
E. T. Fitzpatrick, first assistant deputy	1,400	1,400
Coddington, second assistant deputy	1,200	1,000
Coyle, index clerk	1,200	1,000
Masterson, index clerk	1,200	1,000
Williamson, Sergeant-at-Arms	1,200	1,000
Walsh, doorkeeper	1,200	1,200
Gardner, messenger	1,000	1,000
B. W. Beyea, messenger	1,200	1,000

This shows an apparent retrenchment of $1,900. When the matter was let out that "Billy" contemplated this *coup de main* Assistant Alderman Beyea and other members of the Board (it is said) objected most strenuously to it, and called on either the Mayor or the Comptroller about it. This made Mr. Moloney mad, and he forthwith proceeded to get square with Alderman Beyea by removing his son, the $1,200 messenger, from office. George Betts, a genial, gentlemanly and efficient young man, who held the office of Deputy Clerk, also

CAME IN FOR A "FALL,"

and was "removed," and Mr. E. T. Fitzpatrick was promoted to fill the void which had been thus summarily created, and another man was put in Mr. Beyea, Jr.'s, place. Then it occurred to Mr. Moloney that, inasmuch as there was $15,000 in all appropriated for the salaries of his office, that $1,900, which at first sight appeared to be "retrenchment," might be made to pay board for some industrious young men who are not exactly accustomed to hard work. The Napoleonic Moloney took the situation in at a glance and found out a way to spend the money by appointing an extra clerk at $1,000 and an extra messenger at $900 per year; and now all the money can be spent and among two more people than formerly, while several of those who used to pocket some of it, and who were not what may be called "popular" with Mr. Moloney, will pocket it no more—if he can help it.

The new appointees "to fill vacancies" and to fill places, just created by Mr. Moloney for them, are:—

Patrick Fitzgerald, "clerk"	$1,000
Thomas Abbott, "assistant" messenger	900
Edward Downey, "clerk"	1,000
Thomas E. Barry, "clerk"	1,000

Of course it may be just possible that the Board at its next session will undertake to fight Mr. Moloney on this question, that is if they have any right to regulate such matters. The presumption is that Mr. Moloney wouldn't do it if he had not the right to do it.

MORE CONVICTS ON THE WING.

Another Escape from the State Prison at Sing Sing—Four Convicts Get Away from Confinement by the Aid of a Ventilator and a Lightning Conductor—What Warden Hubbell Has to Say About It.

In the smallest of the small hours of yesterday morning four convicts escaped from Sing Sing Prison. Their mode of escape was daring and remarkable, and, as Warden Hubbell said yesterday to a reporter of the HERALD, is without excuse on the part of those who had the immediate care of the prisoners. The four men were in cells on the upper gallery, near the roof. In consequence of the very crowded condition of the prison, two convicts were compelled to occupy one cell in nearly fifty instances, and this overcrowding was taken advantage of by these prisoners. They must have been secretly at work digging away some portion of their cells for several nights, but from the peculiar place they selected the digging was not perceptible unless the keeper went in to inspect the cell. Their cells were immediately under the ventilator, and having gained access to that they tore down the Venetian slips of wood sufficiently to effect an exit to the roof, and then they climbed down the lightning rods, which seem to be specially constructed for the escape of prisoners. The keepers on the gallery where these men were confined said that they heard a noise at the time it is supposed the men escaped, and they listened, but as a railroad train passed at the time they thought they had been deceived by that and did not prosecute their search any further. Their conduct is certainly open to suspicion, but as

THE ESCAPED CRIMINALS

are of a very insignificant class, it is scarcely likely that any corrupt motive was operative. In reference to the frequency of escapes, lately, Warden Hubbell said yesterday that up to the present time, from the 1st of January fourteen prisoners had escaped, five of whom had been captured. None of the criminals were of a very distinguished character or had been committed for any heinous crimes. During last year, under a different administration, twelve prisoners had escaped, only one of whom had been captured. Nearly all of these were notorious criminals and were committed for very serious offences.

The following is a description of the convicts, taken from the prison books:—

OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CONVICTS.

John W. Murphy, from New York, and lives there, aged nineteen; father resides at No. Pelham 3 street, New York, where he lived at the time of the arrest; height, five feet six and a half inches; weight, 118 pounds; florid complexion, hair brown, eyes light hazel; has a scar from cut on the left side of the chin; on the inside of the left forearm are the letters "J. M;" occupation, hatter; crime, grand larceny; sentenced, October 19, 1870, to two years and six months' imprisonment.

Daniel Donovan, received from New York, aged twenty-one; resided at 129 Washington street; five feet seven and a half inches high; weight, 151 pounds; complexion florid, hair black, eyes blue; has a slight scar near the left eye; also has one on forehead; convicted of grand larceny on April 11, 1870; sentenced for four years and six months by Judge Bedford.

William H. Reed, received from Westchester county, aged seventeen; father David Reed. At the time of arrest lived at 29 Greene street, New York; five feet ten and a-half inches in height; 158 pounds; complexion fair, very light; eyes blue; has a scar from cut on forehead; has on the right arm letter H.; has a cross and large mark on left forearm; occupation fireman; crime, burglary in second degree; sentenced February 5, 1869, for seven years, by Judge Cochran.

William Cullen, received from New York, born there, aged sixteen, five feet five and three-quarter inches high; weight, 135 pounds; complexion florid, hair brown, eyes blue; has a scar from cut in chin; occupation, laborer; crime, assault with intent to rob; sentenced December 29, 1870, for five years, by Judge Cardozo.

DENVILLE CAMP MEETING.

Opening Services Yesterday—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bartine, of Morristown—A Blast at Beecher—Sketch of the Place—Ministers Present—Programme of Meetings.

Nestled away in one of the most beautiful of the many charming hills and groves in New Jersey are some three or four hundred Christians gathered for a ten days' campaign against the world, the flesh, and the devil. The grove is about a mile east of the village of Denville, N. J., on the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackwanna & Western Railroad, and thirty-seven miles from New York. A ride of one hour and a half brought the HERALD representative out there yesterday, and a return ride of two hours brought him back again at a cost for the ride of seventy-four miles for $1 40. The grove in which the camp is pitched is a few hundred yards from the railroad station, and in that respect is quite convenient for visitors. It is a young chestnut grove and is located on the side of the hill, from the top of which a panorama of rare beauty, of hill and dale, of woodland and lowland, stretches out before the eye of the beholder. The grounds comprise about one hundred and thirty acres of wood and meadow land. The association has lately added another piece of wood, lying to the southeast of their camp ground, to that already in their possession, so as to keep it out of the hands of other parties who were seeking to get it and perhaps to use it to the injury of the camp. The camp presents to the stranger more the appearance of a permanent place of residence than a mere camp meeting resort. There are about

SIXTY-SEVEN COTTAGES

now on the grounds, some of them of most elaborate design and finish. The camp presents the usual semi-circular appearance. The principal avenues are circular, or nearly so, and are intersected at regular right angles by other streets and avenues. The lower avenue, now opened and used, is named after Bishop Simpson, and the upper after Bishop Morris. These two avenues form a junction at a point near the easterly entrance from the high road. There is, however, a more southerly road, not yet opened, named after Bishop Scott. Then there are other roads, avenues and places named after Bishops Janes, Asbury and Clark, and after Wesley, Fletcher, Whitfield, Embery, Watson and other historic Methodist characters.

The grounds are exceedingly "raw." There is scarcely a green thing to be seen in the grove proper, save the leaves on the trees. The shade is not as good as is to be found in some other of the popular camp grounds; but with age the trees will present a thicker and better foliage. There are to be found on the grounds a post office, grocery, fancy, furniture and other stores; also an ice-cream and confectionery tent and three boarding and restaurant tents. On the inner circle of "Trinity Park"—the space about the preaching stand—are

THREE CHARMING COTTAGES,

two of them owned and occupied by Mr. Richardson and Dr. Cozard, of Jersey City, and the third unoccupied. They are furnished with all the modern improvements of city houses, save bathrooms. They are supplied with gas and water, and look exceedingly comfortable. There are several others not quite so elaborately finished, but equally comfortable. This camp ground is in advance of all others around New York in that gas is manufactured on the spot, from which not only the preaching park and the stand, but many of the cottages also are supplied. Within the bounds of the grove and on the top of the hill a reservoir is conveniently located, from which some of the purest and coolest spring water that the writer has ever tasted is distributed to the cottages and throughout the grounds. This water is pumped by steam from a well located two or three fields off, on another side hill.

MINISTERS PRESENT YESTERDAY.

There were present at the opening services yesterday afternoon about twenty-five ministers and several students from Drew Seminary, in Madison. Among the pastors on the ground were Revs. Dr. Bartine, of Morristown; L. R. Dunn, of Paterson; James M. Tuttle, agent of the Conference Seminary at Hackettstown; H. G. Cowans, of Springfield, an exceedingly genial gentleman; James M. Freeman, Assistant Secretary of the Sunday School Union; H. Opdyke, of Rahway; Henry Spellman, of Bloomfield; S. P. Rooney, of Hackettstown; William Searles, Thomas H. Smith, Thomas Walters, J. R. Bryan, John Atkinson; —— Shiels, of Allentown, Pa.; R. Van Horne and others. Some of these brethren who live within convenient distance from the camp ground returned to their homes after the opening service. Rev. Dr. Bartine, who had been booked to preach to-day, delivered the opening sermon yesterday, inasmuch as he had a previous engagement to preach at Ocean Grove to-day. His sermon was one of the old-fashioned Methodist kind, and elicited a good many "hallelujahs" and "amens" from the preachers and people. His text was Ephesians iv., 30:—"Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." The doctor touched on the divinity, the power and the goodness of the Holy Ghost, but his leading thought was the love of the Spirit to fallen men. This thought he elaborated and illustrated at some length, and repeated the injunction of the text, not to grieve that loving Spirit. In giving instances of the way his hearers might grieve the Spirit, he said he feared some of his young brethren in the ministry were preaching an emasculated theology and running after Ward Beecher. He hoped, however, that every such one would take letters of dismissal from the Methodist Church, so that they could not claim any relation to that Church while they preached such a gospel. He did not think

OLD-FASHIONED, GOSPEL METHODISM

could be much improved by the new styles. He bade them beware of spoiling the beauty of Methodism by overdoing it. Addressing himself to the congregation present, he bade them not grieve the Holy Spirit by eating big dinners, by sitting up late and singing and shouting and disturbing the rest of their neighbors, and he urged them all to follow the leadings of that Holy Spirit during the camp meeting.

At six o'clock a prayer meeting was held, and at half-past seven the Rev. Mr. Tuttle preached. Instead of the prayer tents which were used last year two very handsome circular, wooden structures, with canvas sides, have been erected, one on either side of the preaching place, and in these the prayer meetings are to be held. They are to be dedicated to-day. The workmen were busy with them yesterday. The programme of meetings daily is substantially the same as is observed at other camps, and is faithfully adhered to. There was an audience of about three hundred persons present at the opening services yesterday, and thousands are expected during the week.

CRIME AND CASUALTIES IN NEWARK.

Two men turned up in Newark recently peddling obscene literature. They chanced across Police Justice Mills and tried to rope him in as a purchaser. Instead, they were roped into Court, and, on promising to give Newark a wide berth, were allowed to go.

A noted Newark rough, named Frank Brady, tried to steal a ride from New York to Newark yesterday. He was arrested at the Market street depot by the Superintendent, but who, on his way to the station house, was badly beaten by his prisoner.

The body of a man of medium height, about thirty years of age, with brown hair and dark mustaches and dressed in a heavy black coat, colored shirt, dark brown pants and gaiters, was found on Monday night on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the South Broad street station. There was a ghastly wound on his head, where the skull was broken. His left foot was shockingly mangled, a portion of it being gone, and there was a severe abrasion on the left shoulder. No clue exists as to the identity of the man, but he is believed to have been a brakeman.

A mad bull broke loose from a drove of steers in Newark on Monday evening, and created great alarm among the citizens, several persons narrowly escaping being gored to death. The beast was finally despatched with a rifle shot and a butcher's knife.

SCHUETZENFEST OF CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

Yesterday morning the Schuetzen Park at Union Hill, N. J., was the scene of more than ordinary gaiety. The members of the Eighth regiment of the New York State National Guard arrived in companies within a few blocks of the grounds, and marched to the tune of lively airs struck up by their own musicians. Ten companies, comprising about three hundred men, appeared in full uniform and proceeded to the shooting stand for target practice. It being only preliminary to the competition for prizes which is to take place after a few weeks, accounts for the want of due interest taken in the affair and the lack of vim displayed in firing. The cheerfulness and general bearing of the members, however, entitle them to much credit. In the afternoon Governor Parker and the generals of the State of New Jersey reviewed the regiment on the neat grass plot near the castle, and were highly gratified with the manœuvres of the men. Speeches were made by the Governor, Colonel Scott and others, who congratulated the men of the regiment on their successful career. Music and the dance were indulged in to an advanced hour.

THE "TOMBS" DOOMED.

A Site Selected for a New City Prison.

Meeting of the Commissioners—The Prison To Be Within the Sixth Ward Limits.

The "Tombs"—New York's famous prison mausoleum—like in architecture and associations, and with a singularly gloomy history, is doomed, probably, to demolition, certainly to disuse as a *conciergerie*, and within three or four years the people will, probably, see a larger, healthier and more suitable edifice erected in its stead, only five or six blocks northeasterly of the present structure.

The Commission created by the last Legislature, consisting of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, with authority "to locate and erect a suitable building to be used as a city prison and bridewell in the place and stead of the building now used and occupied for that purpose," met at four o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. The session was for the purpose of receiving the final report of

SELECTION OF THE SITE,

the ninety days from the passage of the act expiring to-morrow. The meeting did not occupy over fifteen minutes. The minutes of the last meeting (held on Monday) were read and approved.

A preamble and resolution were offered by the Comptroller approving of and selecting as the location of the proposed new prison the block of land bounded on the north by Canal street, on the east by Elizabeth street, on the south by Bayard street and on the west by Mott street. The frontage measurements of this plot of ground are as follows:—On Canal street, 187 feet 5 inches; on Elizabeth street, 399 feet 10 inches; on Bayard street, 188 feet 4 inches, and on Mott street 400 feet 3 inches.

President VANCE moved the adoption of the report and resolution, and the motion was carried.

The COMPTROLLER then moved that the Commissioners proceed to affix their signatures to the notice of such selection, which the law requires to be at once filed and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the City and County of New York.

The notice was duly signed and witnessed, and the first step in the matter was thus completed.

THE NEXT MOVEMENT

required under the law is that within forty days the Commissioners shall apply to the Supreme Court, at Special Term, for the appointment of three commissioners of appraisal, who shall, when appointed, make a fair and just appraisal of compensation to property owners whose premises are embraced within the selected area. The issue of consolidated stock of the city of New York is authorized in amount necessary to meet and defray all expenses of purchase and erection. The city takes possession of this property under virtue of the law of "eminent domain," which authorizes the appropriation of any property whatever to the public uses. There can be no appeal from the selection by property owners, nor from the estimate of value fixed by the appraisers when their report shall be approved by the Supreme Court; their action, in the words of the law is "final and conclusive."

It is extremely difficult at present to arrive at any

ESTIMATE OF THE VALUE

of the property chosen. The ground is high and dry, and the location, while not far removed from the nucleus of civic government and the various municipal departments, is alike convenient to Broadway, the Bowery and Canal street, three great thoroughfares, as well as to almost all the street car lines in the city, including the Second, Third and Fourth avenue lines, the Bleecker street line, the Grand street cross-town line, and only four or five blocks from the Broadway and Canal street termini of the Sixth and Eighth avenue routes. There are scarcely any buildings of real value upon the whole block, the most valuable being a public school building and a three story brick building devoted to manufacture. Nearly all the other structures are old and dilapidated, and not a few of them are built of wood.

It is believed that the site of the Tombs, with the fine granite walls now standing, will be gobbled up by some of the railroad folks who now occupy the adjoining block, to be used as a freight depot.

Report of the Commissioners.

The following is the report of the Comptroller adopted by the new City Prison Commission yesterday, and accompanying resolutions:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, August 11, 1873.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE LOCATION AND ERECTION OF A NEW CITY PRISON AND BRIDEWELL:—

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board, I have made further investigation in regard to the comparative merits of particular pieces of land in the Sixth, Seventh and Fourteenth wards as a site for the new City Prison, and after diligent inquiry and consultation with various persons, find that the block of land bounded by Canal, Elizabeth, Bayard and Mott streets combines in itself more of the required conditions than are found in any other block situated in the desired vicinity. In the fact that it is near the corner of the Bowery and Canal street, the point named in my former report as the most desirable location for convenience of access; that it is a piece of land of moderate value; that it is occupied by buildings the removal of which would involve but a comparatively small sacrifice of property; that the position is high and of proper grade for building purposes, and such as will not be changed by the new grades which have been established for this part of the city.

These and other considerations seem to point to this as a very eligible block for the proposed site, and I would suggest it to the Commission for adoption as the site for the new City Prison and Bridewell provided for by chapter 535 of the Laws of 1873.

I have prepared, and herewith submit, a resolution which will meet the provisions of the law, if the Commissioners should concur in the propriety of taking this block of land for the purpose. Very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

The following are the resolutions mentioned in the Comptroller's communication. They were formally adopted by the Commission on motion of President Vance, of the Board of Aldermen:—

Whereas by sections 1 and 2, of chapter 535 of the Laws of 1873, entitled, "An act to provide for the location and erection of a new City Prison and place for holding certain courts in the city of New York," passed May 16, 1873, it is provided as follows:—

SECTION 1.—The Mayor, the Comptroller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York shall be and are hereby constituted Commissioners to locate and erect a suitable building in said city to be used as a City Prison and Bridewell, in the place and stead of the building now used and occupied for that purpose in the said city.

SEC. 2.—Within ninety days after the passage of this act the said Commissioners shall select and designate the land required for the purpose aforesaid, and shall file and cause to be recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York a notice of such selection, containing a description of such land so designated and selected.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred, and in discharge of the duties imposed by said sections, it is

Resolved, That all of that certain piece or parcel of ground in the Sixth ward of the city of New York comprising the entire block of land bounded on the northerly side by Canal street, on the easterly side by Elizabeth street, on the southerly side by Bayard street and on the westerly side by Mott street, said piece or parcel of land being in extent one hundred and eighty seven feet and five inches (187 feet 5 inches) on Canal street, three hundred and ninety-nine feet and ten inches (399 feet 10 inches) on Elizabeth street, one hundred and eighty-eight feet and four inches (188 feet 4 inches) on Bayard and 400 feet 3 inches on Mott street, be the said dimensions, more or less, be and is hereby selected and designated as the land required for the purposes mentioned in said act; and it is further

Resolved, That there be filed and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of said section 2, a notice of such selection, containing a description of such land so designated and selected.

The Commissioners severally signed a certificate in accordance with the latter resolution, which was immediately recorded in the office of the Register.

MODERN MODOCS AS BAD AS THE OLD.

Paterson has an "Improved Order of Red Men." On Monday they went to a picnic at Southside Park, a suburb of the Falls City. They indulged in war dances and battles and indulged in fire water until many became as wild as the native Modoc in his lava bed. A policeman found two men stripped and enjoying a prize fight, surrounded by spectators. He called another officer to his assistance and they arrested the two fighters and fastened them together with handcuffs. Then the crowd, numbering about five hundred, pitched into the officers and gave them a good beating, and one of them had his coat completely torn from his back. The two prize fighters made their escape, chained together, and have not since been heard of. One of the ringleaders, named James Riley, was arrested and committed to jail. The others made their escape, but warrants have been issued for the arrest of some of them, who are known.

CHRISTIANITY VS. MOHAMMEDANISM.

Flight of the Christian Population of Bosnia—Where is United States Minister Boker?

[From the Eastern Budget.]

According to the accounts which have reached Vienna from the Bosnian frontier, the Christian inhabitants of the commercial town of Berbier, on the Save, have appealed to the Governor of Bosnia for protection against the fanatical Turks of the district, who have broken into several houses, and robbed and murdered their Christian occupants. The Governor, Mustapha Assim Pasha, refused to listen to their complaints, and thirty Christian families have consequently escaped across the river to the Austrian town of Albgraison, where they are now staying under the protection of the Austrian authorities. It is said that 300 more families are preparing to emigrate into Austria, as Bosnia is now in such a state of anarchy that there is no protection for life or property. The Christian peasantry have taken refuge in the mountains, and a guerilla war is said to be imminent. A similar state of things exists in the Herzegovina, and the Christians of that province are emigrating in great numbers to Montenegro and Dalmatia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Another Dull Day in the Stock Market.

PRICES GENERALLY LOWER.

The Bears at Work Again on Pacific Mail.

MONEY HIGHER.

Foreign Exchange Heavier and Declined.

GOLD WEAKENING.

Railroad Bonds and Government Securities Generally Strong and Steady.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, August 12—6 P. M.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The money market in London is reported firm at about the bank rate for three months' discounts. To-morrow is the regular fortnightly settling day on the London Stock Exchange, and the stiffness of money may be measurably owing to that fact. Very little change is reported in prices, except in Erie, which showed at the close an advance of ⅛ a ¼ per cent. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols for money, 92⅝ a 92¾; consols for account, 92¾ a 92⅞; five-twenty bonds of 1865 (old), 94⅛ a 95⅛; five-twenty bonds of 1867, 94¾ a 95; ten-forty bonds, 91⅝ a 91¾; new fives, 90¾ a 91; Erie Railway shares, 47, buyers; Illinois Central Railway shares, 85½ a 86½; new French loan, 7½ a 7⅝ per cent premium. Rentes in Paris declined to 57.52, a loss of eight centimes during the day.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The total exports of produce from this port for the week ending to-day amounted to $5,276,814 mixed values, which is a decrease from last week of $819,410. The exports for the corresponding period of last year were $5,278,242, and for 1871 $5,200,713. The total exports since January 1, this year, are $173,268,934, against $133,608,371 last year, and $141,285,945 in 1871. The imports of specie for the week amount to $79,139, of which $69,049 was silver.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Foreign exchange was heavy during the latter part of the day, the leading drawers of sterling having reduced their rates. The revised nominal rates are as follows:—

	Sixty Days.	Three Days.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London	108¾ a 108⅞	109½ a 109⅝
Good bankers' do	108⅝ a 108¾	— a 109½
Prime com. sterling do	108 a 108¼	— a —
Paris (bankers')	5.25⅝ a 5.26¼	5.21⅞ a 5.22½
Antwerp	5.22½ a 5.23⅛	5.17½ a 5.18⅛
Swiss	5.22½ a 5.23⅛	5.16⅞ a 5.17½
Amsterdam	40⅛ a 40⅜	40⅝ a 40¾
Hamburg	95⅞ a 96⅛	96⅝ a 97
Frankfort	41⅛ a 41⅜	41⅝ a 41⅝
Bremen	95⅞ a 96⅛	96⅝ a 97
Prussian thalers	72 a 72¼	72⅝ a 72⅞

In the money market call loans were effected early in the day at 3 and 4 per cent. Later, however, the rate stiffened to 5 per cent. Mercantile paper which matures before November sells at 7 per cent, and exceptionably at 6 per cent. Prime 4 and 6 months' acceptances are quoted at 8 a 9 per cent. Time loans in currency for 3 months were made at 7 per cent.

GOLD EASIER—115⅜ A 115¼.

The Gold Board was not more than usually active to-day, although prices receded to the lowest point reached for several days. The range was from 115⅝ to 115¼, with the closing figure at 115¼, the decline, doubtless, being due to the weakness of exchange. The following table will show the fluctuations of the market:—

10 A. M.	115⅝	2:13 P. M.	115¼
11:10 A. M.	115½	2:57 P. M.	115⅜
12:07 P. M.	115⅜	2:58 P. M.	115¼
12:15 P. M.	115¼	2:59 P. M.	115⅜
12:50 P. M.	115⅜	3 P. M.	115¼

The rates paid for carrying to-day were 3, 2½, 2 and 1 per cent to flat.

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold balances	$813,100
Currency balances	943,542
Gross clearings	28,572,000

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$68,314,813
Currency balances	3,795,421
Gold exchanges	3,716,790
Gold balances	720,512

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The following are the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day in Washington:—

Currency	$10,415,589
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit	34,710,000
Coin	81,368,737
Including coin certificates	43,302,400
Outstanding legal tenders	356,000,000

The receipts from internal revenue were $189,792. The receipts from customs at this port amounted to the large sum of $664,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $29,000 on account of interest and $15,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railway securities for investment continue strong, but with limited dealings as compared with those of several preceding days:—New York Central sixes, 1883, sold at 93; Erie first at 104⅛, Central Pacific gold bonds at 104⅛ a 104¼, Union Pacific sevens at 73, do. tens, income, 62⅛ a 62⅛; Toledo and Wabash first, St. Louis division, at 90½; Great Western second at 88, C., C. and I. C. first at 90, do. second at 70; Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking fund at 92, Burlington and Cedar Rapids first at 88, Lake Shore dividend bonds at 96. The following were the bids as amended at the call:—

New York Cen 6's, '83	93	Han & St Jo conv	90½
New York Cen 6's, '87	92	Del, Lack & W 2d m	104
New York Cen 6's, r e	90	Del, Lack & W 7's, con	100⅛
New York Cen 6's, sub	90	Tol & Wab 1st m ex	95
New York Cen 7's, '76	100	Tol & Wab 1st m. St L d	90½
Erie 1st m ex	104⅛	Tol & Wab equip bds	83
Erie 2d m 7's, '79	101	Gt Western 2d m, '93	88
Hud R 7's, 2d m s f, '85	104	Quincy & Tol 1st, '90	91½
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	102⅛	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	88
Harlem con m&s f 6's	98	Chic, R I & Pac	102
Alb & Susq 2d bds	97	Morris & Essex 1st m	103
Alb & Susq 3d bds	95½	N J Cen 1st m, new	104⅛
Mich Cen con 7's, 1902	99⅛	N J Southern 1st m 7's	75
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	99⅛	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 1st	105⅛
Clev & Tol new bds	95	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d m	100
C, P & A old bds	99⅛	Pitts, F W & C 3p c, e b	103
C, P & A new bds	97	Clev & Pitts con s f	9[illegible]
Detroit, M & Tol bds	96	Clev & Pitts 4th m	86
Buff & Erie new bds	97	Chic & Alton s f	100
Lake Shore div bds	95¾	Chic & Alton income	96
Lake Shore con c bds	99½	Ohio & Miss con s f	92
Lake Shore con r bds	99½	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	84½
Pac RR 7's, gd by Mo	97½	Mil & St P 7's, gold, RD	85½
Cen Pacific gold bds	100¾	Mil & St P 1st m, I & M D	87
Union Pac 1st m bds	82½	Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m	90
Union Pac 1 g 7's	73	Col, Chic & Ind C 2d m	70
Union Pac income 10's	62½	Tol, Peoria & War, WD	88
Bell & So Ill 1st m 8's	97	Tol, P & War. Bur Div.	83⅞
Alt & T H 1st m	100	Tol, P & War, 2d m	76
Alt & T H 2d m pref	87	Tol, Peo & War con 7's	75
Chic & N W int bds	94½	Bost, H & E 1st m 7's	34
Chic & N W con bds	91	Bost, H & E gtd	40
Chic & N W 1st m	98½	Bur, C, R & Min 1st 7's, g	88
Han & St Jo 1g	105		

GOVERNMENT BONDS

remain strong and steady at the annexed prices:—United States currency sixes, 113¾ a 114; do. do., 1881, registered, 118 a 118¼; do. do., do., coupon, 120 a 120¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 117 a 117¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 119⅜ a 119⅝; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. do., 1867, do. do., 119⅛ a 119⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 118⅜ a 118⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 112⅛ a 112¾; do. do., coupon, 115⅜ a 115⅝; do. do., coupon, 114⅝ a 114⅞.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

The Southern bonds dealings were dull and limited, the only feature being Louisiana sixes (levee), which evinced strength by an advance to 55½—a gain of 5 per cent since yesterday. It is said that these securities are also becoming favorites in London. The quotations for the day are as follows:—Tennessee ex coupon, 82 a 82½; do. new, 81¾ a 82⅛; Virginia, ex coupon, 43 a 48; do., sixes, consolidated bonds, 53⅛ a 53½; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 11⅛ a 13; Georgia sixes, 70 a 76; do. sevens, 89 a 91; North Carolina ex coupon, 27 a 30; do. to North Carolina Railroad, 50 a 55; do., funding, 1866, 17 a 18; do., special tax, 12 a 14; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 48 a 52; do., new, 44 a 47; do., levee sixes, 50 a 60; Alabama fives, 47 a 50; do. eights, 70 a 78; South Carolina sixes, 32 a 35; do., new, January and July, 15 a 15½; do., do., April and October, 23 a 28; Arkansas sixes, funded, 37 a 42.

THE STOCK MARKET.

But for the attention paid to Pacific Mail to-day, the Stock Board would have afforded scarcely a theme for comment. Business was dull, prices lower, and the disposition of members generally unspeculative. It is not a condition likely to continue long however, for we are verging upon a season when the return to the city of absent business men and the healthy influences of a Fall trade will give impetus to every department of commerce and finance. The Stock Market will come in for its share of benefit, and whether the bulls or bears be in the ascendant, will doubtless exhibit something else than insufferable dulness. The market opened comparatively strong along the list, but quickly showed signs of depression. Western Union, for instance, sold at 92⅝ a ¼ a ⅛ a 92 at which it closed, the dealings amounting to about 4,390 shares. Pacific Mail started ambitiously at 42 a 42¾; gradually it receded to 41⅞ and through all the lesser fractions to 41; then on down to 40 and 37⅞. At this figure it recovered a trifle, and rose to 40⅛ a 40¼, and closed at 40⅛. The cause of the decline was traced to the rumors that a suit had been commenced against the company to test the validity of the election of certain of the present Board of Direction; and to the further statement that an investigation by the proper authorities will be made as to the means employed by the company to procure its large government subsidy. New York Central was steady at 105½ a 105⅛. Erie opened at 59¼, declined to 59, but rallied to 59⅛ a 59⅜. Lake Shore sold at 95 a 94⅞ and closed, after considerable activity, at 94⅛. But little was done in St. Paul, and the price remained about 52⅛ a 52⅜. The preferred stock sold at 73⅜ a 73⅞. A meeting of the directors was called for to-day, but, owing to the absence of a quorum, an adjournment took place until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M. Rock Island declined from 110⅜ a 110⅛. Ohio and Mississippi opened at 40¼, but fell off to 39⅞ a 39⅜. A few shares of New York, New Haven and Hartford sold at 137; Morris and Essex at 92⅜; New Jersey Central at 103⅛; Illinois Central at 108⅜; Harlem at 132 a 132⅜ a 132⅛; Northwest closed at 67¾; C., C. and I. C. opened and closed at 32⅜; Union Pacific at 28¼ a 28⅛, and finally at 28. The remainder of the list require no descriptive mention.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central and Hudson River stock consolidated	105¼	105¼
Erie	59⅜	59
Lake Shore	95	94½
Wabash	71⅝	71⅝
Northwestern	67¾	67¾
Northwestern preferred	83¼	83¼
Rock Island	110⅜	110⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	52⅝	52¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	73⅞	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	40¼	39⅜
Union Pacific	28¼	28
C., C. and I. C.	32⅜	32⅜
Western Union	92⅝	92
Pacific Mail	42¾	39⅞

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, August 12—10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 5-20, c, '64	117½	$2000 US 5's, 10-40, r	112¾
13000 US 5-20, r, '67.b c	117⅛		

10 A. M.—Before Call.

100 shs West Un Tel...c	92⅝	100 shs Pac M SS Co.s3	41¾
300 do	92⅝	500 do	41½
100 do...b10	92⅝	300 N Y C & H RR	105⅜
100 do...b3	92½	100 Erie RR	59⅛
200 do...s3	92⅜	600 M & St P RR pf	73⅝
100 do	92⅝	200 do...s3	73⅝
600 Pac M SS Co	42	200 do	73⅞
200 do...c	42	100 L S & M S RR...b3	95
100 do...c	42¼	300 do...s3	94⅞
200 do	42¾	500 do	94⅝
500 do	42	100 do...b3	94¾
100 do	41⅞	200 do...s3	94⅜
100 do...b3	42	400 do	94⅜
300 do	41⅝	100 do...c	94⅜
400 do	41½	100 Rock Island R...c	110¾
200 do...c	41½	100 do	110⅛
900 do	41¼	100 Ohio & M RR	40¼
200 do...s3	41¼	100 do	40⅛
400 do	41⅛	100 do	40
300 do...s3	41½	100 C, C & I C RR...c	32⅜

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$1000 La 6's, lev b	55	200 shs Pac M SS Co	41¼
20000 N Y S 7's, B L, r	104¾	300 do...s3	41
9000 N Y C 6's, '83	93	200 do	41
4000 Erie 1st m	104⅛	100 do...c	40⅞
1000 Long Dock bds	95	100 do	40⅝
2000 C, P & Ash, new	97¼	200 do	40½
1000 Cen P gold bds	104	1100 do...c	40⅛
5000 do...b3	100¾	200 do	40½
3000 U Pac 10's, inc	62⅛	200 do	40¼
2000 do	62⅛	200 do	41
1000 Un Pac 1st m	82¼	200 do...c	40⅝
4000 T & W 1st, St L d	90½	400 Erie RR...b c	59⅛
2000 Gt Western 2d	88	200 do	59
7000 C, C & I C 1st m	90	200 do	59⅛
3000 C, C & I C 2d	70	200 do...c	59⅛
1000 Mil & St P, lo div	81	200 Harlem R...b c	132
2000 Ohio & Miss, c, s f	92	200 do	132⅛
1000 Bur, C R & M 1st	88	200 do	132⅜
1000 L Shore div b...b c	96	200 T, W & W RR...b c	71⅝
300 shs West Un Tel.b c	92⅝	200 do	71⅝
100 do...b3	92½	100 L S & M S RR.b c	94⅝
1700 do	92⅜	1100 do	94⅞
200 do...s3	92	900 do...b3	94⅜
200 do	92	1000 do	94½
100 do	92	100 do	94¼
10 Am Express	61½	200 C & Pitts, gtd	89¼
10 do	62	10 N J Cen RR	103½
100 N Y C & H R...b c	105⅜	200 Un Pac RR...b c c	28¼
100 do...c	105½	200 do	28⅜
300 do...s3	105¼	300 do	28
100 do	105⅜	200 do...c	28⅛
200 Pac M SS Co...b c	41⅝	100 M & St P...b c c	52⅛
200 do	41¾	200 P, Ft W & C gtd	95⅞
200 do	41⅝	13 N Y, N H & H R.b c	137
100 do	41¾	100 Mor & Es RR...b c	92⅜
100 do...c	41⅛	200 Ohio & Miss...b c	40
100 do...b3	41⅛	100 do	39⅞
500 do	41¼	100 do	39⅞
100 do	41⅛	500 do	39⅝
100 do	41⅛	100 do...s3	39⅜
400 do	41⅛	100 C,C & I C RR.b c,b3	32¼
200 do...s3	41⅛	200 do	32¼

12:15 and 2:15 P. M.

$3500 U S 6's, c, '81.b c	120¼	$20000 U S 6's, cur	114

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

200 shs West Un Tel	92⅛	100 shs L S & M S RR...c	94½
100 Pac M SS Co	40⅞	400 do	94½
500 do	41	100 do...b3	94¾
100 Atl & Pac pf	28		

Second Board—1 P. M.

$1000 La 6's, levee...b c	55½	100 shs Mich C R...b c	94
18000 N Y S 7's, b l, r.b c	105	10 L S & M S RR	94⅞
1000 Un Pac 7's, l g	73	200 do...b c b3	94⅝
5000 Cen P gld bds.b c	100⅛	100 do	94⅜
400 shs Erie RR...b c	59¼	100 Ill Cen RR...b c	108⅜
100 Pac M SS Co...s3	41	200 Un Pac RR...b c	28¼
200 do	41	200 do...s3	28⅛
600 do...b c	41⅛	500 Del, Lac & Wes.b c	101¾
100 do...b3	41⅛	100 Ohio & M RR.b c b3	39⅝
600 do	41	600 do	39⅝
200 do	40⅞	100 C, C & I C RR...b c	32⅛
200 Harlem RR...b c b3	132⅛		

2:30 to 3 P. M.

100 shs West Un Tel..b3	92¼	700 shs Pac M SS Co	40¼
600 do	92	200 do...s3	40⅛
100 Erie RR	59⅛	100 do	40⅛
100 do	59⅛	100 N Y C & H R RR...s3	105⅛
200 do	59⅛	200 Harlem RR	132⅛
700 Pac M SS Co	40⅜	20 L S & M S RR	94⅞
100 do...b3	40⅜	400 do...b3	94⅛
500 do	40⅜	100 Un Pac RR	28⅛
300 do	40½	100 do...b3	28⅛
100 do	40⅛	100 do...s3	28
400 do	40⅜	100 C & N W RR	67¾
600 do	40⅛	100 Rock I RR	110⅛
600 do	40⅛	200 Mil & St P RR	52¼
400 do	40⅛	100 do	52¼
200 do	40	300 do	52⅛
200 do	40	600 D, L & W RR	101¼
500 do	39⅞	200 Ohio & M RR	39⅝
300 do	40	400 do	39¾
300 do	40½	100 Atlan & Pac pf	28
900 do	40		

CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	92	a	92⅛	Ch & N W pref	83	a	83½
Pacific Mail	40	a	40⅛	N J Cen	103	a	103½
N Y Central	105⅛	a	105⅜	Rock Island	110¼	a	110½
Erie	59⅛	a	59¼	St Paul	52¼	a	52⅜
Harlem	132⅛	a	132½	St Paul pref	73	a	73¼
Bost, Hart & E	2⅝	a	2¾	Wabash	71⅛	a	71¾
Lake Shore	94⅞	a	94⅞	Ohio & Miss	39¾	a	39⅞
Union Pacific	28	a	28⅛	Han & St Jo	38½	a	39
Ch & N W	67¼	a	67⅜	C, C & I C	32	a	32¼

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Quiet and Easier—Flour Firm—Wheat and Corn Were Firmer—Oats Steady—Groceries Firm—Pork Steady—Lard Easy—Petroleum Weak—Spirits Turpentine Firmer—Rosin Weak—Wool Firm—Whiskey Firmer.

TUESDAY, August 12.—6 P. M.

There was an accelerated movement in several kinds of merchandise to-day, notably in breadstuffs, which were wanted for export; but sales of which were restricted by the advanced prices asked. Flour was in good request, but the demand was confined mostly to extras. Wheat was in demand and higher, both for lots on the spot and for forward delivery. The advance for lots on the spot was occasioned in part by a break in the Erie Canal. Corn was in active request, and the demand was not checked by the advance of 1 a 2 cents per bushel, a large business having been done at the improvement. Whiskey was firmer. There was almost no movement in provisions, with the exception of lard, which was easier, but more active for forward delivery at the reduced prices. Freights were still strong. Groceries were quiet, generally speaking, but the market was firm. Petroleum was in moderate demand and easy. Spirits of turpentine was firmer, while rosin ruled weak. Wool was in fair demand and firm.

ASHES.—Receipts for the first three days, 115 packages. The market continues steady for pots, but entirely nominal for pearls; sales of pots, in a jobbing way, at $8 25.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—There has been a fair demand for brick since our last, with prices ruling about steady. We quote:—Crotons, $14 a $15 for brown afloat, $15 a $16 for dark do. and $16 a $17 for red do., on the dock. For parcels delivered the prices are $3 higher; Philadelphia afloat, $28 a $30; delivered, $33 a $37; Haverstraw Bay brick per M. afloat, $8 a $9; do. delivered, $10 a $11; upriver do., $7 a $7 50; do. delivered, $9 a $950; Jerseys do., $6 50 a $7; do. delivered, $8 50 a $9; pale, $4 50 a $5; do. delivered, $6 50 a $7. Lime met with only a moderate demand, but prices were steady at $1 10 for Rockland common and $1 60 for do. lump. Cement was but little sought after, yet quoted steady at $1 75 per bbl. for Rosendale, $4 50 a $5 for Roman and $6 for Portland. Plaster Paris was quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Blue Nova Scotia, $3 50 a $4 per ton; white do., $5 25; calcined city, $2 per bbl. Lath was rather firmer under a moderately fair demand; sales of Eastern spruce at $2 15 a $2 20. Other materials not mentioned above were quiet, and not essentially changed in value.

CORDAGE.—The demand has been only moderate since our last, and prices not essentially changed. We quote:—Manila, large and small sizes, 18c. a 19c.; do., bolt rope yarns, 20c. a 21c.; tarred Manila, 17½c.; Sisal ropes, 15½c. a 16½c.; New Zealand cordage, 15½c. a 16½c.; Russia, bolt rope, 17c.

CANDLES.—A moderate jobbing trade comprised about the only business since our last, and values remained about the same. We quote:—Sperm, 39c. a 40c.; patent do., 40c.; paraffine, 32c. a 33c.; stearic, 28c. a 29c. for 16 oz.; adamantine, 19c. for 16 oz.

COPPER.—Market quiet, but firm, particularly for forward delivery; sales 150,000 lbs. of Lake at 27¼c. a 27½c.; future held at 28c. strong.

COFFEE.—Advices from Rio, per steamer, were favorable to holders, who generally held for higher prices, demanding from ¼c. a ½c. advance. No transactions were reported, and we annex our former quotations, as follows:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 18¾c. a 19c.; fair cargoes, 19½c. a 19½c.; good cargoes, 19¾c. a 20c.; prime cargoes, 20½c.; extreme range for lots, 18½c. a 21c., gold, per lb., sixty and ninety days' credit; Java (government bags), 21c. a 22c.; do. (grass mats), 22c. a 23c.; Singapore, do., 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 19c. a 20c.; Maracaibo, 19c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 19c. a 20c.; Jamaica, 18½c. a 19½c.; St. Domingo, 17c. a 17¼c.; Porto Rico, 19c. a 19½c.; Costa Rica, 18⅝c. a 20c.; Malabar, 18½c. a 19c.; Mexican, 18c. a 19c.; Manila, 18½c. a 19c.; Angostura, 18½c. a 19c.; Savanilla, 18c. a 19½c.; Curacoa, 18½c. a 19c., gold, at sixty to ninety days' credit.

COTTON.—The movement in cotton on the spot was slow. The market continued irregular, with a declining tendency, exporters refusing to purchase except at very low figures, while the inquiry from spinners was for small lots to meet pressing exigencies. The appended quotations are not supported by actual sales in all cases, the business being of a retail character, and we are obliged to conform our quotations as near as possible to the prices at which cotton was offered in sufficient quantities. The market closed weak. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16¾
Strict good ordinary	17½	17½	17¾	17¾
Low middling	18¾	18¾	19	19
Middling	19¾	19¾	20	20
Good middling	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞

The sales were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	37	296	333
Consumption	280	146	426
Total	317	442	759

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening, after 3 o'clock—August, 100 at 18 29-32c., 100 at 18 15-16c.; September, 700 at 18 1-32c. Total, 900 bales. To-day up to 3 P. M.—August, 100 at 18⅞c., 500 at 18 27-32c., 100 at 18 13-16c., 100 at 18 27-32c., 500 at 18 13-16c., 1,000 at 18¾c., 3,200 at 18 13-16c.; September, 500 at 18c., 200 at 17 15-16c., 100 at 17 31-32c., 100 at 17 15-16c., 100 at 17⅞c., 100 at 17 27-32c., 600 at 17 13-16c., 1,000 at 17⅞c., 200 at 17 27-32c.; October, 700 at 17 9-16c.; November, 200 at 17 9-32c., 100 at 17 5-16c., 100 at 17¼c.; December, 200 at 17¼c. Total, 9,700 bales. Grand total, 12,800 bales.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 11,083 bbls.; wheat, 16,985 bushels; corn, 118,188 do.; corn meal, 716 bbls. and 400 bags; oats, 82,225 bushels. The flour market was firmer under a good demand for shipping extras, which were higher. The sales reach about 15,500 bbls., including all kinds, at prices within the range of the appended quotations. Corn meal was in moderate request and steady. The sales comprise about 350 bbls., at from $3 10 a $3 20 for Western yellow, $3 40 for golden star, $3 40 for prize medal, $3 50 for golden ear and $3 85 a $3 90 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 00	a	$4 25
Superfine State	5 00	a	5 40
Extra State	6 25	a	6 50
Choice State	6 75	a	7 25
Superfine Western	5 75	a	6 25
Extra Western	6 00	a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 75	a	8 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25	a	6 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00	a	7 00
Family	8 00	a	9 00
St. Louis, low extra	6 00	a	7 00
St. Louis, straight extra	7 25	a	8 00
St. Louis, choice double extra	8 50	a	9 00
St. Louis, choice family	9 00	a	10 50
California	8 00	a	9 00
Rye flour	4 25	a	5 30
Southern, No. 2	Nominal.		
Southern, superfine	Nominal.		
Southern, extra	6 75	a	8 50
Southern family	9 00	a	11 00
Corn meal, Western	3 00	a	3 35
Corn meal, Jersey	3 15	a	3 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 85	a	3 90
Baltimore	4 40	f. o. b.	
Caloric	3 60	a	3 65
Puncheons	18 00	f. o. b.	

—Wheat was in good request and about 2c. a 3c. better. No. 2 Milwaukee was offered freely for October at $1 45 and No. 1 sound delivery at $1 52, without buyers. The sales were about 200,000 bushels (part last evening) at $1 33 for rejected Spring, $1 35 a $1 37 for No. 3, $1 40 a $1 43 for No. 2 and mixed Spring in store and afloat, $1 43 a $1 45 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 49 a $1 51 for No. 2 Milwaukee (mostly at $1 50), $1 46 for soft do., $1 43 a $1 44 for No. 2 deliverable all October, $1 59 for red Winter in store—closing firm at the improvement. Corn was in good demand and 1c. a 2c. better, closing at 55c. a 56c. for good canal. The sales aggregate fully 235,000 bushels at 51c. a 53c. for kiln dried, 50c. a 54½c. for steamer, 55c. a 57c. for rail mixed, 59c. for choice yellow; white nominal at 75c. a 80c. Oats were steady but only in light request. The sales were not over 23,000 bushels at 41c. a 42½c. for Western mixed and 44c. a 52c. for white—closing rather tame at 41c. for mixed. Barley remained neglected and entirely nominal. Rye was strong—88c. being bid for Western, on the spot, and 90c. for do. and Canada to arrive.

FREIGHTS.—The inquiry for accommodation by vessels on the berth was fair, but the scarcity of room checked transactions. Market firm. There was a continued good demand for vessels adapted to the grain and petroleum trade, with full recent improved rates current. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 4,000 bushels of corn at 13¼d., 1,300 bales cotton at ⅜d. a 7-16d.; 8,000 boxes cheese at 70s.; 280 boxes bacon at 60s.; 150 hhds. tobacco at 50s.; and by sail, 1,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 3d. To London, by steam, 7,500 bushels of grain (relet) at 13d. To Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 boxes cheese at 70s.; 100 boxes bacon at 50s. To Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 tierces of lard at 52s. 6d.; and 400 a 500 bales of compressed wool at 35s., per forty feet. The charters included, a Norwegian bark hence to cork for orders, 3,300 quarters grain at 9s. 9d.; an Amsterdam bark 3,700 quarters do., same voyage and rate; an Austrian bark to arrive, 3,800 quarters grain, hence to Cork for orders, at 9s.; an Italian bark to arrive, hence same voyage and rate, with 3,400 quarters of grain; an Austrian bark with 3,200 quarters grain, to arrive, hence same voyage and rate; two barks to arrive, 3,400 quarters of grain each, hence same voyage and rate; a Norwegian bark, hence to Bristol Channel, 2,600 quarters grain, at 9s. 6d.; a German bark to arrive, hence to a Baltic port, 3,000 bbls. of refined petroleum, at 8s. 9d.; an American brig, hence to a direct Mediterranean port, 3,400 bbls. of refined do., at 7s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom, 3,100 quarters grain, at 9s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to a Continental port, 2,400 bbls. of refined petroleum, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, hence to Cronstadt, 3,000 bbls. of rosin, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, hence to a Baltic port, 2,800 bbls. of refined petroleum, at 9s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Cork for orders and United Kingdom, with 4,000 quarters grain, at 9s. 6d.; an Italian bark, with 4,200 quarters do., and an Austrian bark, with 4,000 quarters do., both same voyage and rate.

GUNNIES.—Aside from a light trade, comprising small, unimportant orders from the South, the market was quiet and prices not quotably changed. We quote:—Domestic cloth, 13½c. for light and 13½c. a 14c. for heavy weights; Calcutta, 10c. a 10½c.; bags, 14c. a 14½c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—The market for hemp continued dull and prices were not quotably changed. Manila quoted at 10¼c. a 10½c., gold. Jute was neglected and quoted steady at 2¾c. a 4½c., gold. Butts were quiet, but quoted steady at 2c., currency. Sales 500 bales.

HOPS.—The market remained about in the same condition as when last reported. Brewers are purchasing in small lots to meet their urgent requirements, pending more definite information regarding the present crop. We quote:—State, growth, 1872, 40c. a 48c.; Eastern and Western, 35c. a 40c.; old, crop 1870, 10c. a 18c.; California, 47c. a 52c.; Bavarian, 40c. a 45c.; English, 30c. a 35c.; Belgian, 25c. a 3 c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The demand continues moderately fair, and, with prospects of increased supplies, prices somewhat favored the buyer. We quote:—Prime old hay, $28 a $30 per ton; good do., $24 a $26; good shipping, $18 a $19; common do., $14 a $15; prime new hay, $24 a $26; good do., $22 a $23; shipping, $15 a $18; long rye straw, $16 a $17; short do., $13 a $14; oat, $12 a $13.

MOLASSES.—Aside from unimportant jobbing sales there were no transactions of importance reported, and prices for invoice lots remained nominally the same. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 18c. a 22c.; do., clayed, 27c. a 29c.; do., muscovado, refining, 28c. a 30c.; do. do., grocery, 32c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 30c. a 60c.; English Islands, 25c. a 50c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 85c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine is higher at Wilmington, which has given a very firm tone to this market, and holders have generally advanced their views a trifle. The business done to day was to a fair extent, and sales embrace 3-5 bbls. merchantable order, at 43c., and 43 bbls. at 43½c. flat. Strained rosin continues very dull, and up to close of 'Change hours nothing in the way of trade of any importance was effected. We notice a sale of 30 bbls. good at $3 05. Round lots were freely offered at $3, without buyers. We quote common to good strained at $2 90 a $3. In fine grades very little was effected, and we only hear of 60 bbls. No. 2 at $3 37½. Tar remains dull and unchanged. Pitch moderately active at $3 37½ a $3 50 for prime city delivered, the outside price in a jobbing way.

OILS.—For linseed the market is unsettled and irregular. Sales have been made at the inside prices of our quotations. Crude firm and was firmly held at the recent improvement. Lard oil met with a light request from exporters at steady prices. Other oils were quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Linseed, 91c. a 92c. in casks and 92c. a 93c. in bbls.; sperm, $1 42 for crude, $1 62 for natural Winter, $1 67 a $1 70 for bleached; crude whale, 63c. a 65c. for Northern, 58c. a 60c. for Southern, 70c. for natural Winter, and 72c. a 73c. for bleached; lard, 68c. a 69c. for ice made, 74c. a 75c. for choice Winter; crude cottonseed, 43½c.; menhaden, 41c. for new selected light.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day there was little or no disposition manifested to operate in any description and prices remained nominally steady at the recent decline noted. We quote:—Refined standard white, 16¼c., spot or remainder of month; crude, in bulk, 6¼c.; cases, 21c. a 21½c.; naphtha, 9¾c. a 10c. From the oil producing points reports were of a dull market, with quotations as follows:—Oil City, $1 25; Parker's, $1 15; Tideoute, $1 20 asked; Petroleum Centre, nominal; Rouseville, $1 10; Titusville, $1 20 a $1 25. The Philadelphia market was dull and weak; 5,000 bbls. of refined sold, for prompt delivery, at 15½c. Later we heard of sales in New York of 5,000 bbls. of refined, for September delivery, at 16c., and a line of 3,000 bbls. each, September, October and November, at 16½c. Later sales were reported here of 8,000 bbls. August, at 15½c., and 15,000 bbls., October, at 16c.; and at Philadelphia, of 7,500 bbls., short delivery, at 16c., and 2,500 bbls., October, at 15⅞c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Cut meats, 201 packages; lard, 524 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork was quiet and nominally steady at $18, seller's, the month or prime mess at $15. Bacon was easier, but entirely nominal. September. 75 bbls. were jobbed at $18 and 50 bbls. extra mal in the absence of sales. Long clear quoted at 8⅝c. Dressed hogs were firmer and quoted at 6½c. a 7¼c. for the range of city. Beef was neglected and unchanged. In a jobbing way about 60 packages were placed at prices within the range of the appended quotations. We quote:—Plain mess, bbls., $9 a $10 50; extra do. bbls., $11 50 a $12 50; prime do. tierces, $17 a $21; India do. tierces, $21 a $23, and extra mess tierces, $23 a $25. Beef hams were quiet and unchanged, quoted at $24 a $31 for Southern and Western. Cut meats were quiet, but prices were not materially changed. We heard of sales of 100 packages smoked shoulders at 9¼c., pickled do. quoted at 8½c.; 100 smoked hams at 15c., and 5,000 lbs. of light average pickled bellies on private terms. Lard—The market for Western was rather easier, inducing a fair demand. The sales were:—500 tierces for August at 8½c., 1,250 do. for September at 8⅝c., 500 do. January and 500 do. for February at 8½c.; 250 do. of prime, for October, delivered, at 8¾c., and 200 do. of city at 8½c.

RICE.—Trade to-day was fair in a distributing way, with prices ruling steady. We heard of sales of 25 tierces of Carolina at 8½c. a 9¼c., 50 bags of Patna at 7½c. a 7¾c. and 300 do. of Rangoon at 6½c. a 7c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw sugar was firm on the basis of 8c. a 8⅛c. per lb. for fair to good refining Cuba, with sales of 1,897 hhds., ranging in price from 7⅝c. a 8⅜c.; also 2,000 boxes of centrifugal at 9⅛c. a 9¼c., and 500 hhds. do., sold late last evening, at 9⅛c. Refined sugar at 10⅛c. a 10⅜c. for A's and 11¼c. for hards, closed with an upward tendency under a fair demand. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7½c. a 7¾c.; fair to good fair, 8c. a 8⅛c.; good to prime, 8¼c. a 8⅜c.; grocery, fair to good, 8⅜c. a 8½c.; prime to choice, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8⅝c. a 9¾c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 6¾c. a 7⅜c.; melado, 4c. a 6½c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 7¼c. a 7⅝c.; do., 10 to 12, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 8⅝c. a 9⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; white, 9⅝c. a 10⅝c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 7c. a 8¼c.; grocery, fair to choice, 8⅜c. a 9¼c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 6¾c. a 8⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8½c. a 8⅜c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅜c. a 7⅞c.

SEEDS.—For linseed the market continued dull, and prices were entirely nominal. Clover was quiet, but quoted steady at 8¾c. a 9c. Timothy was inactive, but firmly held at $4 50 a $4 75. Flax quiet; quoted at $2 05 a $2 10 for new.

STEARINE was dull and nominally steady at previously quoted figures.

TOBACCO.—Business in seed leaf has been moderately fair since our last, with prices ruling steady. We heard of sales of 50 cases sundry seed leaf, crop 1870, at 7c. a 9c.; 100 do. do. do., crop 1871, at 15c. a 50c.; 100 do. Connecticut seconds and fillers, crop 1872—seconds at 15c. a 18c., fillers at 7c. a 9c.; 200 do. Pennsylvania, crop 1872, on private terms; 235 do. Ohio, do. do., at 6¼c. a 7¼c.; 100 do. Wisconsin, do., at 7½c.; 200 bales Havana at 80c. a $1. Kentucky sold to the extent of 350 hhds. at 7½c. a 14c.

TALLOW quiet and unchanged. Sales 10,000 lbs., in hhds., at 8⅜c., and 30,000 lbs. of common at 7½c.

WOOL.—The market has been moderately active during the first three days, and ruled firm, particularly for futures and foreign wool. We heard of sales of 10,000 lbs. of pulled wool at 40c. a 45c.; 12,000 lbs. of X and above fleece, 50c. a 52c.; 5,000 lbs. of domestic fleece, 48c.; 5,000 lbs. of unwashed combings, 40c.; 20,000 lbs. of fine Texas, 31c.; 12,000 lbs. of do., 37½c.; 30,000 lbs. of do. and Mexican wool at from 17c. to 25c.; 12,000 lbs. of heavy Texas at 25c. a 27c.; 5,000 lbs. of Spring California, 27c.; 47 bales of do., 23½c.; 70 bales of low do., 25c.; 80,000 lbs. of Spring California, 27c.; 2,000 lbs. of do., slightly burry, at 24½c. a 26c.; 2,000 lbs. of medium unwashed fleece, 34c.; 10 bags of scoured, 55c.; 10 bags of tub washed, 50c.; 5,000 lbs. of cape, 35c.; 6,000 lbs. of do., 36½c.; 25 bales of do., 34c.; 10,000 lbs. of Russian noils, 2,500 lbs. of fine Texas, 7,500 lbs. of domestic fleece, 6,000 lbs. of No. 1 Ohio, 3,000 lbs. of No. 1 Michigan, 15,000 lbs. of washed combings and 19 bags of tubbed wool, all on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 552 bbls. The market was firmer, closing ½c. per gallon better; sales 100 bbls. at 94½c. and 150 bbls. at 95c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, August 12, 1873.

Cotton—Demand good, firm, offerings light; good ordinary, 15c. a 15¼c. Net receipts, 151 bales. Sales, 80. Stock, 8,952.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12, 1873.

Cotton—Demand moderate; middlings, 18½c. a 18⅝c. Net receipts, 271 bales; gross, 751. Sales, 300; last evening, 50. Stock, 17,024.

MOBILE, August 12, 1873.

Cotton quiet and steady; good ordinary, 14¼c. a 14½c.; low middlings, 16½c. a 16¾c.; middlings, nominal. Net receipts, 42 bales. Exports coastwise, 490. Sales, 200. Stock, 9,017.

SAVANNAH, August 12, 1873.

Cotton easier; middlings, 17½c. Net receipts, 133 bales. Sales, 21. Stock, 1,047.

CHARLESTON, August 12, 1873.

Cotton dull and nominal; middlings, 18c. Net receipts, 241 bales. Sales, 20. Stock, 4,680.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 12, 1873.

Spirits of turpentine steady at 40c. Rosin firm at $2 50 for strained. Crude turpentine quiet at $2 for hard and $3 35 for yellow dip and virgin. Tar steady at $3 30.

TOLEDO, August 12, 1873.

Flour steady. Wheat advanced 2c., closing weak; sales of No. 3 white Wabash at $1 59; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 58; amber Michigan, spot and seller August, $1 40½; seller September, $1 41; No. 1 old red, $1 45; No. 2 red, spot, $1 40; seller August, $1 40 a $1 40½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigad red, $1 39½; No. 3 red, $1 34; rejected red, $1 15; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1 48. Corn steady; sales of high mixed, spot, 43½c.; seller August, 43½c.; seller September, 44c.; seller October, 45½c.; low mixed, 43c.; yellow, 43½c.; white, to arrive, 54c.; no grade, 38½c.; damaged, 32c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 33c. for No. 1; 30c. for No. 2; 27c. for rejected. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. flour, 32,000 bushels wheat, 51,000 do. corn and 7,000 do. oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. flour, 18,000 bushels wheat, 22,000 do. corn and 11,000 do. oats.

OSWEGO, August 13, 1873.

Flour unchanged, with a fair demand; sales of 2,100 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for amber Winter, $9 75 for white Winter, $10 25 for double extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales two cars No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 50. Corn unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels low mixed, in car lots, at 50c. Corn meal—$1 15 for bolted, $1 10 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $17 a $18; shipstuffs, $18 a $19; middlings, $19 a $20, per ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; corn 6¾c., to New York; lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. Receipts by lake—14,700 bushels corn, 470,000 feet of lumber. Shipments by canal—53,000 bushels wheat, 1,398,000 feet of lumber. The amount of grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater yesterday, as near as can be ascertained, was 751,000 bushels wheat, 1,510,000 do. corn, 173,000 do. oats, 13,000 do. barley.

BUFFALO, August 12, 1873.

Grain in store, August 11:—Wheat, 131,834 bushels; corn, 858,273 do.; oats, 161,533 do.; rye, 11,427 do.; peas, 357 do.; barley, 17,276 do. Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,050 bbls.; wheat 29,900 bushels; corn, 131,656 do.; oats, 197,975 do.; rye, 10,383 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 67,689 bushels; corn, 191,305 do.; oats, 8,850 do. Rail exports—Wheat, 9,150 bushels; corn, 79,275 do.; oats, 28,700 do. Canal freights to New York—Wheat, 10¼c.; corn, 9¼c.; oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50 a $7; baker's, $7 a $8; amber, $7 50 a $8 50; white, $9 a $9 25. Wheat firm; sales of 22,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 37, 3,000 do. Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 35; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 43 a $1 45; do. No. 2 do., $1 35 a $1 36; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 31 a $1 32; white Michigan, $1 70 a $1 73. Corn dull; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 in lots at 45½c. Oats in better demand; sales of 15,000 bushels Ohio at 37½c., 1,000 do. Chicago No. 2 at 37c. Barley nominal at 70c. a 75c. Barley malt steady; prime Winter Western, $1 15 a $1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, August 12, 1873.

Flour—Demand good at full prices; offerings light. Wheat active and higher; closing about ½c. lower than the best prices of the day; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23 a $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 22 cash; $1 17⅞, seller August; $1 12½, seller September; $1 07⅞ a $1 08, seller all the year; No. 3 do., $1 10; rejected, 95c. a 96c. Corn active and higher; 38⅝c. bid for No. 2 mixed, cash or seller August; 38¾c., seller September; 39½c. seller October; high mixed, 38⅞c.; rejected, 34½c. Oats dull and lower at 27½c. for No. 2, spot or seller August; 26c. seller September; rejected, 25½c. seller September. Barley, sales of No. 2 Fall at 91c. a 94½c. seller September; spot nominal. Whiskey quiet, weak and lower at 90½c. Pork steady at $16 cash, with sales. Lard firm and in fair demand; 7⅝c. bid; 8c. asked. Bulk meats steady; quotable at 7⅝c. for shoulders; 9⅛c. a 9⅝c. for sides. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4¼c. a 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; wheat, 78,000 bushels; corn, 277,000 do.; oats, 58,000 do.; rye, 9,000 do., and barley, 1,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; wheat, 75,000 bushels; corn, 170,000 do., and oats, 72,000 do.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, August 12, 1873.

Exchange nominal; on the United States, short sight currency, 29½ a 30 premium; on London, 61 a 62 premium.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 12—2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 46⅝.

LONDON, August 12—5 P. M.—United States five-twenty bonds, 1865's, old, 94⅝; Erie Railway shares, 47.

PARIS BOURSE.—LONDON, August 12—4:30 P. M.—Paris despatches quote rentes at 57f. 60c.

PARIS, August 12—5 P. M.—Despatches from Paris quote rentes at 57f. 52c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 12—12:30 P. M.—Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below low middlings, deliverable October and November, at 8 13-16d.; from New Orleans, not below good ordinary, deliverable October and November, at 8⅞d., and sales of the new crop, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, at 8⅝d.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—1 P. M.—The market is dull and quotations are nominally unchanged; middling uplands, 8⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 12—2:30 P. M.—The market is firm. Wheat, 11s. 10d. a 12s. 2d. per cental for average California white, and 12s. 4d. a 12s. 6d. for club do. Peas 38s. per quarter for Canadian. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 41,000 quarters, including 30,000 American. The receipts of corn for the past three days have been 37,000 quarters, including 11,000 American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 12—2:30 P. M.—Beef, 83s. 6d. per tierce for new mess.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 12—Evening.—Common rosin, 9s. 6d. a 9s. 9d. per cwt.

FINANCIAL.

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ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New street, buy and sell Southern Securities.

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TOLEDO (OHIO) EIGHTS, Interest June and December, due 1893. For sale by UTLEY & BOWEN, Bankers, No. 4 Wall street.

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WANTED—THE LOAN OF A SMALL SUM OF money. Address Mrs. B. BROTHON, Herald office.

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First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Coupon and Registered Construction Bonds, authorized by acts of Congress, with Sinking Fund, and free from government, State and other taxes. Issued only on completed road, at 90 per cent and interest in currency.

These Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund and by a first mortgage, covering the company's line through to the Pacific Ocean, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upwards of 15,000,000 acres of land donated by the government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and } Trustees of the
SAMUEL M. FELTON, } Mortgage.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President of the Company.

First series issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road. 209 miles of road in operation, from Shreveport to Dallas and from Marshall to Jefferson.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of one mile per day. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego east, under contract.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application at the following banking houses:—

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New York.
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO., New York.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., Philadelphia.

$1.000 WANTED.—GOOD SECURITY GIVEN, and a handsomely furnished Room and first class Board for use of same; or an active man can have salary. Address box 189 Herald Uptown Branch office.

$60.000 TO LOAN—FIRST AND SECOND Mortgage, on improved city property, good tenements or vacant lots; large sums for Harlem. W. D. & F. BARTLES, 56 Wall street.

$75.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, without bonus, for a term of years; $10,000 and upward in this city. JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 9.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Breitwieser & Meytarth has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John G. Breitwieser, at the old stand, who will settle all claims of the concern. JOHN G. BRIETWIESER. NEW YORK, August 11, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, Edward Herrman and Emanuel Bloomingdale, under the name or style of Herrman & Bloomingdale, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD HERRMAN, New York, July 1, 1873. E. BLOOMINGDALE.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND THE trade in general, that I shall continue the business at my old stand, No. 93 William street, and solicit your kind patronage. E. HERRMAN, 93 William street; Post office box 4,305.

REAL ESTATE AFFAIRS.

Widening Kingsbridge Road—Official Blundering.

The Commissioners in this proceeding were appointed in 1870, and, after years of delay, filed their report. The costs have been recently reduced on taxation from $129,993 65 to $74,823. It is probable, however, that the report will never be submitted to or confirmed by the Supreme Court. Under the act of 1865, authorizing this improvement, the Commissioners of the Central Park were required to file a copy of their "maps, plans or surveys" in the office of the Secretary of State and another with the Register of the city and county of New York. A careful search has established the fact that this important duty was neglected and that the Commissioners of the Central Park originated the proceeding without complying with the statute. This informality will involve the necessity of discontinuing the present proceeding and instituting another when the maps are properly filed. This error will occasion great delay and expense.

The following sale was held yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange:—

BY JAMES M. MILLER
(under direction of F. M. Scott, referee).
H. and L. on the e. s. of 2d av., 80.10 ft. s. of 116th st., lot 20x80; S. C. Welsh.............$11,100

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

Capture of a Contraband Still and Its Rescue by K. K. K.

Despite the stringent laws passed by Congress, under the act of July 20, 1868, in regard to the illicit production of whiskey, considerable contraband distillation is still going on in this city as well as in Brooklyn, to check which even the great energies of the internal revenue authorities have thus far proved unavailing. Even the enactment declaring property rented for distilling purposes forfeited to the government has proved no barrier to the contrabandists, who manage by some means to secure buildings in an out-of-the-way locality in which to carry on their smuggling trade. Their traffic, however, is, at best, short lived, as there are plenty of that class known as informers around, who advise the revenue officers in due time of the existence of such "poteen shops," either in the hope of receiving a moiety or, as Mark Twain says, "in a spirit of cussedness."

On the 11th inst. Revenue Agent A. M. C. Smith, of Supervisor Hawley's office, received information that in Sinclair alley, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, a new copper still had been put up which was running a considerable quantity of molasses rum. Colonel Smith at once proceeded to the office of General Max Weber, Collector of the Second district, who detailed several of his deputies to assist the revenue agent, and Captain Cherry, of the Sixteenth precinct, also sent several policemen to guard the revenue officers. The result of the raid was the

CAPTURE OF A FINE DISTILLERY APPARATUS

in full blast and all the appurtenances of a rum distillery, consisting of mash tubs, worm doubler, cooler, &c., and a fermenting capacity to turn out 600 gallons of whiskey daily.

The officers had to force their way into the premises by prying the shutters open. Sudden as was their approach, the workmen inside had no doubt received warning of the raid, through their videttes on post, and made themselves scarce before the government officials entered the shop. Everything contained in the building was taken possession of in the name of the United States, and three sturdy keepers left to guard the property, besides leaving a police officer, detailed for the purpose by Captain Cherry, to patrol the alley during the night. When the seizure was made it was after dark, and the fixtures could not then be removed, hence it was thought that three keepers were sufficiently strong enough to sustain the capture. But the revenue officers miscalculated the strength of their watchmen, or were entirely ignorant of the character of those inhabiting this portion of the festive Sixteenth ward. Sufficient to say that at two o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of some fifty desperadoes entered the building from the second story, intimidated the keepers with revolvers and "Ku-Kluxed" the fine copper still in the twinkling of an eye. The policeman on duty (?) seemed to be nowhere, and nothing was known of this until a deputy collector visited the scene at daylight in the morning. The property left behind, consisting of the mash tubs and several empty barrels, was sold off by order of Collector Weber, who will take immediate measures to secure the confiscation of the real estate upon which the distillery was located.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the city treasury:—

BUREAU OF COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS.	
Assessments for street openings and improvements and interest	$6,303
BUREAU OF ARREARS.	
Arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents and interest	6,577
BUREAU OF CITY REVENUE.	
Ground and house rents and market rents and fees	2,133
BUREAU OF WATER REGISTER.	
Croton water rents and penalties	6,542
MAYOR'S SECOND MARSHAL.	
Licenses	87
CITY COURTS.	
Fees from Fifth District Court	48
Total	$21,691

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BENNETT—WOOLLEY.—On Monday morning, August 11, at eight o'clock, by the Rev. W. Wyatt, ABRAM F. BENNETT to Miss MARY FRANCES WOOLLEY, both of this city.

CRAMMATTE—BENN.—On Tuesday, August 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John W. Selleck, LOUIS J. CRAMMATTE to MARY A. BENN, both of this city.

HOHORST—CAMPEN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Hoboken, on Monday, August 11, by the Rev. Charles M. Wossidle, CHARLES F. HOHORST, of Galveston, Texas, to Mrs. JOSEPHINE S. CAMPEN, eldest daughter of Julien Crevier, Esq., of Hoboken. No cards.

MCMILLAN—CURTIN.—At St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, August 4, 1873, by the Rev. Father Victor, ALEXANDER MCMILLAN, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss JOSIE M. CURTIN, of Peterborough, Canada.

SPEAR—COOPER.—On Wednesday, July 23, 1873, at the American Legation, Berne, Switzerland, by the Rev. N. Sayre Harris, of the diocese of New Jersey, Mr. CHARLES A. SPEAR, of New York, to Miss HELEN COOPER, of Haddonfield, N. J.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, August 10, EMMA, youngest daughter of John W. and Hannah Ackerman, aged 13 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Warburton avenue Baptist church, on Wednesday, August 13, at three P. M.

ARMSTRONG.—At a quarter to eight o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 14 Mercer street, Williamsburg, L. I., of acute bronchitis, Dr. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at three o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

London, Dublin and Cape Town papers please copy.

BARRY.—On Tuesday, August 12, JAMES BARRY, of county Leitrim, Ireland, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, August 14, from his late residence, 680 Second avenue, from thence to St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, at ten o'clock A. M., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

BODGE.—On Tuesday, August 12, at four A. M., at his residence, 136 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, WILLIAM B. BODGE, aged 61 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOSWORTH.—On Sunday, August 10, ALMINA GRAHAM, widow of Stephen Bosworth.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Seventy-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, on Wednesday, August 13, at half-past one o'clock.

BROOKS.—On Saturday, August 9, at her late residence, 149 Remsen street, Brooklyn, suddenly, of apoplexy, ANNA T., wife of Thomas Brooks, Esq., aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, August 13, at three P. M., from 149 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

CAHILL.—On Tuesday, August 12, Mrs. MARGARET CAHILL, widow of James Cahill, in her 76th year.

The funeral from her late residence, corner De Kalb and Nostrand avenues, Brooklyn, at ten o'clock, on Thursday morning, to St. Patrick's church, Kent avenue, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

CALLAHAN.—On Monday, August 11, JOHN CALLAHAN, a native of Drunbarre Kells, county Meath, Ireland.

His friends and those of his brother-in-law, Christopher Murphy, are invited to attend his funeral, from 409 West Fifty-fourth street, on Wednesday, August 13, at two P. M.

COLWELL.—On Monday, August 11, Mrs. ANN COLWELL, aged 42 years, wife of Thomas Colwell, lately deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 519 Second avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

CONSIDINE.—On Tuesday, August 12, Mrs. MARGARET CONSIDINE, in the 60th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CORNELISON.—In Jersey City, on Monday, August 11, CLARA CORNELISON, aged 48 years.

Funeral from 107 Hudson street, Jersey City, on Wednesday, at three o'clock. Friends are invited.

Rockland County Journal please copy.

CRAWFORD.—On Monday, August 11, 1873, JOHN CRAWFORD, aged 60 years, 10 months and 2 days.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, at Keyport, N. J. Boat leaves Barclay street at eleven A. M.

DEVOE.—On Monday, August 11, 1873, LIZZIE, infant daughter of Emma and John H. Devoe, aged 6 months and 22 days.

Funeral at eleven o'clock A. M., on Thursday, August 14, from the residence of her parents, Claremont, near High Bridge, Westchester county.

DOUGHERTY.—On Monday evening, August 11, at 408 West Forty-fourth street, of heart disease, ELLEN, wife of Bernard Dougherty, aged 42 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

FACKNER.—On Saturday, August 9, MARY ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Edward Fackner and daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Rodman, aged 26 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 685 Warren street near Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

GRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, August 11, 1873, CHARLES C. GRAY, son of Jane and the late Bartley Gray, after a long and severe illness, in the 26th year of his age.

May his soul rest in peace—Amen.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at half-past nine o'clock, from his late residence, Third avenue, corner of Warren street, and thence to the Church of St. Augustine, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment.

HOMAN.—On Tuesday, August 12, FRANKIE P., youngest son of D. E. and Sarah L. Homan, aged 1 year and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 233 Orchard street, Greenpoint, on Thursday, August 14, at two P. M.

HURST.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Tuesday, August 12, CAROLINE ELISE, the beloved wife of F. W. J. Hurst, aged 29 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWLER.—On Tuesday, August 12, 1873, MARY, wife of JOHN LAWLER, aged 44 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 422 West Thirty-seventh street, Wednesday, August 13, at two o'clock P. M.

MUCKRIDGE.—On Tuesday, August 12, 1873, at his residence, 741 Washington street, AARON P. MUCKRIDGE, aged 53 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, 15th inst., at half-past one o'clock.

MCLAUGHLIN.—At 216 York street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, August 11, at six o'clock, BRIDGET, the beloved wife of Francis McLaughlin, late of 113 Mulberry street.

The remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery to-day (Wednesday), at half-past two o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 216 York street, Brooklyn.

PARKER.—At his residence, in Mattawan, N. J., on Tuesday, August 12, ROBERT, son of Robert and Susan Parker, aged 43 years.

The funeral services will be held in the Methodist church at Mattawan, this (Wednesday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The remains will be taken to Nyack on Thursday morning by the 9:30 train, from foot of Chambers street.

RAHMING.—On Monday, August 11, AGNES MARY, youngest daughter of John C. and Georgianna Rahming, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 268 Ninth street, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at two P. M., without further notice.

RAND.—On Tuesday, August 12, CLEMENTINA, wife of Aaron W. Rand, of Newark, N. J., and daughter of Henry E. Brown, of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SALTER.—On Saturday, August 9, FRANCES AMANDA, wife of the late Lieutenant Theodore R. Salter, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth regiment, and daughter of Robert and the late Anna E. Stears.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at two P. M., from her late residence, 239 Dean street.

SANDERS.—On Tuesday, August 12, GEORGE N. SANDERS, of heart disease, aged 61 years.

The funeral services will be at St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, Thursday, August 14, at eleven o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SATTERLEE.—On Monday afternoon, August 11, at the residence of his father, near West Point, GRAHAM SATTERLEE, fourth son of Edward Satterlee, aged 17 years.

Funeral services at the Episcopal church, Highland Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, the 13th instant, at half-past ten o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Cozzens' dock.

SCANLAN.—On Sunday, August 10, 1873, JOHN T. SCANLAN, son of Edward Scanlan, of the county of Longford, Ireland, in the 29th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's church, Hicks and Congress streets, Brooklyn, to-(Wednesday) 13th inst., at two o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul; thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment.

SCHUHMACHER.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, August 12, 1873, SALOMEA, wife of Charles Schuhmacher, in her 44th year.

Funeral services at her late residence, Richmond road, on Thursday, August 14, 1873, at two o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SHERWOOD.—On Monday, August 11, MARIA, the beloved wife of Gilbert P. Sherwood, aged 56 years and 14 days.

The funeral will take place, from her late residence, 111 Bank street, on Wednesday, at two o'clock. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this city, on Saturday, August 9, after a short illness, MARY HOGAN, wife of John Smith, a native of Nanagh, county Tipperary, Ireland.

SPRING.—On Monday morning, August 11, ABBY GROSVENOR SPRING, daughter of Elisha Williams, of Hudson, deceased.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her niece, 417 Madison avenue, at four o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, August 12, ELIZA A. TAYLOR, wife of THOMAS TAYLOR, aged 43 years.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 411 East 119th street, near First avenue, at one o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, August 13.

THOMPSON.—At the residence of his son-in-law, William P. Woodcock, 148 Lexington avenue, ROMEO THOMPSON, aged 57 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—In this city, on Sunday evening, August 11, GEORGE TOWNSEND, son of the late Elihu Townsend, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of the Rev. Dr. Bellows, 232 East Fifteenth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

VAN SICLEN.—At Shandakin, N. Y., on Tuesday, August 12, suddenly, of cholera infantum, HENRY, son of George W. and Sarah J. Van Siclen.

Funeral to-morrow. Notice in morning papers.

WHITE.—On Monday, August 11, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, son of Charles and Martha White, aged 20 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Walter Jones, at Ridgewood, N. J., this day (Wednesday), at three P. M. Carriages will be at the Ridgewood depot, Erie Railroad, to meet the train leaving Chambers street at a quarter past eleven and Twenty-third street at a quarter past eleven A. M.

WILKES.—At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., on Wednesday, August 6, 1873, of bilious fever, CHARLES WILKES, Jr., eldest child of John and Jane K. Wilkes, aged 18 years and 6 months.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday evening, August 12, JAMES YOUNG, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at two o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 713 Washington street, to Calvary Cemetery.

THE VIENNA DISGRACE.

Report of the Special Commission on the Alleged Corrupt Practices.

VAN BUREN AND HIS ASSISTANTS

Correspondence Between the Implicated Parties and Secretary Fish.

MINISTER JAY'S REPORTS.

Indignation of General Van Buren and His General Denial.

PROOFS OF CORRUPTION AND BAD FAITH.

The American Department of the Exhibition Now in Good Hands—Recommendations of the Commission—American Drinks Not To Be Patronized by the Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1873.

The Special Commission have sent to the Department of State the full report on the irregularities charged against General Thomas B. Van Buren, and the replies thereto, together with the correspondence, evidence and reports connected therewith. The correspondence is extensive. Minister Jay's report to Secretary Fish acquaints him with the "concessions for bars and restaurants;" "corruption among confidential Assistant Commissioners;" "letters purporting to emanate from General Van Buren, written, signature and all, by his assistant;" "a person in the exposition grounds heard to say, 'I wish some Commissioners were coming that a man would not be ashamed to give his hand to;'" "The Commission a pool of corruption;" "Money paid to General Mayer for privilege of erecting restaurants, bars, &c.;" "evidence of mismanagement easily obtained at Vienna;" "startling charges of corruption connected with bars (case known in New York);" "$3,000 paid by one firm for three bars and promised monopoly of exhibition;" "Hitzel & Co. arrive with new grants for bars and restaurants;" "corruption and bad faith;" "statement by Boehme & Wiehl and Hitzel & Co. as to money paid General Mayer;" "contract for roofing the American Court for $30,000;" "James instructed by General Van Buren to construct a machinery hall for $6,000;" "Mr. Wiehl declines to make

A VALUATION STATEMENT

as to money paid General Mayer for bars and restaurants." As to monopoly of bars being given to Boehme, and similar grants subsequently given to Hitzel, Boehme said, "It's money." Hitzel said to James, "You get me a first-rate situation and we will make all right with you."

Secretary Fish wrote to General Van Buren to withhold the authority to open bars, restaurants, &c., and to furnish the Department the names of parties to whom licenses for such places had been granted. General Van Buren replied that "Permission had been granted to Messrs. Jewett & Hitzel. Disagreement between Jewett & Hitzel explained. Messrs. Boehme & Wiehl granted permission to erect building for the sale of American drinks." General Van Buren reports all the facts, adding, "No one has paid this Commission for bars or anything else." He denounces as foul and false the accusations relative to bars and restaurants, reported by Mr. Jay. Mr. Fish wrote to General Van Buren ordering the suspension of General Mayer until he shall satisfy the Department of his innocence. The Secretary says he hopes the charges may be the result of jealousy and disappointment on the part of his accusers. General Van Buren strongly opposed the suspension, saying Mayer's services are "simply invaluable, and his suspension now will work great harm." He, however, would obey instructions.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. JAY AND GENERAL MAYER.

Mr. Jay gives to Mr. Fish an account of the interview between General Mayer and Mr. Jay. General Mayer wished to speak confidentially. Mr. Jay declined to receive confidential communications, but would hear anything official. General Mayer accepted the condition, and said he and General Van Buren received each $500 from Hitzel for bars, to contribute to expenses of the exposition. He stated that he afterward returned his to Hitzel. General Mayer was reluctant to let the Assistant Commissioners at Vienna share the "glory of the work." He asserted his entire innocence of all the charges against him. He refused to surrender the books, papers, &c., of the Commission.

GENERAL VAN BUREN WRITES TO SECRETARY FISH that General Mayer's suspension was a "great wrong to a worthy man." He had implicit confidence in his integrity. The questions propounded by the Special Commission were personally insulting in the highest degree. At first he was assured that there were no charges against him, but was subsequently informed that it would not be well to defend General Mayer or make himself liable for his acts. The money was borrowed by General Mayer for the expenses of the Commission.

General Van Buren replies to the charges against himself. General Van Buren also sent an address to the President of the United States, relating indignities to which he had been subjected.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE COMMISSIONERS DEMANDED.

Messrs. Jay and McElrath write to Secretary Fish that the evidence against Van Buren and Mayer demands their suspension, and they recommend the suspension of the whole Commission and the appointment of a temporary Commission, suggesting fit persons.

General Van Buren, to Mr. Fish, pronounces the "charges false and infamous," and says the Commission were palsied and the work retarded by the special inquisition.

Mr. Fish informs Minister Jay that the Assistant Commissioners had been suspended and a temporary Commission appointed. The suspension was not to reflect on any particular Commissioner suspended.

General Van Buren writes to Mr. Fish that he has been "degraded, condemned and punished without charge, trial or proof," and he respectfully asks that he may be righted as publicly as he has been wronged. He says the Special Commission endeavor to convict him of "mismanagement," &c. He appeals from their decision, and explains the action of advisory committees. The temporary commissioners were to receive the congratulations from the Austrian authorities for work which his hands and his means performed. He finds no parallel to this outrage in all history. His character having been libelled and destroyed, he hopes to "obtain

THE UNBIASSED VERDICT OF THE GREAT AMERICAN PEOPLE."

Mr. Fish, to Mr. Jay, says the Commissioners not implicated in irregularities are to be vindicated as soon as possible. The temporary Commission were expected to recommend the reappointment of former Commissioners not implicated. Justice demands this. General Van Buren must not be excluded from his position at the opening of the Exhibition, unless a responsible report be made giving the reasons therefor.

Mr. Jay, to Mr. Fish, encloses the report of the Special Commission to the President, saying that General Van Buren and one or more assistant Commissioners are proved to have taken money from grantees of bars and restaurants. It is recommended that the Commission now suspended be not restored in whole or in part.

General Van Buren, to Mr. Fish, says the Exhibition is in confusion.

"GREAT IS JAY AND M'ELRATH IS HIS PROPHET."

Spies and informers were employed to accomplish the suspension of the American Commission. Witnesses were tempted to make statements adverse to General Van Buren. An agent of an American firm was solicited to make charges against him. Mr. Jay and other members of the temporary Commission were largely interested in one or more sewing machines.

Mr. Fish informs Mr. Jay that Mr. Jackson S. Schultz has been appointed Commissioner in place of General Van Buren. Mr. Schultz accepts the appointment as Commissioner-in-Chief.

Mr. Fish acknowledges the receipt of the letters sent to him by General Van Buren.

The correspondence is voluminous, and touches on all the points involved in the management of the American Department. The last witness was examined on the 2d of July. Acting Secretary of State Davis, July 30, telegraphed Mr. Jay to close the Special Commission at once, if not already done. Future investigations may take place in Washington if necessary. Mr. Jay telegraphed to Mr. Davis July 31:—"Special Commission closed, *laus Deo*, with report July 5. Special report, July 10, simply of evidence taken previously."

In conclusion the Special Commission find as

THE RESULT OF THEIR INVESTIGATION

that the Commission to Vienna have been managed corruptly and for personal purposes, to the great detriment of the American Department and in violation of the American honor, and that such corrupt management has not only lost to the country an opportunity of exhibiting the art, industry and culture of the Republic in their fair proportions to the most intelligent representatives of all nations, in a manner calculated to enhance our national prestige and our commercial prosperity, but that it has exposed us to national humiliation at Vienna and throughout the world. Touching the responsibility for business, the active part taken in it by General William Mayer, the First Assistant Commissioner, has been either openly acknowledged or distinctly proved. Of the other Assistant Commissioners none appear to have been closely connected with the management in New York, excepting Albert E. Stiasny and Robert H. Sarjeant. Of these Stiasny alone appears to have known that

MONEYS HAD BEEN IMPROPERLY TAKEN;

and there seems no reason to doubt his declaration that he heard it by accident and protested to Mayer against it, and that he was excluded from confidence in regard to this part of the management. Mr. Sargeant's conduct as Commissioner in the loading of the Supply and Guard and his remaining at New York, in violation of his engagement to report at Trieste for the unloading of the vessel, seems to demand explanation. The evidence shows no taking of money by any members of the Commission excepting General Van Buren and Mr. Mayer. In regard to General Van Buren, the Special Commission do not hesitate to report that they dissent from his justification of the taking of $500 as a loan from Hitzel under the circumstances shown in the evidence; that they hold unsatisfactory the explanations given by Mr. Van Buren touching the $1,000 which he received from Messrs. Boehm & Wiehl; that they find an utter want of frankness and

AN INEXCUSABLE DISREGARD OF EXACTNESS

in the statements made by him to the Secretary of State in his letters of the 12th and 13th of March, in regard to the number of concessions for bars and touching the telegrams from Vienna reporting the character of corruption, and that the inexactness of the assurance then given misled the government into the belief that no irregularities had been committed demanding an investigation at New York, and thus compelled the transfer of the inquiry at Vienna. As to the justification set up by Mayer that all he did in the taking and asking of moneys was done by him as a subordinate, with the knowledge and approval of the chief Commissioner, and as to the various questions of veracity raised by the evidence between General Van Buren and General Mayer, touching the alleged complicity of the former and the proceedings of the latter and the sharing by General Van Buren of the second thousand dollars obtained from Boehme and Wiehl, the Special Commission refrain from expressing an opinion for the reasons:—

1. That they do not deem the discussion of these points essential to General Mayer, since no such approval of the acts nor partition of the moneys would, in their opinion, render the acts proper or constitute a valid defence for their commission.
2. That the testimony indicates that additional and more conclusive evidence on these points is attainable at New York than can be found in Vienna.
3. That they do not conceive, for reasons to be presently stated, that their judgment on this point is necessarily embraced in the scope of their instructions.

THE DUTY OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

They hold that it was the duty of the chief of the American Commission to exercise so wise a vigilance in the appointment of each and all of his assistants, and especially of his first and confidential assistant, and so exact a supervision of the management of the Commission as to protect it from the smallest taint or suspicion of corruption, and enable it to accomplish at Vienna a reasonable success, and fitly to represent the integrity and honor of the government. Were the Special Commission to admit the justice of General Van Buren's defence for acts which he acknowledges, and were they to pronounce unproven every charge made against him by General Mayer of having approved and shared his exactions of money, there would still remain the charge—the gravest save that of corruption which could be preferred against the chief of a Commission appointed to represent in an assemblage of the nations the industry, the culture and the fair fame of our Republic—the charge of having permitted, through a period of months, from a want of clear-sighted intelligence and due vigilance, the loose management indicated by the testimony, marked by irregularities which have arrested the success of the Commission and brought

DISHONOR ON THE REPUBLIC.

The Special Commission, therefore, without entering at all upon the charges of complicity made against him by Mr. Mayer, are compelled to regard General Van Buren as responsible, as the chief of the Commission, for the abuses of authority committed by his confidential assistant; and, apart from charges of corruption, they find the management generally of the Commission, which General Van Buren appears to have left to his subordinates, to have been marked by a lack of judgment and foresight, an absence of effective system and order, and a looseness in contracts, in instructions and in accounts calculated to insure the ruin of any private business, and which in a great national trust, like that entrusted to General Van Buren, was to the last degree discreditable and intolerable, as indicating

INDIFFERENCE OR INCAPACITY OR BOTH COMBINED.

While the injury to our country by the corrupt and slovenly management of the Commission is, to a great extent, irreparable, a rare opportunity having been lost and an exhibition having been made so unjust to ourselves, in its character and deficiencies, as to have exposed us unnecessarily to national humiliation, much has, nevertheless, been done by the prompt action of the government and the temporary and succeeding Commission to arrest the consequences of the disaster. The order of the President instituting an investigation, and, with a complete subjection of private considerations to the national interest, suspending the Commission till it was completed, refuted the idea, broached by the enemies of the Republic in Europe, that the American people were so accustomed to official corruption and so insensible to the national honor that they could hear without surprise or indignation the gravest charges against the Commission appointed to represent American industries at a World's Exposition.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The ready response of the temporary Commissioners to the demand of the President for their services is a happy augury, as showing the ability of the Executive, in whatever crisis, to command the services of Americans in whatever land, to protect, at whatever personal sacrifice, the interest and honor of the country. The organizing power, executive ability and untiring efforts of these gentlemen went far to rescue the American department from its demoralized condition, and to introduce order and arrangement. The labors of their successors, bringing to bear sound judgment and business skill under the judicious lead of Mr. Schultz, have done all that could be done to give an appearance of respectability to our scant department, somewhat enlarged by additional shipments from America and partially redeemed by admirable inventions. The efforts of these gentlemen have been combined with those of members of the Scientific and Artisan commissions to select proper jurymen, of skill and reputation, whose character will dissipate all fears of further irregularities in regard to the impartiality of American representations in the distribution of medals, and they have secured from experts the promise of a series of reports on such branches of the Exposition as may be most important in the United States.

THE DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

appear to be performed judiciously and with a conviction of grave responsibility; and the Special Commission report that the integrity and prudence of the present management are well calculated to cause the past irregularities to be forgotten; to restore general confidence in the American Commission, and to encourage the hope that the art and industry of Europe may be fairly represented at our own Centennial in 1876.

RECOMMENDATIONS TOUCHING THE BARS.

The Special Commission further report that there have been established in the grounds of the Exposition two American restaurants and bars, in regard to which no corruption appears; the one by Kune, of Chicago, the permit for which was given by the Baron Schwarz-Senborn without the intervention of General Van Buren, and the other by Tracy & Jewett, under authority from the American department, but without the payment of the bonus and percentage demanded by Mayer for Van Buren and himself. There are in addition two bars in the grounds, called respectively the "American Pavilion" and the "American Indian Wigwam," and a third bar, granted at General Van Buren's special request, on the promise of his supervision, in the rotunda of the Palace of Industry; all three belonging to Boehme & Wiehl appear to have been obtained by them in succession by the payment of moneys and the promise of an interest in their success.

DOWN ON AMERICAN DRINKS.

The State Department, in the letter quoted, advised General Van Buren that the establishment of a single bar at the Vienna Exposition would be of questionable propriety. The Commission are clear that the ground thus distinctly taken by the government represented the sound judgment of the American people, that American drinks, however desirable as a matter of curiosity among the attractions of a European Exposition, are not an institution in which the American people take an honest pride, nor one which they desire to propagate through the agents and with the sanction of the government. In view of this fact, and of the further fact that these bars have been multiplied by corrupt practices and to the great scandal of the country, the Special Commission recommend that the American Commissioner at Vienna be instructed to advise the Imperial manager of the Exposition that the authority given for the establishment of said bars was given improperly, and that the American Commissioners will no longer sanction, supervise nor be in any manner responsible for the same, nor consent to their using the national name or the national colors.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
JOHN JAY,
THOMAS McELRATH.

VIENNA, Austria, July 5, 1873.

LARGE FIRE IN CENTRE STREET.

A Five-Story Building Completely Destroyed, with a Loss of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Shortly after eight o'clock last night a fire was observed to break out on the fourth floor of the five-story building 170 and 172 Centre street, two doors from Canal. The fire began very mildly, and it seemed on the first alarm given that they would be very easily subdued. The first intimation of the fire was from the windows Carl Hollander & Co., scroll and band makers. For some few moments the flames appeared to rest here, but gradually were observed lighting up the windows on the whole floor, going over toward the elevator, which stood on the northeast corner of the building. About this time the second alarm was rung out, and it was evident the fire was going to be of a more serious nature than at first anticipated, though it was still believed the flames could be confined to this one floor. When, however, they reached the locality of the elevator they leaped up and down, and seemed to be furiously driven about by the rather high wind which was prevailing at the time. In this way the fire extended with the speed of lightning to the pine floor above, and to the third, second and first below. Matters had now assumed such a serious aspect that a third alarm was rung out and more engines came rushing to the spot. In less time than it takes to tell ten streams were directed upon the edifice, which now bade fair to become in its entirety a prey to the flames. The fire crept along each floor slowly but surely, and despite of the immense quantity of water which was thrown upon it. This was, no doubt, owing to the construction of the building itself. It appeared to be nothing more than a shell, and it was remembered that about three years after a fire which had devastated the same spot the new building was run up in a miraculously short period. The flames seemed therefore to have plenty to prey upon. There was little else besides wood in the building. Thus the flames advanced, and though three times subdued by the efforts of the firemen, and apparently under control, broke out afresh. The state of things got to be so alarming that firemen were sent to protect the tenement houses in the rear of the burning building—120, 120½ and 122 Baxter street. There appeared to be, however, no real danger for these. The fire therefore went on burning from the moment it broke out until about ten, when two of the floors—the fourth and fifth—gave way and fell in with a crash. The others were expected to follow suit, but did not do so. The roof also threatened to give way, but also disappointed the expectations of the lookers on. The outside wall was so badly calcined that the top, towards the coping, bent completely over and inwards. With the number of streams playing upon the fire it was finally subdued about half-past ten o'clock, and though the building itself was completely gutted, the neighboring property was considered out of the reach of danger. At one moment the fire seriously threatened 163 Centre street, but did not carry out its threat.

The total loss by the fire is calculated at about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, divided as follows:—F. Erchert occupied part of the first floor as a cutlery establishment; his loss, all told, is about eighteen thousand dollars. G. W. Read, manufacturer of veneers, occupied the first floor of 120 and the basement of 122; his total loss is estimated at $22,000. The second floor was occupied by A. P. Birmingham as a picture frame maker, and his loss on stock and machinery is fully $16,000. The third floor was tenanted by Heyenga & Ruthenberg, briar pipe makers; their loss on stock is $25,000, and on machinery $10,000. The fourth floor was occupied by C. Hollander & Co., and his loss is $15,000, on which there is an insurance of $4,000 in the Great Western. Scheerer & Gross, turners, occupied the fifth floor, and their loss is about $6,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,000. The building itself, worth some $40,000, was completely detsroyed, so that this may be counted as the amount of the loss on the building. The full list of insurances it was impossible to obtain last evening. No one knows how the fire originated.

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

Ineffectual Attempt to Capture the Murderer of Floyd Oxendine—Jim Dial the Culprit—Fears of Another Reign of Terror in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 12, 1873.

Further details of the murder of Floyd Oxendine, near Scuffletown, in Robeson county, have been received here, and they go to show that, while Steve Lowry may not have been the actual murderer, he was certainly accessory to the crime. The excitement in the late dominions of the Swamp Angels is revived, and great fears are entertained of another bloody era and a reign of terror in that section. The murder occurred about seven o'clock, and the fact was first discovered by a little colored girl, a daughter of Patrick Lowry, who resides at Eureka, near the store of the murdered man. This little girl when she heard the two shots fired ran out along the road and soon came to a point at which Oxendine was lying on the grass at the side of the road dead, with two charges of buckshot in his body; one having passed through the neck, and the other tearing its way through the heart of the unfortunate man.

ROBBERY ADDED TO MURDER.

As the little girl first came in view of the spot she saw a man whom she did not know dart from the bushes on the opposite side of the road, close to where the body was lying, and remove from his pockets Oxendine's watch, pocketbook and such other valuables as were about him at the time. He then fled in the direction of Floyd Oxendine's field, only a short distance from the spot. James Oxendine, the father of Floyd, very soon afterwards appeared on the scene, and presently neighbors and friends, startled by the news imparted by the terrified girl, approached the scene of the murder. The villain's tracks were followed up across the field and into the woods to the neighborhood of the house of one Jim Dial, a noted desperado and one of the alleged murderers of ex-Sheriff King, of that county. Justified by these facts a warrant was issued for Dial's apprehension, but it was too late—the bird had already flown. A posse was then organized and was yesterday scouring the woods in search of him, but at the last accounts there was no trace found, it being supposed that he had already sought out and

JOINED STEVE LOWERY

in the dense swamps of Scuffletown. It is now generally conceded that Deal, and not Lowery, was the murderer of Oxendine, although there are many who contend that the outlaw was probably a *particeps criminis* in the affair, and that he has already afforded an asylum to the murderer. Rhody Lowery, the widow of Henry Berry Lowery, and Floyd Oxendine's affianced wife, is, it is said, of this opinion; and it is submitted that her opinion is worth something in this instance. It is said that Rhody is overwhelmed with grief at Oxendine's death. She expresses herself as having passionately loved him, and is vehement and demonstrative in her sorrow. Floyd Oxendine was not only young and comely, but he was well to do in the world, was highly thought of by all around him, both white and colored, and could have given Rhody a good home and an honest respectable name. She is not, however, by any means communicative, even in her grief. A gentleman who came down on the train with her when she first heard of the murder says that she seemed actually stupefied by the blow, that she could not realize, and that it was

TOO HARD, TOO CRUEL,

and that although she did not, while under his observation, shed a single tear—as perhaps very properly became the queen of Scuffletown—yet there was no mistaking the agony which she suffered. Those who are well informed prophesy more trouble next winter with the gang of outlaws. They think that Dial has surely gone to join Steve Lowrey, and that it will be easy enough to muster up recruits from among the desperate characters that infest that section. John Deal, the alleged murderer, is a mulatto, about thirty years of age, has a wife and five children, and was tried for his life as one of the murderers of ex-Sheriff King, of Robeson county. The evidence against him being insufficient, he was discharged.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 08	Gov. Island....eve	12 10
Sun sets	7 01	Sandy Hook..morn	11 25
Moon rises......eve	10 07	Hell Gate.......eve	1 55

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	Aug. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Cuba	Aug. 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Europa	Aug. 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hansa	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Cimbria	Aug. 14	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Denmark	Aug. 14	London	69 Broadway.
Celtic	Aug. 16	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Samaria	Aug. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Greece	Aug. 16	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of New York	Aug. [illegible]	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Anglia	Aug. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Weser	Aug. 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Georgia	Aug. 20	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Scotia	Aug. 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Trinacria	Aug. 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bremen	Aug. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of London	Aug. 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Hammonia	Aug. 21	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
City of Montreal	Aug. 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Oceanic	Aug. 23	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Egypt	Aug. 23	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Abyssinia	Aug. 23	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Pereire	Aug. 23	Havre	58 Broadway
Main	Aug. 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Alabama	—	Glasgow	72 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUG. 12, 1873.

CLEARED.

Steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Franklyn.
Steamship Wyoming (Br), Morgan, Liverpool via Queenstown—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Europa (Br), Campbell, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana—W P Clyde & Co.
Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Regulator, Marun, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—H F Dimock.
Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Mare Island—C H Marshall & Co.
Bark Adelia Carleton, Washburn, Hong Kong and Shanghae—Salter & Livermore.
Bark Borzone (Ital), Jorgeni, Queenstown or Falmouth—A P Agresia.
Bark Prudentia (Nor), Gjeruldsen, Stettin—C Tobias & Co.
Bark Abram Young (Br), Farnsworth, Rotterdam—J W Elwell & Co.
Bark Christina (Nor), Larsen, Montevideo—Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Wilhelmine (Ger), Knuth, Stettin—C Tobias & Co.
Brig Calzow Stessow (Ger), Raggensank, Constantinople—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Sir Robert Peel (Br), Holloway, Falmouth—A H Solomon & Co.
Brig Excelsior (Br), Mayor, Hamilton (Bermuda)—D McColl.
Brig Anna Collins (Br), McDonald, Hantsport, &c—C W Bertaux.
Schr Robert Myhan, Phillips, St Kitts—Jones & Lough.
Schr Mary G Curren, Mullen, Nassau, NP—B J Wenberg.
Schr Freedom (Br), Pettis, Windsor, NS.
Schr Rubens (Br), Leard, St John, NB—Heney & Parker.
Schr Lettie Wells, Watson, Fernandina—John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Delmar, Wallace, Newbern—J Patterson.
Schr Morelight, Allen, Calais—John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Oregon, Wilson, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr M Mabel, Murray, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Schr A J Williams, Morrell, Stamford—Stamford Manufacturing Co.
Sloop Competent, Hurley, New Haven.
Steamer Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship City of London (Br), Eynon, Liverpool July 31, via Queenstown Aug 1, with mdse and passengers to John G Dale. 9th, lat 41 43, lon 56 59, met a four-masted steamer, bound east; same day, lat 41 39, lon 56 40, exchanged night signals with a Guion steamer, bound east; 11th, 481 miles east of Sandy Hook, met a White Star steamer, bound east; 428 miles east of do, met a brig-rigged steamer, supposed German, bound east; 310 miles east of do, passed steamship Pennsylvania, bound west; 272 miles east of do, passed a German steamer, bound west.
Steamship Greece (Br), Thomas, Liverpool July 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse and 345 passengers to F W J Hurst. Aug 8, lat 44 37, lon 53 36, passed several fishing vessels at anchor; 9th, lat 43 14, lon 58 41, steamship Columbia (Br), hence for Glasgow; 10th, lat 41 48, lon 64 08, bark Michael Angelo, bound west.
Steamship Pereire (Fr), Daure, Havre July 31 and Brest Aug 2, with mdse and 171 passengers to Geo Mackenzie.
Steamship Maas (Dutch), Deddes, Rotterdam July 26, with mdse and 216 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug 10, lat 41 03, lon 65 17, spoke steamship E M Arndt (Ger), from Havre for New York, under canvas, having broken her propeller July 14, in lon 34; offered to tow him into port, but could not agree on the price.
Steamship Columbia, Curtis, Havana Aug 7, with mdse and passengers to Wm P Clyde & Co. 8th, off Cape Florida, signalled one of Cromwell's steamships, bound south; 10th, lat 33 07, lon 76 53, passed schr Mary E Mangam, of Staten Island, bound north, with foretopmast and foremast gone.
Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Aug 9, with mdse and passengers to R Lowden. 11th inst, lat 37 14, lon 74 40, spoke bark Carleton, from New York for Sagua.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Aug 4, with mdse and passengers to J W Quintard & Co.
Steamship Ellen S Terry, Salyear, Newbern, NC, 3 days, with mdse and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London, and Isle of Wight June 14, with mdse and 10 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Magdalena (Ger), Henke, Bremen 41 days, with mdse and 1 passenger to C Luling & Co.
Bark Adelgunde (Ger), Tutsmuths, Liverpool Nov 14, via Queenstown, 38 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. July 29, lat 43 N, lon 41 W, spoke bark Rosland (Br), from Boston for Liverpool; Aug 4, off Sable Island, ship Martha (Ger), from London for New York.
Bark Wega (Ger), Brandhoff, London 52 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Ludvig (Nor), Anderson, Gloucester, E, 28 days, in ballast, to Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Trafik (Nor), Frostrup, Bristol 43 days, in ballast to order.
Bark Kong Sverre (Nor), Hansen, Bristol, 42 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edge & Co. The K S is anchored at the Southwest Spit for orders.
Bark Lyn (Nor), Wold, Cardiff 64 days, in ballast, to Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Solafide (Nor), Samuelsen, Greenock 45 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Hermod (Nor), Krog, Dublin 32 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Prindsesse Louise (Nor), Frener, Sligo 38 days, in ballast, to Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Adelheim (Nor), Johannsen, Belfast 38 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edze & Co. The Adelheim is anchored at southwest spit for orders.
Bark Hattie M (of Bear River, NS), Cunningham, Antwerp 40 days, in ballast, to Heney & Parker. Aug 10, lat 40 15, lon 59 52, spoke brig Leona, from Baltimore for Halifax.
Bark Eldorado (Nor), Thomasen, Antwerp 50 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Johann Kepler (Ger), Bremen 53 days, with mdse and 22 passengers to H Koop & Co.
Bark Gessner (Nor), Christoffers, Bremen 36 days, with mdse and 99 passengers to H Koop & Co. Had 1 birth on the passage.
Bark Carmel (of St John, NB), Patton, Hamburg 37 days, in ballast to master. The Carmel is anchored at the Southwest Spit for orders.
Bark Star of Hope (Ger), Petersen, Arbroath 49 days, in ballast, to C Tobias & Co. The S of H is anchored at the Southwest Spit for orders.
Bark Harald Haarfager (Nor), Tysland, Bergen 57 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Silo (Nor), Tellefsen, Harve, 56 days, in ballast, Tetens & Backmann.
Bark Johannes Rod (Nor), Rod, Bordeaux 35 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. The J R is anchored at the Southwest Spit for orders.
Bark Anna (Aus), Vedolich, Port Said 93 days, with scrap iron to order; vessel to Slocovich & Co.
Bark Chimaca (Nor), Pedersen, Tralee 30 days, in ballast to order.
Bark Adgutor (Nor), Johannsen, St Nazaire 42 days, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Richard Pearse (of Windsor, NS), Barfaby, Palermo 52 days, with mdse, to Devlin & Rose; vessel to J F Whitney & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 3. Aug 1, lat 35, lon 53, spoke bark Humming Bird (Br), from Fernandina for Montevideo.
Bark A C Adams, Collin, Cienfuegos, 18 days, with sugar to Brugiere & Avalis; vessel to master.
Bark Cleone, Mahonez, Cienfuegos 17 days, with sugar to Brugiere & Avalis.
Bark Fannie (of Liverpool, E) Chapman, Sydney, CB, 12 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son; vessel to Daniel Bingham.
Brig Lagertha (Nor), Hendricksen, Dundalk 44 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Fido (Nor), Tausen, late Madsen, Hamburg 57 days, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. July 19, lat 44 20, lon 37, during a heavy gale from WNW, Capt Madsen was washed from the jibboom overboard and was drowned.
Brig Typhon (Nor), Beck, Hamburg 62 days, in ballast, to Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Nigreta, Stubbs, Matanzas 12 days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co; vessel to R P Buck & Co.
Schr Bessie Black (Br), Ludlow, Humacoa, PR, 25 days, via Viques 17 days, with sugar and molasses to J D Rivera; vessel to J H Winchester & Co.
Schr H E Russell, Mehaffey, Jacksonville 9 days, with lumber to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.
Schr Lena Breed, Wheden, Jacksonville 8 days, with lumber to Alsop & Clark; vessel to master.
Schr Charles Morford, Parsons, Satilla River, Ga, 8 days, with lumber to Branch & Sons; vessel to master.
Schr G P Wright, Cropper, Wilmington, NC, 3 days, with shingles to master.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Alexandria for Stonington.
Schr Eliza Jane, Leek, Virginia.
Schr C C Fallin, Fallin, Virginia.
Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr William Henry, Van Name, Virginia.
Schr Jesse Clark, Clark, Georgetown, DC, for Norwich.
Schr Mary Clark, Norton, Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr Maria Roxana, Cranmer, Philadelphia for Boston.
The schr Gersh Banker, which arrived 11th from Para, reports:—Aug 5, lat 32 20, lon 72 10, passed a ship with loss of main and mizzen topmasts, steering NW; 7th, 50 miles ENE of Hatteras, spoke a boat from whaling sch Rising Star (of Provincetown), fast to a sperm whale, the schooner having another whale alongside at the time.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston for New York, with mdse and passengers, to H F Dimock.
Brig Whitaker, Hodgdon, New Haven for New York.
Schr J J Spencer, Haskell, Port Caledonia for New York 11 days, with coal to H W Lund & Co.
Schr Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Port Caledonia, CB, for New York, 15 days, with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.
Schr Kedron (Br), McLellan, Windsor, NS, for New York, 21 days, with plaster to J A Horsey.
Schr R Gurney, Gurney, New Haven for New York.
Schr C Carroll, Eaton, Providence for New York.
Schr John A Cope, Sullivan, Lane's Cove for New York, with stone to master.
Schr Brazos, Tryon, Portland for New York, with stone to master.
Schr Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr George Hotchkiss, Hurst, Providence for New York.
Schr L W Pierce, Gill, Portland for New York, with lumber to Creed Bros.
Schr Cohasset, Baker, Lane's Cove for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Scotia, Rogers, Nantucket for New York, with fish to master.
Schr Onward, Gorham, Nantucket for New York, with fish to order.
Schr White Wing, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Lucy A Blossom, Nickerson, Boston for New York.
Schr Sallie W Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton for New York.
Schr Nellie French, Belfast for New York, with coal to H W Loud & Co.
Schr Mary Sands, Tracy, —— for New York, with lumber to Creed Bros.
Schr Decatur Oaks, Baker, Plymouth for New York.
Schr Eureka, Babbitt, New Haven for New York.
Schr Ida, Deering, Taunton for New York.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr A M Aeken, Woodhull, Riverhead for New York.
Schr C P Shultis, Young, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Sarah Jane, Lord, Newport for New York.
Schr Silverheels, Newman, Taunton for New York.
Schr Charlie Miller, Jones, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr George A Pierce, Kelley, Salem for New York.
Schr Emily, Morrell, Stamford for New York.
Steamer Tillie, Bailey, New London for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New York for New Bedford.
Brig Anna (Br), McNutt, New York for Maitland, NS.
Brig Annie Collins (Br), McDonald, New York for Windsor, NS.
Schr Kate, Church, New York for Deal Island.
Schr Ann S Cannon, Cobb, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr F C Smith, Keen, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, New York for Providence.
Schr Eliza Williams, Williams, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Elvira, Bancroft, Alexandria for Boston.
Schr Julia Franklin, Shoemaker, New York for Rockport.
Schr Henry, Crosby, New York for Providence.
Schr Lilly, Somerset, New York for Boston.
Schr Hattie S Collins, Fribble, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Ocean Queen, Cobb, New York for Newport.
Schr Abby Morton, Whitty, Amboy for Boston.
Schr Julia A Tate, Tate, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr Elias Moore, Degroot, Georgetown for New London.
Schr P E Russell, Johnson, Jacksonville for Hartford.
Schr Anna, Merrick, Philadelphia for Provincetown.
Schr Tunis Depew, Baker, New York for Providence.
Schr Julia Rich, Chatfield, New York for Boston.
Schr Judge Fianey, Smith, New York for Salem.
Schr E E Potter, Ellsworth, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Fannie, Hazard, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Helen, Tirrell, New York for New Bedford.
Steamer Albatross, Davis, New York for Fall River.

BELOW.

Bark Arnon (Nor), Gundersen, from London June 13.
Schr Meerkonig (Ger), Carslens, from Hamburg May 31.

SAILED.

Steamships Morro Castle, for Havana; Zodiac, Savannah; Wyanoke, Richmond, &c; Regulator, Philadelphia; ship Galatea, Melbourne; barks John Boulton (Br), Laguayra and Porto Cabello; schrs Sappho (Br), Antigua; Dos Hermano (Dan), Ponce.

Wind at sunset ESE, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP REBECCA CLYDE, from Wilmington, NC, for Baltimore, was ashore 11th inst below the former port, between the Inlet and the Lighthouse. Steamer Waccamaw, in rendering assistance, also got ashore. Lighters were sent to their assistance, and both vessels would probably be got off next tide.

STEAMSHIP FLAG, which arrived at Boston 10th from Charleston via New York, was delayed on the passage by the breaking of her shaft pin.

SHIP CANADA, Herriman, from Port Townsend for Callao, put into San Francisco 4th inst for a crew, and reports had light winds in the Straits; thence fresh NW winds to Point Reyes, and was becalmed four days; drifted ten miles above the Point and anchored on the night of Aug 1; got under way, but was obliged to anchor again on the night of the 2d; parted line, losing stream anchor and fifty fathoms of new hawser.

BARK TONSBERGHUUS (Nor), from Havana for Falmouth, Eng, before reported as ashore on the Marquesas Reef, was lightened of part (about 500 boxes) of her cargo of sugar, and towed off the reef July 30, and into Key West 31st. The cargo discharged while the vessel lay ashore has been warehoused at Key West. A Board of Survey recommended that the balance of cargo be discharged and the vessel overhauled, but it was undecided, Aug 6, whether the report would be adopted or the cargo be taken out, be reshipped and the vessel proceed to her port of destination.

SCHR CHAS H KELLEY, of Boston, from Aspinwall for Jacksonville, which was spoken in a leaking condition August 5, 300 miles WNW of Tortugas, by steamer City of Houston, at this port from Galveston via Key West, wished to be towed into the latter port, but would not allow the steamer to take hold of her unless Captain Deering would agree to do it for $500. The Captain declined to make any bargain, and as the schooner had a steam pump on board and was in no imminent danger he proceeded on his voyage. The wind being ahead for Key West the schooner kept away after parting company with the steamer, and would probably make for Pensacola.

BREMERHAVEN, July 23—The bark Ada, Darkee, which arrived here June 20 from Philadelphia (petroleum), was in collision with another vessel May 29, in lat 45 N, lon 53 W, and sustained some damage.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—The Almora, of London, which arrived here yesterday from St John (NB), encountered a gale on July 12, in lat 43 N, lon 63 W; and afterwards a very high sea, which caused her to roll violently, starting deck, stauncheons, waterways and deck seams; nearly all the deck load was thrown overboard to ease the ship.

QUEBEC, Aug 12—News has been received of the wreck of the ship Oregon, owned by Messrs. Ross & Co, of Quebec, at Point Ritchie, in the Straits of Belle Isle, with a valuable cargo. The captain and crew were obliged to abandon the ship. A Dominion steamer has been ordered to the spot to protect the property.

Miscellaneous.

BARK SACRAMENTO (merchant vessel), of New Bedford, 173 tons, has been sold to New York parties on private terms.

Capt James W Elliott, of Newburyport, formerly of schr Edward Burnett, has recently bought an interest in the bark Commerce, of 462 tons, owned in Newcastle, Me, and will take command of her. She cleared at Boston on the 11th inst for Port Caledonia, CB, where she will load coal for New York.

It is stated that Capt Fred A Kezer, of Newburyport, formerly of ship Calumet, is negotiating with the owners of ship Vesuvius, of 1000 tons, belonging in Richmond, Me, to take command of her after her arrival in port. She is now on the way from Rio Janeiro to San Francisco, and will be due in a few weeks. He will go to San Francisco to assume this command.

THE DROWNED MEN OF BARQUE ANNAWAN—There being great anxiety to ascertain the names of the five seamen of barque Annawan, reported drowned by the capsizing of that vessel, the owners telegraphed to Liverpool yesterday, and this morning received a reply that the lost men were as follows:—George Smith, seaman and second cooper, about 60 years of age, a native of England, who has sailed from this port for many years; Joseph Marks, seaman, of this city, 17 years old, a native of Flores, Western Islands; Frank Williams, seaman, of New Orleans, colored, 28 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high; Albert Schaible, green hand, of Germany, 21 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, brown hair; Thomas Crenshaw, green hand, native of England, 22 years old, 5 feet 5 inches, red complexion, brown hair. It is remarkable that these five were the last five men on the shipping paper, having been shipped within two days before the barque sailed.—New Bedford Standard, 11th.

Notice to Mariners.

A buoy, painted red, has been placed by the government of Canada, in 5 fathoms of water, off the NE end of Sandy Hook Shoal, Magdalen Islands.

Vessels coming into Pleasant Bay for shelter, through the Sandy Hook channel, between Entry and Amherst Islands, should pass to the NE of the buoy, as the shoal is steep, and the current sets strongly over it.

A schooner-rigged lightship has been placed on the inner Horse Shoe Bar, between Fox and Portage Islands, Miramichi Bay, NB, lat 47 8 N, lon 65 3 W.

A fixed red light is exhibited at an elevation of 35 feet above water, and in clear weather will probably be seen at a distance of eight miles. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric. The light was first shown on the 12th ult.

The following lighthouses have been erected by the government of Canada in the province of Nova Scotia, and the lights will be exhibited on the 1st September next, viz.:—

PORT MOUTON HARBOR FIXED LIGHT,

on the northeast point of Spectacle Island, Queen's county. Lat 43 55.3 N, lon 64 48.8 W.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 47 ft above the level of high water, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of 11 miles from all points of approach. The tower is a square wooden building, 20 ft high, painted white. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric. This light is for the purpose of guiding vessels into the harbor.

SHELBURNE HARBOR FIXED LIGHT.

On Sand Point, east side of entrance to Shelburne Harbor, Shelburne county. Lat 43 41 15 N, lon 65 19 5 W. The light is a fixed red light, elevated 67 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of 11 miles. The tower is a square wooden building, 29 feet high, painted white. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric. This Light is for the purpose of guiding vessels in and out of Shelburne and to mark the dangers of Sand Point.

Whalemen.

Spoken—Aug 2, lat 31 19, lon 71 50, schr Ellen Rodman, of Fairhaven, with 45 bbls oil.

Spoken.

Ship Cora, Coombs, from Newcastle for Galle, no date, &c.
Bark Ansdell (Br), Key, from Wilmington, NC, for London, July 21, lat 42, lon 53.
A German bark showing a white flag (No 18), bound east, July 26, lat 48 N, lon 30 W.
Brig Osprey (Br), from New York for Cape Breton, Aug 7, off Sambro, NS.
Schr Lulu (3-masted), from —— for Baltimore, Aug 10, lat 40 37, lon 69 (by pilot boat M E Fish, No 4).
The "Ann Best," from New York for Japan, June 10, lat 2 27 S, lon 29 40.

Foreign Ports.

ARECIBO, July 29—In port bark Prindsesse Alexandra (Br), for Philadelphia in 2 days.
CARDENAS, Aug 4—Arrived, bark Mary E Libby, Libby, Havana.
Sailed 2d, brigs Mary C Mariner, Buckman, north of Hatteras; R S Hassell, Hodgdon, Sierra Morena; Manlius (Br), Nichols, Sagua.
CIENFUEGOS, Aug 1—Sailed, brig Navasota, Slater, New York; schr John G Whipple, Arnet, Ruatan.
HAVRE, July 30—Arrived, bark Bonito (Ger), Wissenberg, San Francisco; schr Hartstene, Dunham, New York.
Sailed 30th, barks Caroline (Nor), Bugge, New York; Sadowa (Ger), Oltmann, Savannah.
HAVANA, Aug 4—Arrived, brig Proteus (Br), Espey, St John, NB; 5th, steamship J C Harris, Brown, Galveston (and sailed 6th for Brashear City); schr Porto Plata, Smith, Cape Haytien.
Arrived 10th, bark Caribou, Kenney, Sydney, CB; 11th, steamship Wilmington, Holmes, New York.
Sailed 2d, bark Lord Dalhousie (Ger), Plotz, Pensacola; 3d, steamship Cuba, Palmer, Vera Cruz; 4th, brig Lizzie Gillespie (Br), Hooper, Caibarien; 6th, brig Helen O Phinney, Mountford, Sagua.
HALIFAX, Aug 10—Arrived, steamship Austrian, Ritchie, Baltimore for Liverpool.
Sailed 11th, steamship Nestorian (Br), Watts (from Liverpool), Montreal.
KINGSTON, Ja, July 19—Arrived, schrs L F Warren, Holmes, Demerara (and sailed 28th for New York via Turks Island); 24th, Carrie E Miles, Dutton, New York; 26th, barks Norah, Hall, do; Isle of Skye (Br), Morine, do.
Sailed 19th, schrs Mary Ellen, Law, Cayman; 22d, Chas Sawyer, Miller, Philadelphia via Old Harbor; 24th, bark Nimroud (Br), Phillips, Pensacola.
In port 28th, bark John Bunyan (Br), for Georgia; brig Teviot (Br), for Cuba.
LIVERPOOL, Aug 11—Arrived, ship N Boynton, Nichols, St John, NB.
MOVILLE, Aug 12—Arrived, steamship Victoria (Br), Munroe, New York for Glasgow.
MATANZAS, Aug 2—Arrived, bark Pleiades (Br), Fields, Havana; 4th, brigs Cascatelle, Crocker, Beaufort; 5th, Concord, Stock, Baltimore.
Sailed 2d, schr George W Richards, Barlow, north of Hatteras; 5th, barks Acacia, Robinson, do; schr Union, Smith, Key West; 6th, bark Sandy Hook, Bunker, New York.
MONTREAL, Aug 9—Arrived, bark Pawashick, Musterd, New York.
Cleared 9th, steamship Annie Ainslie (Br), Corkery, London.
NAGUABO, PR, July 25—In port brig Ubaldina (Br), Sponagle, for Boston, to sail 30th.
PARA, July 22—In port schr J P Auger, Cook, for New York soon.
PARRSBORO, NS, July 31—Arrived, brig Mary Grace (Br), Pettis, New York.
QUEENSTOWN, Aug 7—Arrived, bark Syringa (Br), Whitney, Matanzas.
Arrived 11th, steamships Adriatic (Br), Perry, New York for Liverpool; 12th, Calabria (Br), McMickan, and Spain (Br), Grace, do for do.
Also arrived 12th, steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Jones, New York for Liverpool.
SOUTHAMPTON, Aug 12—Arrived, steamship Moselle (Br), Aspinwall and West India ports.
STETTIN, Aug 10—Arrived, brig Daisy (Br), McCarthy, New York.
SINGAPORE, Aug 11—In port bark Lantern (Rus), for Boston, ready.
ST ANN'S BAY, Ja, July 18—Arrived, schr Gen Putnam, Hageman, New York.
ST MARC, July 26—Sailed, schr W D Bickford, Hoyt, Boston.
ST JAGO, July 29—Arrived, schr Brilliant (Br), Young, Kingston Ja.
SAGUA, Aug 1—Arrived, bark Yumuri (Br), Carlisle, New York.
ST JOHN, NB, Aug 9—Arrived, ship Gettysburg, Stuart, Havre; schrs M R W (Br), Williams, New York; A C Watson (Br), Hunt, do.
Arrived 8th, schr Anna Currier (Br), Peck, New York.
Arrived 9th, schrs Osseo (Br), Martin, Philadelphia; 10th, Suliote, Savannah; Humming Bird (Br), Philadelphia.
YARMOUTH, NS, Aug 4—Arrived, schr Ben Bolt (Br), Drake, New York.

[PER STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON.]

ANTWERP, July 28—Sailed, Vaderland (s), Van der Heyden, Philadelphia; 29th, Nancy Pendleton, Pendleton, Newport.
BELFAST, July 31—Arrived, Margherita, Barbaro, New York.
Cleared 18th, Ihana, Ahlstrom, Baltimore.
BRISTOL—In Kingroad 30th, Araminta, Mosher, St John, NB, for Gloucester.
BARROW, July 30—Sailed, Colorado, Parry, Sydney, CB.
BREMERHAVEN, July 27—Arrived, Lesmona, Ulrich, New York; 28th, Dr. Petermann, Stolt, Darien.
CARDIFF, July 29—Arrived, Aphrodite, Bass, Hamburg.
CUXHAVEN, July 28—Arrived, Julia, Crosby, Philadelphia; La Gloire, Rood, do.
Sailed 29th, Christine, Ulrichsen, New York.
CRONSTADT, July 26—Arrived, Oluf, Nickelsen, Vogt, Philadelphia.
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22—Arrived, Pauline, Kruger, New York.
DUNKIRK, July 29—Sailed, Norma, Hadsen, New York.
DOVER, July 29—Passed, Gipsey, Cremor, from London for Sydney, CB.
DEAL, July 31—Arrived, C B Hazeltine, Gilkey, Montreal for London (and sailed).
FALMOUTH, July 30—Sailed, Albina, Pike, Belfast; Alex McNeill, Leach, St Nazaire.
GLASGOW, July 30—Arrived, Caledonia (s), New York.
Sailed 30th, Trinacria (s), Thompson, New York (and from Greenock 31st).
HULL, July 28—Arrived, Grad Karlowitz, Regna, New York.
HAVRE, July 29—Sailed, Crescent City, Delano, New Orleans.
HELVOET, July 29—Arrived, Castor (s), De Boer, New York.
LIVERPOOL, July 29—Arrived, "Quito," Savannah; Egypt (s), Grogan, New York.
Sailed 29th, Ulrika, Petterson, Wilmington, NC (and was off Bell Buoy same day); 30th, Acadia (s), Hillcoat, St John NB; Independenza Pernano, Vernengo, New York; Martha A McNeil, Jordan, St John, NB; Ceylon, Woods, Boston; C F Eaton, Radford, Richmond; Cupid, Grant, Sydney, CB; New Brunswick, Atkinson, Montreal.
Cleared 30th—J. G. Norwood, Harkness, Rockport; Felix Mendelssohn, Barber, New York.
Entered out 30th—Abyssinia (s), Hains, and Haze, Wilkinson, New York; Stella Lodge, Barns, Picton, N S; Emma L Oulton, Tower, and Ada Barton, McGrath, Sydney, C B.
LONDON, July 30—Arrived, Atlantic, Waller, Darien.
Entered out 30th, Charles & John, Eliason, for Philadelphia.
PORTLAND, July 30—Put into the roads, Adam Lodge, Mason, from Pensacola for Deal.
Off the Start 30th, Helicon, Rogers, from London for New York.
QUEENSTOWN, July 30—Sailed, Mary Rideout, Tucker, Clyde; Miro, Bermuda, Maryport; Ossipee, Sprague, Liverpool; Marianna Galatola, Albano, Hartlepool; Northumbria, Hicks, Gloucester; Jens Brandis, do; Maria Scammell, Stockton; Tordenskjold, Olsen, Westport; Amelia, Pichias, Gloucester; Admete, Dublin.
ROTTERDAM, July 29—Cleared, Grace, Reynolds, Philadelphia.
SCILLY, July 25—Off, Courier, Claus, from Wilmington for Stettin.
SEAVIEW, J W, July 30—Off the Wight, Cornelius Grinnell, Griffin, from London for New York.
SUNDERLAND, July 29—Arrived, Maggie Lander, Thomas, Pensacola.
Entered for ldg 29th, Astrea, Brysch, for New York; Atlantic, Harder, do.
SWINEMUNDE, July 26—Sailed, Don Quixote, Monroe, New York.
STOCKHOLM, July 26—Arrived, Ironsides, Tapley, New York.
St Michaels (Azores), July 1—Arrived, Jas G Pendleton, Gilmore, Callao.
Sailed 3d, Galena, Silva, North America.
TRALEE, July 29—Arrived, Gna, Jansen, New York.
VENICE, July 26—Arrived, Scud, Wilson, Philadelphia.
Sailed 26th, Hattie H, Card, Corfu and Constantinople.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 11—Arrived, schrs Convert, Teague, Jacksonville; J Paine, Grove, Baltimore; Kate E Rich, French, Philadelphia; Carrie Melvin, Andrews, do; Emma B Shaw, Shaw, do; Helen G King, Pickering, do; Sarah C Smith, Manchester, do; Abbie L Dow, Young, do; Prospect, Handy, South Amboy; E J Staples, Staples, Elizabethport; William Capes, Crowell, do; John Price, Nickerson, Hoboken.
Cleared—Steamer Olympus (Br), McDowell, Liverpool; barks Wakefield (new, of Boston, 886.72 tons), Carver, Melbourne; Neptune, Beal, Cienfuegos; Commerce, Elliott, Port Caledonia, CB; brigs Navarino, Blood, Sagua; H Houston, Griffin, Richmond, Va.
Also cleared—Steamer, Glaucus, Bearse, New York; brig Susan Bergen, Ryder, do; schrs John J Norris, Clagthorn, Newark, NJ; Virginia, Bearse, New York.
Sailed—Barks Neptune and Elizabeth.
BALTIMORE, August 11—Arrived, steamers Wm Crane, Howes, Boston via Norfolk; Wm Kennedy, Foster, Providence via Norfolk; brigs Nereus (Br), Kerr, Arecibo, PR; Susan (Br), Morine, Naguabo, PR; schrs Chas E Morrison, Smith, Boston; E A Bartle, Smith, do; E J Hamilton, Mills, Norwich, Ct.
Arrived up from Quarantine, steamer Gulf Stream, Whitehurst, New Orleans; bark Palestine (Br), Ford, Sagua; brigs Emma, Durgin, Matanzas; Henry Trowbridge, Hinckley, Havana.
Cleared—Steamer Wm Lawrence, Hallet, Boston via Norfolk; Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Cienfuegos; schrs Mattie W Atwood, Newcomb, Boston; Anna Lyons, Baker, Providence; Lizzie Wilson, Wilson, Boston; Helen A Hoyt, Crane, Hoboken; Henry Finch, Bunnell, Jersey City.
Sailed—Brigs Chief, Halifax; Petrunus, Montreal.
BANGOR, Aug 8—Arrived, schr Swallow, Curley, New York.
Cleared—Schr Herald, Frisbee, Charleston.
BATH, Aug 9—Arrived, schr Mary E Amsden, Brooks, Philadelphia for Gardiner.
Sailed—Brig Alice Lea, Foster, Philadelphia; schrs Albert Dailey, Nason, ——; C W Dexter, Dunton, ——.
BRISTOL, Aug 9—Arrived, schrs Cordelia, Baker, Elizabethport; Saugatuck, Hawkins, Hoboken.
Sailed—Schr Charmer, Noyes, Georgetown, DC.
CHARLESTON, Aug 12—Arrived, steamship James Adger, Lockwood, New York.
FALL RIVER, Aug 9—Arrived, schr Maggie & Lucy, Avery, Baltimore.
Sailed—Bark Constante, Kreglich, New York; schrs Mediator, Davis, and Ney, Chase, New York.
10th—Arrived, schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, New York.
Sailed—Schrs Douglas Haynes, Adams, and Ellen Barnes, Brown, New York.
GALVESTON, Aug 11—Arrived, steamship Clyde, Kennedy, New York via Key West.
Sailed 7th, brig Ponvert, Allen, Pensacola to load for a northern port.
GLOUCESTER, Aug 11—Arrived, brig John Sherwood, Nickerson, Cadiz.
KEY WEST, July 31—Towed in, bark Tonsberghuus (Nor), Jacobsen, Havana for Falmouth, after having been ashore.
MILLBRIDGE, Aug 7—Arrived, schr Caroline, Wallace, New York.
Sailed 8th, schr H Grant, Fickett, New York.
MARION, Aug 7—Arrived, schr Thomas Potter, Handy, Rondout.
NEW ORLEANS, Aug 8—Arrived, barks Polymnie (Br), Coursol, Bordeaux; Polar (Sp), Slubera, Cardenas; schr Linda, Newton, Havana.
Cleared—Steamships Gen Meade, Sampson, New York; Louisiana (Br), Stewart, Liverpool; schr Constance, Otteson, Havana.
NEWBURYPORT, Aug 9—Arrived, schr New Zealand, Simmons, Port Johnson; Winner, Nash, Weehawken.
NEW BEDFORD, Aug 9—Arrived, schrs Wm H Vanname, Somers, Staten Island; Elizabeth, Parker, Cohasset Narrows (and sailed 11th for New York).
10th—Arrived, schs Helen, Perry, Baltimore; Henry A Taber, Bowman, Port Johnson; Kate Thomas, Barlow, New York; Ellen Perkins, Kelley, do.
Sailed, schs Francis Hallock, Tyler, Baltimore; Henry Gibbs, Chase, do.
NEWPORT, Aug 9, PM—Sailed, W H Van Name, Somers New York; John D Buckalew, Ball, Providence for New Brunswick, NJ; Silas Wright, Smith, and Veranda, Pond, do for New York; Pell S C Vought, Hallock, do for Huntington; Geo F Brown, Gedney, do for New York; I P Hayzard, Dickens, do for Block Island; Yarmouth, Kelly, do for New York; Annie B Hayes, Barlow, Fall River for do; Geo Washington, Worden, Somerset for do; James W Boyle, Smith, Fall River for do; Spray, Martin, Pawtucket for Trenton.
10th, PM—Arrived, US steamer Tallapoosa, McRitchie, Boston for New York; schr Connecticut, Staplin, Elizabethport.
NORWICH, Aug 11—Arrived, schr S McDevitt, Hoboken.
Sailed—Schr Henry Clay, New York.
NEW LONDON, Aug 11—Arrived, schr Thomas Fitch, New York for Boston.
NEW HAVEN, Aug 12—Arrived, schrs James Hoffman, Shropshire, Amboy; F D Jarrard, Davis, do; Cloud, Cathcart, Trenton; Emerald, McCloskey, Elizabethport; John Hickey, Hulse, do; Vermillion, Wells, do.
Cleared—Schr Henry, New York.
PENSACOLA, Aug 8—Cleared, brig Falcon, Smith, Boston; schr Helen Hasting (Br), McMonagle, Havana.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug 11—Arrived, steamer Roman, Baker, Boston; barks Sabra Moses (Br), Goudy, Hamburg; Montreal (Br), Davison, do; Australia (Nor), Ivensen, Bremen; Mary Higgins (Br), Mosher, Rotterdam; schrs A A Hunt, Holmes, Shieldsborough; Mary Miller, Dayton, Fort Jefferson; H A Hunt, Holmes, Pass Christian.
Cleared—Schrs Frank Magee, Young, Boston; Hyena, Gardiner, do; Light of the East, Harper, Rockport, Mass; Helen P, Jones, Pawtucket; Western Star, Crocker, Boston.
12th—Arrived, steamship Darien (Br), Leighton, Liverpool.
LEWES, Del, Aug 11, AM—Ship Livingston was towed to sea by the America at 9:30 PM on Saturday. 3 PM, a bark passing up at 2:30 PM; bark Elida remains for Philadelphia, and bark Attila as before.
PORTLAND, Aug 9—Cleared, barks Sarah B Hale, Nevens, Havana; brig Gipsey Queen, Morgan, Buenos Ayres.
11th—Arrived, J Bickmore, New York.
PROVIDENCE, Aug 11—Arrived, steamers McClellan, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk; Catharine Whiting, Harding, Philadelphia; Mary, Crocker, do; schrs Anna M Dickinson, Dickinson, Alexandria; Fulton, Ryan, Raritan River; Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Haverstraw; Asa Bigelow, Whitaker, Malden, NY; Fashion, Satterly, Port Johnson; R P King, Bliven, Hoboken; John Stockham, Hart, do; Mary Stow, Bacon, do; Wm Farren, Linsley, New York; Eagle, Chase, Hoboken.
Sailed, schrs Kate Scranton, Palmer, New York; Harvest, Corwin, do; I W Hine, Beldin, do; Maria Fleming, Williams, do; Daniel Webster, Packer, do; Hunter, Green, do.
PAWTUCKET, Aug 11—Arrived, schrs Jessie W Knight, Fenton, Alexandria; Lucy Church, Ryder, Weehawken.
Sailed—Schrs Bela Peck, Avery; Fannie Mitchell, Rich, and Elizabeth, Walls, New York.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 4—Arrived, ship Canada, Herriman, Port Townsend for Callao—put in for a crew.
Cleared—Bark Chalmette, White, Liverpool.
Sailed—Ship Caravan, Waefelaer, Liverpool.
SAVANNAH, Aug 12—Sailed, steamship Rapidan, Carpenter, New York.
SOMERSET, Aug 9—Arrived, schrs F L Godfrey, Birch, Georgetown, DC; L E Levering, do; Seaport, Velsor, Port Johnson.
10th—Sailed, schrs Robert Palmer, Daboll, Philadelphia; Martha Jane, Mott, New York.
STONINGTON, Aug 11—Arrived, schrs E Morrison, Campbell, South Amboy for Fall River; sloops Commerce, Tyler Rondout.
WILMINGTON, NC, Aug 9—Arrived, brig Three Sisters (Br), Lowry, Bermuda.
Cleared—Brig Sidal (Nor), Hansen, Antwerp; schr John A Griffin, Foster, Philadelphia.
WAREHAM, Aug 6—Arrived, schr Angler, Besse, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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New, all steel	$115, currency
New, one-fourth steel	95, currency
New, one-sixth steel	92, currency
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Rerolling, one-fourth steel	45, currency
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THE COURTS.

THE SPRING VALLEY DISTILLERY

Reversal of the Judgment in the United States District Court—The Case To Be Retired.

THE STOKES WITNESSES.

Their Release Refused by Judge Davis—The Ends of Justice Paramount to Any Other Consideration.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Michael Jordan, a sailor, was yesterday examined before Commissioner Shields, on a charge of having assaulted the mate of the American ship Hamilton Fish, while on a voyage from Liverpool to New York. The defendant went aft and began to curse and swear, whereupon the captain told the mate to send him forward to attend to his duty. This led to a dispute between Jordan and the mate, the former offering fight and the latter striking Jordan with a belaying pin. Jordan drew a knife on the mate, and attempted to stab him. The defendant was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Pursuant to adjournment Judge Davis opened the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, but after hearing the motion to discharge the Stokes witnesses, as reported below, adjourned the Court till the 30th instant, without transacting any other business.

THE SPRING VALLEY DISTILLERY.

Judgment of the United States District Court Reversed—A New Trial Ordered.

Judge Woodruff rendered his decision yesterday in the case of The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The Spring Valley Distillery and other property, Elijah Brown, claimant, defendant in error. The distillery at Spring Valley, in Rockland county, N. Y., with the land on which it stands, and certain land used for ingress to and egress from the same, and also the stills and other apparatus, tools, implements and instruments used, fit and intended for use in the distillation of spirits, were, together with certain distilled spirits and raw materials for distillation, seized on the 23d of January, 1873, for alleged violation of the internal revenue law relating to distillers, distillation and the taxes, &c., imposed thereon. Upon such seizure the information in behalf of the United States in this cause was filed, and condemnation of the property prayed for, as forfeited by reason of such violations. Elijah Brown only appeared herein as claimant, setting up his ownership of the distillery and its fixtures and the real estate seized in fee, and his ownership of the tools, implements, apparatus and instruments (other than fixtures) provided for, used and intended for use in distilling upon the premises, but making no claim to the distilled spirits or to raw materials seized. On the trial in the District Court evidence was given showing that for more than three years prior to the seizure the claimant, Elijah Brown, was the owner in fee of the distillery and fixtures and real estate seized and claimed by him, and the owner of the movable tools, implements and instruments intended to be used in the business of distillation, and which implements, &c., were seized as stated. Evidence was also given tending to show that on the 3d of November, 1870, a lease of the lot of land on which the distillery is situate, with the distillery buildings thereon and the machinery and fixtures, was made and delivered by the claimant to the copartnership firm of Newman & Co. (which consisted of Marcus Newman, Simon Kahnweiler and Elijah Brown—the claimant Elijah Brown), to carry on the distillery business for five years. M. Newman & Co. did no business under that copartnership, but in September, 1871, the interest of Newman & Co. was transferred by the claimant to Marcus Newman. A railroad was constructed across the claimant's land to admit of ingress to and egress from the distillery, and this was done with the knowledge and consent of the claimant. The evidence further went to prove that Mr. Brown was not aware of the alleged fraudulent nature of the distillation carried on at the distillery, and that he could not legally be held responsible for the act of his lessee, if that act was in any way fraudulent. To the charge of Judge Blatchford certain exceptions were taken by the counsel for the government, the Judge holding that there could be no condemnation of the property of the claimant unless the jury were satisfied that he had guilty knowledge of the fraudulent distillation charged to have been carried on by Newman. Judge Woodruff writes a lengthened and elaborate opinion on the question at issue. He states that no question of ownership is made, and that it is expected that the owner of property will see to the use made of it at his peril. Words might be multiplied on the need of stringent provisions to protect the government from frauds and evasions of the law, and the slight restraint that would exist when only the forfeiture of a building at will or at sufferance, from month to month, or from year to year, was all that is to be apprehended. The learned Judge says that the trial below proceeded upon an erroneous interpretation of the law governing the rights of the parties; and that it may not be of any materiality to discriminate between fixtures and movable articles, tools, implements and instruments used in the distillery. It is probable that the instruction to the jury to treat the latter as real estate for the purposes of the trial grew out of the other instruction that the property of the owner could not be forfeited unless the owner was a party to the fraud, or in complicity with the distiller therein. It is proper to say that if a case be made in which tools, implements, instruments and personal property found on the premises are forfeited, I see no ground on which, by calling them real estate, or part of the distillery apparatus, they can be withdrawn and saved. The judgment must be reversed, and a new trial ordered.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Decisions on Appeal.

In the case of the New York Harbor Protection Company, Appellants, vs. The Schooner Clara; Augustus M. Cox et. al. vs. The Steamtug Clara Clarita, &c., Appellants, Judge Woodruff sustains the conclusions of the District Court. The decree in each case must be entered in conformity with the decision below, dismissing the libel for salvage in the first entitled cause, and awarding the damages found in favor of the libellants in the second, with costs in each case.

George W. Wilson et. al., Owners of the Steamboat Norwalk, Appellants, vs. The Steamtug James Roy, Her Tackle, &c.—In this case Judge Woodruff thinks the weight of evidence is in conformity with the conclusions stated in the opinion of the District Judge. The libel is dismissed, with costs.

John W. Mott et al. Respondents, vs. Benjamin P. Sherman et al., Appellants.—Decree of Court below affirmed, with costs.

John M. Handy, et al., Appellee, vs. The Steamer Franconia, Her Tackle, &c., Appellant.—Judgment of District Court affirmed. Decree to be entered awarding to the libellants the amount decreed in the District Court, with costs.

BANKRUPTCY—APPEAL.

In the Matter of Alfred Wild, a Bankrupt—Appeal of William H. Rainey, assignee, from an order allowing the claim of Theodore M. Davis, as Receiver of the Ocean National Bank.—On February 13, 1871, the bankrupt, Alfred Wild, without consideration and as mere surety, became the endorser of two promissory notes made by the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Canal Company, one for $73,902 51 and the other for $35,111 40, which, on that day, were delivered to the Ocean National Bank, and were made payable with interest. These notes were given in renewal of a number of other notes then unpaid, which had been also given in renewal of prior notes held by the bank, and which were taken from the Canal Company for a loan of two sums of $75,000 each, made on and after January 7, 1867, by the bank, one of the sums agreed on the 5th of January to be made in form to the Canal Company, and the other at the same time agreed to be made to P. J. Avery, but proved by the testimony and found by the referee in the District Court to have been, in part, for the benefit of the Canal Company, who, in the accounts kept of the transaction, was treated as the actual debtor for both amounts. The reason assigned for giving the transaction the form of two loans—one to the Canal Company and the other to P. J. Avery—was that the National Banking law prohibits an indebtedness by any one party, as borrower, to an association formed thereunder to an amount greater than one-tenth of the capital of the association making the loan. Collaterals were placed in the hands of the bank to secure the loan. The Judge directs a modification of the order.

THE STOKES WITNESSES.

Judge Davis Refuses to Release Them—Grounds of the Refusal.

On the reassembling yesterday of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Davis on the bench, Mr. John O. Mott renewed his motion for the discharge of Patrick and Thomas Hart and John Redmond, the principal witnesses against Edward S. Stokes in his trial for the alleged murder of Colonel James Fisk, Jr., or for the reduction of their bail to a very small sum, $5,000 being the present amount of bail required of each. These three boys, employed at the time of the shooting as bell boys in the Grand Central Hotel, were, it will be remembered, kept in the House of Detention from the time of the shooting to the close of the second trial, last January. Then they were released with about three hundred dollars each for their lost time. On the decision of the Court of Appeals granting Stokes a new trial they were rearrested under an order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Mott applied to Mr. Justice Pratt, at the Supreme Court, Special Term, for their discharge, but that Judge declined to interfere with an order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. Mott, on his motion yesterday, insisted that the law of 1845—the only law authorizing the detention of witnesses by a court of record—had no validity for a second arrest; or, if it had, that it required the Court to take reasonable recognizance. He dwelt on the hardship of their long detention, with a possibility of its continuing for months longer.

Judge Davis said that the ends of justice were paramount to all other considerations. He could not entertain the question of the deprivation of liberty to which these witnesses were subjected. It was all important that their testimony should be given at the next trial of Stokes, and if released now they might be induced to put themselves out of the way. He therefore denied the application.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions.

By Judge Davis.

Helen M. Richardson vs. Henry Richardson.—Motion to confirm report denied, but a new reference may be taken if plaintiff elect so to do.

M. A. Cody vs. Mary J. Doyle et al.—Decree granted on report of referee.

Peter J. Gage vs. Edward Meyers.—The defendant is discharged and the warrant dismissed, &c. Order to be settled on three days' notice. (See opinion with Beamish.)

Nesmith vs. Gest et al.—Ordered that witness Moran answer the several questions marked "yes" on the margin, and all such questions touching the same subject matter as shall be put to him by the respective parties, and that on so doing and on paying $10 costs of this motion his contempt be deemed purged; otherwise plaintiff at liberty to proceed as he may be advised, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

Whittaker, Jr., vs. Stebbins.—Order entered.

McGrath vs. The Mayor, &c., and two other cases.—Orders of reference granted.

Copeland vs. Howland.—Order to perpetuate testimony.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Loew.

Richard Counsel vs. Vulture Mining Company.—Case settled.

Frederick Rosenstein vs. Charles Lighte.—Motion denied, if defendant appears and submits to examination.

P. Mordaunt vs. M. D'Antoin.—Motion granted.

H. D. Hull vs. J. Henigstler.—Motion denied, without costs.

Joseph Dall vs. Anna Dall.—See memorandum.

By Judge Larremore.

The People ex rel. William D. McNamara vs. The Board of Estimate, &c.—Order signed.

The People vs. James Gribbin.—Application may be renewed before the Justice holding Chambers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

An Escaped Convict Sent to Sing Sing for Six Years.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell and the Recorder disposed of a large number of prisoners yesterday.

A notorious criminal, named James Morrison, alias J. H. Brady, an escaped convict, upon whose person two loaded revolvers were found when arrested, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree upon an old indictment which charged that on the night of the 5th of February, 1871, he broke into the jewelry store of Joseph B. Lewis, 88 Bleecker street, and stole a gold watch, a topaz ring, a pin, a silver knife, and other small articles. He was remanded to the State Prison, to serve out an unexpired term of three years, and at its expiration to be further imprisoned for the term of three years and six months.

A Husband and Wife Charged with Larceny.

James McManus and Ruth McManus, husband and wife, were placed at the bar charged with stealing ladies' and infants' wearing apparel, valued at $242, on the 5th of June, the property of Laura F. Matson, 848 Lexington avenue. James pleaded guilty to the charge and was remanded for sentence. As his wife could not be legally held Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell consented to her discharge.

An Assault with an Axe.

Patrick McCarty pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. The prisoner struck Dennis Sullivan upon the head with an axe on the 29th of July. His Honor directed him to be remanded till Friday, in order to inquire into the circumstances attending the assault.

Larcenies and Burglaries.

Patrick Haley pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the indictment charging him with stealing wearing apparel and a musical instrument, valued at $82, on the 28th of July, the property of Alice Noonan.

Jacob Schroeder, who has served one term in the State Prison, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He broke into the liquor store of Henry C. Bertrand, 149 Delancey street, and stole $10 worth of liquor.

These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Michael Sullivan, who stole $50 worth of fancy goods and $165 in money on the 29th of July, the property of Louis Getz, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and three months.

Thomas Smith, who was jointly indicted with Stephen Byrne, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. The indictment charged that on the 26th of July he broke into the laundry of Ames, Doyle & Co., 137 West Twenty-fifth street. Smith was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and four months.

August G. Nolter, who was indicted for burglariously entering the barber shop of John Hagenbercher, 318 Eighth avenue, and stealing $35 worth of property, pleaded guilty to an attempt. This prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A Simple Assault.

John Buckley, who was charged with striking Edward Riedmuller on the 24th of July upon the head with a cart rung, pleaded guilty to assault and battery.

Petty Larcenies.

Peter Kilkenny pleaded guilty to petty larceny, the indictment charging him with stealing $70 from Bernard McQuade on the 13th of July.

A similar plea was taken from George Baker, who on the 25th of July stole a gold watch, the property of Leopold Schwarzkopf.

Thomas Bellide was tried upon a charge of stealing $40 in money from John D. Gibson and convicted of petty larceny, the chief witness against him being a colored prostitute, who was in company with the complainant at the time.

Buckley, Kilkenny, Baker and Bellide were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Carrying a Dagger an Offence.

James Kelly, alias Camp, pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons. On the night of the 23d of July an officer arrested him and found a dagger hid in the seat of his pantaloons. He was sent to the State Prison for one year.

Acquittals.

Charles Stephens, who was jointly indicted with Thomas Watson, was tried upon a charge of confederating with him in stealing a silver watch from John Lloyd, while riding upon a Third avenue car on the 22d of July. Mr. Hummel defended the prisoner. Stephens showed previous good character, and the jury gave him the benefit of the doubt by rendering a verdict of not guilty.

ALLEGED THEFT OF AN AMERICAN FLAG.—The accused not ordered to be shot, but to be discharged on the spot.

Patrick McEvoy was tried for grand larceny, the allegation against him being that on the 23d of July he stole an American flag and staff worth $75, the property of the Lion Brewery Company. He was seen to run away with it, and, after an exciting chase, he was caught. When called to tell his story he gave such a frank account of himself that the jury concluded he had no felonious intent in taking it. McEvoy said that he had served in the army, and, never having carried it when in battle, took it to see how he looked with it. He was under the influence of liquor at the time. The jury, after a few moments' deliberation, rendered a verdict of acquittal.

William Shepard was tried and declared not guilty of stealing, on the 27th of June, a gold watch, a check for $40 and $30 in money from Matthew Brennan while stopping at the City Hotel. The evidence showed that the complainant was drunk and left his room door open, so that other people besides the defendant had the opportunity to commit the theft.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Arrest of Alleged Burglars.

Mrs. Pauline Rice, of No. 228 West Thirty-seventh street, left her residence on the 2d of August for a trip to the country. Saturday last she returned and found that her apartments had been forced open and four trunks, containing wearing apparel, jewelry, laces, furs, &c., valued at about three thousand dollars, had been carried away. She went to Police Headquarters, and the case was put in the hands of Detectives Farley and Kelso. Late Saturday night Detective Farley arrested William Thompson, Louis Gayer and James Nolan at No. 141 Bleecker street. It was ascertained that Thompson had hired a furnished room in the latter house from a Mrs. Shaw, and four trunks and about twenty-two hundred dollars' worth of Mrs. Rice's property were found in the room. The prisoners were discovered sleeping there when the apartment was searched.

Mrs. Shaw, the landlady, states that she did not see the trunks carried in, but saw two of the prisoners carrying out parcels. Another party who appears to be connected with those arrested, James McGinty, was yesterday taken into custody by Detective Kelso. The four men were each held in $2,000 bail to answer by His Honor Judge Hogan.

A Young Forger.

Monday afternoon a boy named William Banks, aged about fourteen, went into the Citizens' National Bank, in the Bowery, and presented to the paying teller, Alexander Eggleson, a check for $310 50, purporting to be drawn by Herman Suckow, of No. 54 West Thirteenth street. Mr. Eggleson, suspecting forgery, detained the boy and sent for an officer. Officer O'Conor, of the Twenty-fifth precinct, arrested the boy. Mr. Suckow was also sent for, and he pronounced the check a forgery. Judge Hogan held the prisoner in $1,000 bail to answer.

Cut with an Axe.

John Holden, of No. 125 Washington street, and James O'Keefe, from the same locality, after imbibing some very bad liquor, became involved in a quarrel over some trifling difference, and O'Keefe cut Hogan in the head with an axe, injuring him severely. He was arrested and taken before Judge Hogan yesterday. He pleaded guilty, and urged in extenuation that he did not intend to inflict injuries of a serious nature. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—Held by Judge Noah Davis.—Nos. 9, 66, 132, 38, 166, 81, 3, 95.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett—The People vs. Philip Wagner, rape; Same vs. Henry Devoe, (two cases) felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Joseph Doyle, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Bridget Doyle, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Walter Hill and John Carroll, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Harry Pines, larceny, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Rose Reilsy, grand larceny; Same vs. Charles Black, grand larceny; Same vs. William Peich, grand larceny; Same vs. William Kerrigan, larceny from the person; Same vs. George Brown, Hermaan Meyers, Charles Gempe, Frederick Richter and Charles Bender, felony, laws of 1851.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—SINGLE AND double Rooms for gentlemen, Suit for family, with Board, in a first class house, 119 East Twenty-third street. References.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—$6 50 TO $10 PER week—Good Rooms and Board, for families and single gentlemen; handsomely furnished house; good neighborhood; Table Board. 61 East Fourth street.

2 SMALL, NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—with good Board, suitable for gentlemen; family American and private; references required; terms reasonable. 3 Cottage place, near Bleecker street.

2D STORY ROOM, WITH NICE EXTENSION, AND third story front Room, to gentleman and wife or three gentlemen, with first class Board, from $7 to $10. No. 156 Waverley place. References exchanged.

3 OR FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS, IN FIRST CLASS location, to rent, with or without Board. No. 51 West Thirty-third street.

3 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first class Board, for adults; Rooms en suite or singly; pleasant home in American family for agreeable persons. 232 East Nineteenth street.

4TH AVENUE, 349.—NEWLY PAINTED, PAPERED and neatly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also Table Board at moderate prices.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 314.—ROOMS ON SECOND, THIRD and fourth floors, with or without Board; Summer prices until 1st of October; transient or permanent; references exchanged.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, single or double; new house and good location; No. 1 Spencer place, corner of Fourth and West Tenth streets; references.

12TH STREET, 135 WEST, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Pleasant, newly furnished Rooms, on second and third floors; also Hall Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION for families and single gentlemen, on the first and upper floors, with Board of the best quality; references required.

19 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Madison and Fifth avenues.—House entirely renovated and turnished handsomely; Rooms, with Board, en suite or singly; Physician's Office; references exchanged.

21 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, OPPOSITE PRIVATE entrance to Gilsey House.—Suit of elegantly furnished Rooms, with private table if desired.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with first class Board, to families or single gentlemen; reference.

22D STREET, 360 WEST.—LARGE THIRD STORY front Room and Bedroom, nicely furnished, and other Rooms to let, with Board; good location and home comforts; Summer prices.

23D STREET, MADISON SQUARE.—DESIRABLE Rooms, in suits or single, with private table if desired, or without board; references required. 26 East Twenty-third street.

28 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—With Board, handsomely furnished Rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

29 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished Room, to gentleman and wife, with Board for lady only.

32 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife may obtain a third story front Room, with Board; parties with their own furniture preferred; unexceptionable family and table.

39 SEVENTH AVENUE, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—To let, a choice of new and handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board; terms moderate to permanent and responsible parties; best of reference given.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with or without Board, for families or gentlemen; table first class.

45 SEVENTH AVENUE, FOUR DOORS FROM FOURTEENTH street.—Large, elegant Rooms to let, with first class Board, on second and third floors; also other Rooms, for gentlemen, at less price.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for gentlemen and their wives; also for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

48 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS ON second floor, with Board; arrangements for the Winter can be made. Strangers accommodated by the day or week; best references given.

66 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—BEAUTIFUL Rooms and superior Board at very reasonable prices. References exchanged.

69 MADISON AVENUE, NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—A private family have a suit of large, handsomely furnished Rooms to let, together or singly, with Board; location central and convenient.

87 EAST FOURTH STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with substantial Board, for families; also large Room, with three single beds; all improvements; charges moderate; table Board, $5.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, TWO DOORS FROM Fourth avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

125 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—With Board, Third Floor, three connecting rooms, closets and water; Rooms furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged.

137 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR FOURTH street.—Front Room, on third floor, and two connecting Rooms, on second floor, with Board.

138 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND Ninth streets.—Second story front Room to let, with Board; also Hall Room on third story; no children or nurses; references exchanged.

141 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Very pleasant double and single front Rooms to let, to gentleman and wife or gentlemen; house and table first class.

146 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A VERY desirable Second Floor to let, with Board, separately or together. References exchanged.

147 WEST TWENTY SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, to a gentleman and wife, or to one or two gentlemen, two pleasant front Rooms; family small.

153 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET—A FEW respectable young men can be accommodated with Board.

156 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ONE LARGE front Room to let, with Board; piano if desired. References.

159 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished Rooms on second or third floor to let, with Board, in private family; adults or gentlemen preferred; references exchanged.

186 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A LARGE, PLEASANT alcove Room, nicely furnished, for both parlor and bedroom, with good Board; also a large hall Bedroom.

208 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished second story front Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, in first class house and location; references exchanged.

223 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large front Room on second floor; also hall Bedrooms; attached house; has all modern improvements; family private.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large Room on second floor, well furnished; hot and cold water; also a front Room on third floor. Those in pursuit of a home call.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—SOME NICELY furnished Rooms, containing all the modern improvements, will be let with first class Board, at moderate prices to families or single gentlemen.

231 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with superior Board, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, at reasonable prices; references.

256 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in house with all modern improvements; good location; convenient to four lines of cars.

335 WEST FIFTIETH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished hall Room to let, with or without Breakfast, in a private Jewish family.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH LARGE closets, hot and cold water, to let, with Board, to two gentlemen. 219 West Fifteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR A YOUNG couple, in a private family, between Eighth and Thirtieth streets; terms, including fire and gas, $18. Address E. G., box 111 Herald office.

LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, superior table and every home comfort, to first class parties only. 45 West Thirty-first street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE American family; best city references. Offers are to be addressed to 537 Ninth avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE family residing between Sixteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, east of Fourth avenue. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, PUTNUM, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. Address, stating terms, G. & W., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS sister; location between Ninth and Thirtieth streets. Address M. C., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND little daughter (seven years old), in a private family up town; nice accommodations and good liberal table required at moderate terms. Address, with full particulars, C. B., box 1,80) Post office, New York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG GENTLEMAN, between Twenty-eighth and Fortieth streets, Madison and Third avenues; references given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., B., box 2,393 New York Post office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG couple, with a desire to furnish; price not to exceed $18 or $19. Address, with particulars, M. E. P., box 172 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE or two nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, in a private family; location between Fourth and Sixth avenues and below Thirtieth street; price must be reasonable. Address G., box 101 Herald office.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, Back Parlor, with Bedroom off, or Back Room over Parlor; house new, modern improvements; no other boarders; family consists of three; terms moderate; 8 minutes from South Seventh street ferry, Williamsburg. Best locality in town. Inquire of BOOKKEEPER, at E. S. Dodge & Co.'S, 12 Warren street.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ROOMS, unfurnished preferred, with Board for wife only, in a pleasant private family; if suited will be permanent. Address, with terms, DISCRETION, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FIRST class, in a Jewish family; prefer to be the only boarders. Address box 3,889 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE boarding house. Please address B. M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY SEPTEMBER 1, FIRST CLASS BOARD for gentleman, wife and child aged four years; front room, second floor, preferred. Address, stating terms, locality, &c., B. C. E., box 190 Herald office.

HOTELS.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY AND Twenty-sixth street, on the European plan—Has been newly furnished; Rooms, singly and en suite, at reasonable prices.

CALLEN HOUSE, 166 HUDSON STREET, CORNER of Laight.—Excellent Board, $6 to $7 50 per week, with single Room; single Room, without board, $2 and upwards; Lodging, 50 cents; gentlemen only. Open all night.

GROVE HOUSE, 172, 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER street, near Broadway.—Fine Rooms, with excellent table, $1 50 to $2 per day; $7 to $12 per week; shaded grounds for croquet, &c.; cool house.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-eighth street, near Central Park—Newly opened; elegantly furnished; steam elevator; hot and cold water in rooms; Suits of Rooms for families, with private baths and closets; charges moderate.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street, Broadway.—Rooms, all front, facing three streets, central and coolest in the city. Table d'Hote, $3 per day. European plan. Rooms, $1 to $5. Bath attached to suits.

LIBBY HOTEL, 56 WARREN STREET.—NO DARK rooms; 50c. to 75c. daily; $2 to $3 weekly; family rooms, $1 upwards; board by day or week if desired.

MAISON PARISIENNE, 38 AND 40 EAST TWELFTH street, near Broadway.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen; table d'hote at 6 P. M.; also a splendid Room for clubs.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER of Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. or 60c. per night; $2 50 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D STREET, ON THE HUDSON.—The best of accommodations at reasonable rates; applications received for Fall and Winter Board. PAULL & DUNCALF.

SUMMIT HOTEL, 65 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL street.—Rooms by the day, week or month; 50c., 60c. and $1 per night; weekly prices reduced; on the European plan. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY, HAVING A QUIET COUNTRY HOME, wishes a few little children to Board; will teach rudiments of English and music if desired. Apply at 130 Charles street.

BOARDING HOUSE—NOW OPEN AMONG THE mountains of Schoharie county; scenery grand; price per week $5; reference, L. B. Richards, 269 Canal street, New York. Address HORATIO GATES, Breakabeen, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE; BOATING, bathing and fishing; fine shade, good table; spring water, at $8 per week. Long Island cars to Riverhead, riding free. Address J. R. SMITH, Riverhead, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FARM HOUSE ON LONG Island, 3½ miles from Riverhead; good accommodations. For particulars apply to E. B. YOUNG, Upper Aquebogue, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE; VERY pleasantly situated; surf and still water bathing; within easy distance; good boating, fishing and gunning. Address CHARLES S. ROGERS, Bridgehampton, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated at a farm house near Jamesport, Long Island; terms moderate. Address J. HALSEY YOUNG, Upper Aquebogue, L. I., or GEORGE B. YOUNG, 288 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A LARGE FARM house near the Mountain House; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs, &c. Terms $8 per week. GEORGE L. ROGERS, Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a new private residence, 2½ miles from Catskill station; high ground, shade, river and mountain view; fishing and bathing; terms $10 to $12 per week. Address F. S. HOVER, Linlithgo, Columbia county, N. Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOARD AT BATH, L. I., for gentleman and wife, three children and nurse, where good accommodations can be had and where there is plenty of shade. Address, stating terms, L. TETENS, 133 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

$8 PER WEEK WILL SECURE GOOD COUNTRY Board 1½ hours from city; high ground; splendid views. A conveyance will be at the station to-morrow on arrival of 9:10 A. M. train by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply personally to H. H. PRICE, New Providence, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, UNIONTOWN, N. J.—ONE hour from New York on Pennsylvania Railroad, via Cortlandt or Desbrosses street ferries; delightful home for families or single persons; gas, bath, &c. Apply personally or by letter to ADRIAN INSTITUTE, Uniontown, N. J.

BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—SEA BATHING, BOATING, fishing, &c. A few Rooms from to-day. Steamer Golden Gate leaves pier 1 East River, foot of Whitehall street, 10 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., direct for hotel.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—GOOD BOARD AT A farm house, in a beautiful location; high and shady; immediately opposite one of the finest range of mountains; rooms large; terms $7 per week. Address JAMES SMITH, Lexington, Greene county, N. Y.

FOWLER HOUSE, PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—FINE SUMMER resort; prices moderate; extra inducements to commercial travellers; splendid mountain scenery.

LENOX HOUSE, GREENWICH, CONN.—28 MILES from New York; trains leave Forty-second street every hour, boat leaves foot of Market street at 3:30 P. M. House first class; good rooms reserved for transient boarders. For terms apply on the premises, or Lenox House, 72 Fifth avenue.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., will remain open during the month of September. COZZENS & MURRAY.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—ELEGANT accommodation can be had for families desiring to remain near the city. To business men it offers special inducements; terms reasonable. Apply at the hotel or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTROSE station, N. J.—A few Rooms, recently vacated, to let, with Board, at this popular first class hotel. To parties desiring the best of accomodation at one of the healthiest and most accessible hotels near New York this is a rare chance; 60 minutes from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad; 36 trains daily. C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE.—Stages connect at Monroe with 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., trains from New York via Erie Railway, daily. LYN Y. JENNESS, Proprietor. Post office address, Monroe, Orange county, N. Y.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, L. I. (CONvenient to city by boat or cars).—A few good Rooms to let, for balance of season, at reasonable rates.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, L. I.—THIS magnificent hotel was opened June 2; overlooks the Atlantic Ocean; is but one hour's ride from New York, via South Side or Long Island Railroad. Parties suffering from hay fever and ague will find a sure cure. N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUGS.—A LOT OF TINCTURE AND SPECIES Bottles, suitable for a country drug store, for sale cheap. Apply at drug store, 377 Greenwich street, near Franklin.

EUROPE.

GREGORY & CO., 212, 214 REGENT STREET, LONDON, beg to draw the attention of those Americans about to visit England to their very large stock of real Indian, Persian, Turkey and Morocco Carpets; also to their English Carpets, in choice and exclusive designs.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—IRON SMOKE STACK, 45 OR 50 FEET long and 22 to 24 inches diameter, at DAVIS & CO.'S, Steuben street, Jersey City.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY ZINN, AUCTIONEER, sells this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private residence 21 East 20 st., near Broadway, comprising every article necessary for housekeeping, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, cost $950; elegant Parlor Suits, latest styles, elegant Covers; Bedroom Suits, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Lace Courtains, Etageres, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Lounges, &c.; and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street. Horse Auction Branch 19 to 25 East Thirteenth street. Carriage Repository, No. 8 Cortlandt street.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, &C.

ARCH. JOHNSTON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, August 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence NO. 28 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE, all the elegant Furniture contained in said house, being in part—Elegantly carved rosewood, walnut, oak and enamelled Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, fine curled hair Mattresses, Oilcloths, fine Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, China and Glass Ware, Lace Curtains, French plate Mirrors, Kitchen Furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. By order of JOHN C. LYST, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street. Horse auction branch 19 to 25 East Thirteenth street. Carriage repository at No. 8 Cortlandt street.

FINE ENGLISH BOOKS AND CHROMOS, BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, at his salesroom 37 Nassau street, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER. Two Circus Ponies at auction, to pay keep and advances. A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in front of No. 722 Broadway, two gentle and kind Circus Ponies, or suitable for a private family.

AUCTION SALE.—$25,000 WORTH HANDSOME Household Furniture will be sold positively, without reserve, this day (Wednesday), at residence 210 West Twenty first street, near Seventh avenue, commencing 10 o'clock precisely, by ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer. 457 lots, by catalogue, consisting Parlor, Library, Drawing Room Suits, in satin and brocatel; elegant Decker & Bros. 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Bookcase, Books, Etageres, Turkish Chairs, gilt Tables, Bronzes, Paintings, Curtains, &c.; Dining Furniture, Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Silverware, &c.; rosewood and walnut Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, 31 extra quality hair and spring Mattresses, rep and plush Suits, Storeroom Contents, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Parties attending sale are requested to be present promptly at 10 o'clock. Seventh or Eighth avenue cars.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—W. S. Townsend will sell at public auction the entire contents on the third floor of factory corner of Fortieth street and Tenth avenue, New York city, consisting of eight Ribbon Looms, Winding Engines, Warping, Filling and Blocking Machines, Spools, &c., on Thursday, August 14. By order of A. HOBBY, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE—PRIVATE RESIDENCE 120 WEST 23d street, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, sells this day over $25,000 worth, and 400 lots by catalogue. Elegant costly household Furniture, Chickering & Son rosewood Pianoforte, Centre Tables, Carpets, Parlor, Library and Drawing Room Suits, Bronzes, Paintings, Etageres, Bookcase, 800 volumes of Books, Bedroom Suits, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Dining Room Buffet, Chairs, Extension Table, &c. Also Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

AUGUST MARTINES, AUCTIONEER. Important sale of rich and costly Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Bronzes, &c. At private residence 36 West 15th st., near 5th av., at 10½ o'clock on THIS DAY (Wednesday). Drawing Room—Superb suits Furniture, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered silk brocade; Cabinets, Tables, Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, velvet Carpets, Lace Curtains, Paintings, artistic Bronze Statuary, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated city maker; Canterbury, Music, Books, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Mattresses, extension Table, Sideboard, Linen, Chinaware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture. Parties wishing to attend this sale take 5th av. stages or 6th av. cars.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. By D. W. IVES. Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets. Household and Cabinet Furniture this day, at 11 o'clock. A general assortment of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing Cases, Washstands, Commodes, Centre and Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Buffets, Dining and Bedroom Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, Cutlery, Plates, Pianos, Cradles, Chairs, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE—OVER 700 LOTS. Magnificent Household Furniture. Property of Philip A. Vanderpool, Esq. This (WEDNESDAY) morning, August 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant furnished brown stone mansion, 104 East Twenty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.—Magnificent Drawing Room Suits, styles of Grand Duchesse and Marie Antoinette; Turkish and Oriental Suits, in reps; magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Etageres, Bookcase, Bronzes, Vases, Mirrors, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Curtains, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, extra horse hair and spring Mattresses, Bedding, Library, Dining Room Furniture, &c. N. B.—Deposit required from all purchasers; goods must be removed twenty-four hours after the sale.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE AND Salesroom 195 Third avenue, will sell this day at 10½ o'clock, at 518 East Fourteenth street, the contents of a new and second hand Furniture store, consisting of Sofa Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, black walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, haircloth Suits, black walnut Bedsteads, cane seat and wood Chairs, hair, husk and straw Mattresses; a large quantity of Stoves, new Clocks, Mirrors, Lamps, Sewing Machines, together with one Truck and set of Harness. Sale positive, without reserve; well worthy of the attention of dealers.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER—BY DAUCHY & JOHNSON—Sells this day, at 454 Canal street, at two o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large lot of Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor Suits, in brocatel and reps; black walnut and enamelled Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Extension Tables, Lounges, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, hair, husk and other Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bedding; also 80 fine velvet, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloth, Matting, &c.; Stoves, Counters, Shelving, Ice Boxes, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Glass Ware, Awnings, Paintings, Engravings, &c.; also lot Storage Goods. By order JAS. CLOSE, Attorney Mortgagee.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT HAVING been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain chattel mortgage, I will expose for sale thereunder at public auction, on the 11th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, basement of No. 15 New street, New York city, the Bar Fixtures and other Contents, except stock, of the fine English Sample and Wine Room. HENRY F. LIPPOLD, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated New York, August 5, 1873.

Above sale adjourned to August 14, same hour and place.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THURSDAY, August 14, at 10½ o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, a large assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c. Also Furniture, Carpets, iron Safes, &c. Particulars in Thursday's advertisements.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY, August 13, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Bureaus, Washstands, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Mattresses and Bedding; also a lot of Clothing, Fancy Goods, chests Tea. Also Marshal's sale of 8 fine, new Cabinetmakers' or Carpenters' Benches. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Marshal.

Also mortgage sale, the effects of a saloon—Bar Counter, 35 Chairs, 5 Tables, Engine, one Billiard Table, Engravings, Looking Glasses, &c. J. J. JOSEPHS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. B. MENDELL, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, ON Thursday, August 14, at 10 A. M., at store 201 South street, the Stock, Fixtures and Lease of the first class Clothing and Furnishing Store; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Fancy Articles, &c.

M. NUSSBAUM, AUCTIONEER.—NUSSBAUM & CO. sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, 217 Canal street, Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, marble top Tables, Mirrors, Clocks, Sofas, Sewing Machines, Desks, Cutlery, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A FORECLOSURE of mortgage, I will sell, at public auction, on Thursday, August 14, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 5 East Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue, a lot of magnificent Furniture. ALBERT WEBER, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—GEORGE I. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.—By virtue of execution to me delivered I will expose for sale at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 13th day of August, 1873, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at Patrick McGuire's stables, 129th and 130th streets and Third avenue, Harlem, two fine covered Butcher Wagons, two Horses and four Hams. CHARLES F. MATHER, Marshal. New York, August 12, 1873.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS J. M'GRATH, Auctioneer, 133 Chatham street, will sell on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of women's Clothing, Carpets, Bibles, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also large lot of Feather Beds, Pillows, &c. By order P. GANLEY, Division street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 550 lots men's and women's Clothing and other seasonable goods. By order of D. G. Ferguson, 526½ Broome street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER. First class Lager Beer Saloon, Horses, &c. Mortgage Sale—Will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 754 Sixth avenue, corner Forty-third street, the Fixtures of above first class Lager Beer Saloon, consisting of elegant Bar and back Bar, Beer Pump, Chairs, Tables, Pictures, Mirrors, Glassware, &c.; also two gray Horses, one large covered spring Wagon, Harness, &c. Sale positive. By order of L. Garde, Attorney for Mortgagee.

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), AUGUST 13, 1873. 400 CASES FUR AND WOOL HATS AND CAPS, Adapted to the Southern and Western trade. Catalogues now ready. HOYT, WHEELER & BRADLEY, 118 and 120 Church street.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, Salesrooms 59 New Bowery. Will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and splendid Fixtures in the Liquor store 204 South street; four pull Ale Pump, splendid Counters, Office Furniture, Glass Ware. After which the Lease will be sold, which may be used for any legitimate business, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—BY VIRTUE OF a chattel mortgage I will sell on THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at 162 West Eighteenth street, one bay Mare, one set Harness, one Express Wagon. WM. ABBOTT, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER. By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell on THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, the Furniture of the lager beer saloon 159 Mercer street. Also one large Ice box, &c. WM. ABBOTT, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES AND the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, for sale only by the patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A1.—NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF BILLIARD Tables and all appurtenances connected with the trade at GEO. E. PHELAN'S, No. 7 Barclay street, N. Y.

A TREMENDOUS FALL IN PRICES—BEVEL BILLIARD Tables for $175; new improved Bevel Tables for $275. Delaney's patent Steel Wire Cushions can only be purchased at 40 Vesey street. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO.

FOR SALE—THREE BILLIARD TABLES AND ONE Pool Table, together with elegant Bar and Fixtures; lease of building; to a prompt buyer great bargain, at 938 Eighth avenue.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WANTED—A PURE DIAMOND, TO WEIGH ABOUT one carat. Address, with particulars, CONFIDENTIAL, Herald office.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE—BEST location down town; doing large day trade; must be sold; a rare chance. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP—BEST CORNER LIQUOR Stores, Restaurants, Hotels, at great bargains; also corner Liquor Stores for $300; also Stores to let. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE—BAKERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, Toy and Variety Stores, Cigar Stores, first class corner Grocery Stores, Butter Stands, city and country Drug Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS DOWNTOWN DAY TRADE SAMPLE Room, between Fulton and Wall streets; 5 years' lease; large business done; a bargain to a prompt purchaser. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SHOE STORE, ON EIGHTH avenue, doing a good business, will be sold for part cash and balance in improved property. Address M., box 163 Herald office.

A DOWNTOWN CORNER SAMPLE ROOM—BAR trade $250 weekly; low rent; long lease; easy terms, but cash. Apply, for three days, to H. ARTHUR, French's Hotel, 10 to 12 and 2 to 6.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY STABLE—LOCATION unsurpassed; successful operation 20 years; net profits $5,000 a year; extraordinary chance; bargain. Particulars at 25 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE—LOCATED on leading business avenue; splendid cash trade; enterprising party an excellent chance to make money. Particulars at 25 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A HOTEL, FURNISHED, FOR SALE—ONE HOUR from New York; salt water; on river bank. S. O. SMITH, owner, Frankfort House, corner Frankfort and William streets.

A NEATLY FITTED UP CORNER LIQUOR STORE for sale cheap—On a good thoroughfare down town, doing good business; rent low. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Any person wishing to purchase an old established Grocery and Liquor Store, which is now doing a business of over $100 a day, and can be doubled in a short time, will please call this day at 77 Warren street for particulars.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS STORE, well stocked and doing a good business. For particulars apply at 684 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, DOING A GOOD and profitable business, on an avenue near Union square; reasons for selling satisfactory; terms will be made reasonable to a trustworthy party. Address L. P. C., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FANCY GOODS STORE ON THIRD avenue, with Good Will, Lease, &c.; established nearly 25 years; sold in consequence of the death of the owner. Inquire for particulars at office of O. HORWITZ, 293 Broadway, room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE, IN A very respectable locality; long lease; large sales and large stock on hand. Address T. P., box 136 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A first class wholesale and retail family Liquor Store, on one of the best avenues in the city; fitted up regardless of expense; long lease, cheap rent and doing a good cash business; reason for selling, the owner has other business and cannot attend to it; terms to suit the buyer. Address A. C. B., box 194 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED, if sold in a week, a Bakery, Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon, with first class Fixtures and doing a first class business; best stand in the place; reason for selling; the proprietor going to Europe. Apply opposite the railroad depot, Passaic, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON ACCOUNT OF ILL health, a fashionable Millinery Establishment, with Goodwill and elegant Parlor Furniture, Mirrors, &c., with or without stock of millinery goods; a splendid opportunity for a milliner or dressmaker; the best location in the city; it is an old established business with a large line of first class customers. Address GOODWILL, Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF a Boarding House; a good stand, with a three years' Lease; to be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, 54 New Chambers street, corner of New Bowery.

FOR SALE—AN OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE, WITH Bar attached, in a fine business location down town; place elegantly fitted up; no agents. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A LONG ESTABLISHED GROCERY Store, with full Stock and Horses, Wagons, &c. Inquire at 962 Third avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

FOR SALE—A SODA WATER ROUTE, BOXES AND Bottles, Generator and Fountains, Bottling Table and Wagons; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going out of business. Apply at 917 Dean street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—GROCERY NO. 464 EIGHTH AVENUE, at 10 per cent of cost; rent only $160; lease to suit; plate glass windows; store 25x85; good reason for selling.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER FAMILY Liquor Store; long lease; good reasons for selling. Call on Mr. WILLIAMS, 180 Spring street.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES OF AN Exchange and Banking Office on Wall street; first class location and good trade. Address, for three days, W., box 258 Post office.

FOR SALE—A BOX MANUFACTORY; HAS BEEN IN successful operation for a number of years. Apply to A. W. SPEAR, 431 Washington street.

FOR SALE—BOOK, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER Store, a few miles from the city. Can be obtained at a great bargain. Address BOOKSELLER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS OYSTER, CHOP HOUSE and Dining Saloon; doing a fine business; 5 years' lease at low rent. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—AN ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY, IN COMPLETE running order. Apply on premises, 60 John street, between 10 and 3.

FOR SALE—A BOOT AND SHOE STORE ON SMITH street, or will exchange for Brooklyn Real Estate. Apply at 200 and 202 Court street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE; ONE OF THE BEST fitted up and most desirable Liquor Stores in Brooklyn, near the Navy Yard; 3,000 men at work; no stock; long lease and low rent. Apply to MILES O'REILLY'S SON & CO., 248 Front street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY, with Stock and Lease. JOHN SIEMS, corner Seventh avenue and Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class Liquor Store; will be sold at a sacrifice if bought immediately. Apply at 411 Ninth av.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—THE FIRST CLASS Toy, Stationery and Ice Cream Saloon No. 2,053 Third avenue, Harlem. Inquire on the premises. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, WITH Furniture complete, located in one of the most healthy and delightful sections of the country, now doing a good paying business, and has been patronized for many years by the best of our people. Accommodates 350 persons. Address CHARLES JORDAN, box 111 station D.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND Depot, now doing a retail business of about 300 quarts per day; reasons for selling, the owner has other business to attend to. No agents need apply. D. E. PALMER'S Sale Stables, corner of Bridge and Nassau streets, Brooklyn.

OYSTER HOUSE FOR SALE.—APPLY TO E. W. BLOOM, 49 Court street, Brooklyn.

ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS DOWN TOWN will be sold at moderate price; first class trade and large profits. S. E. H. VANDYKE, 160 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.—A QUANTITY OF Hardware for sale, or to trade for city or country property, unincumbered. Apply at 141 Eighth avenue.

SAFES.—FOUR SECOND HAND SAFES FOR SALE cheap; one large, two small and one medium; fire proof; best makers. Apply at No. 7 Liberty street, first floor.

SAFE FOR SALE—HERRING'S RECENT MAKE, IN perfect order; 3 feet by 2 feet 9 inches, outside measure. Apply at 104 John street, second loft.

SAFES CHEAP FOR CASH—TO CLOSE OUT; HERring's, Marvin's, Wilder's and Valentine Butler's make; all sizes; also insurance, jewellers' and bank Safes. LILLIE SAFE COMPANY, 81 Maiden Lane.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW figure; long established, lately refitted, low rent, doing a good business. 410 Bleecker street.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY WITHOUT risk.—The Business and Furniture of a first class Boarding House, in genteel neighborhood, with one or more years' lease, for sale, to cash customer; rooms now full and paying well. No bonus for good will, and only reason for selling is a desire to change business. Investigation invited; possession September 1. For particulars address W. F. W., Herald Uptown Branch office.

$250.—FOR SALE, A GOOD SITUATED SMALL Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment for $250; one hour from New York. Address, for three days, REGINA ERLANGEN, Herald office.

MACHINERY.

ALL SIZES OF HORIZONTAL, UPRIGHT AND PORTABLE Engines; Locomotive, Flue and Tubular Boilers, Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, &c.; second hand. WILSON & ROAKE, Water and Dover streets.

ENGINES FOR SALE—20 INCH CYLINDER, 60 inch stroke, at 3c. per pound; also Boilers and Shells of Boilers. JOHN STUART, 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, 15-HORSE power; one Locomotive Boiler, 25-horse power; three Locomotive Boilers, 50-horse power each; 91 3½-inch Boiler Tubes, each tube 15 feet long. CHARLES COLLINS, 68 John street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF POWER LOOMS, IN full harness; also Warping, Winding, Doubling and Spooling Frames, with Shafting, Pulleys, &c., all in first rate order. Apply to SAMUEL BERTSCHY & CO., No. 455 West Forty-fifth street, or No. 55 Walker street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE HORIZONTAL TUBULAR Boiler, 3½x12 feet; 40 three inch flues; also second hand 10 horse portable Locomotive Boiler and Engine. KINGS COUNTY BOILER WORKS, 345 to 349 First street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BAND SAW (J. T. Plass patent), but little used and almost new. C. R. & CO., 519 West Thirty-third street.

HORIZONTAL STATIONARY ENGINE FOR SALE—of 45-horse power, cylinder 14 inches in diameter, 24-inch stroke; Engine all complete, ready for prompt delivery. Apply to COOKE & BEGGS, railway, steamships and machinists' supplies, of every description, 14 Cortlandt street, New York.

LATHES FOR SALE—NINETEEN LATHES OF VARIOUS sizes, from 60 inches swing by 26 foot bed to 12 inches swing by 4 foot bed; all in good order, with Tools, &c. Call on or address A. C. TULLY & CO., 20 Platt street, New York.

SECOND HAND LATHES, LEVER AND POWER Presses, circular and compound Lever Shears, Planing, Mortising, Boring, Tenoning, Tongueing and Grooving Machines, Shafting and Pulleys; must be sold. Apply at 34 Centre street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

20 WEST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class cook, who understands meats and pastry, in the country the year round; is an excellent bread baker.

63 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

83 KING ST., IN REAR.—AS COOK, BY A RE spectable colored lady in a ladies' boarding house.

91 DIVISION ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer.

95 PACIFIC, CORNER HENRY ST., BROOKLYN.—Two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call two days.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER to go together; the mother as first class cook or laundress, daughter as waitress and chambermaid; would do the entire work of a small private family; best city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, to go together; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; good references.

133 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good bread and biscuit maker; best city reference. Call for two days.

144 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A respectable woman as first rate cook; excellent baker; willing to assist in the coarse washing and ironing; best city reference.

148 EAST 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best city references; no objection to the country.

150 EAST 42D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young woman as good cook; willing to assist in washing; no objection to a private boarding house; good reference.

152 WEST 28TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, first rate washer and ironer; good city reference.

166 MULBERRY ST., REAR BUILDING, THIRD floor, room 8.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a restaurant or hotel by the day or week; understands her business thoroughly.

169 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first class cook; thoroughly competent; best city reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook, washer and ironer in a small family, or to do cooking alone; best city reference.

226 SULLIVAN ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A MOST respectable English girl to go a short distance in the country to cook, wash and iron; first class reference.

236 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to private boarding house; good city reference.

238 EAST 36TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK AND baker; can do all kinds of French and American cooking, pastry and desserts; no objection to go in the country.

242 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR HUDSON, IN THE bakery.—A respectable woman to cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good baker; city or country; excellent city reference.

249 WEST 33D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

253 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMpetent young woman as excellent cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best reference.

263 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as excellent cook and first class baker; no objection to do coarse washing and ironing; good city reference.

302 7TH AV., IN FURNITURE STORE.—AN active young woman as first class cook; understands French and English cooking and all kinds of pastry; would go to a hotel, boarding or club house; city reference.

309 7TH AV. NEAR 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook, by a Protestant woman who thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good baker; satisfactory references given; country preferred

314 5TH AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A YOUNG girl as first class cook; is a good baker; no objections to assist with the washing or going to the country; no objections to a boarding house.

331 WEST 37TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, TO go out by day or week, or would take a permanent situation, public or private; unexceptionable references.

333 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

338 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; willing to assist with the coarse washing if required; best city reference.

407 WEST 53D ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; no objections to a boarding house; city references.

512 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; understands all kinds of cooking and is a good baker; boarding house preferred; city reference.

631 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A SCOTTISH middle-aged woman as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; also a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; first class city reference. Call for two days.

644 3D AV.—A WOMAN AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country or to a private boarding house; five years' reference.

862 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A RESpectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; no objection to first class boarding house; best city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

23 WEST 22D ST., REAR.—A YOUNG ENGLISHWOman as chambermaid and nurse or to do chamberwork and washing; no objection to the country.

54 SPRING ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and for plain sewing; has good city references.

91 CHRISTOPHER ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl to do upstairs work; would make herself generally useful; is fond of children, trustworthy and of steady habits; in a plain family; permanent place desired.

94 JANE ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress.

115 9TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID, or waitress or to take care of a baby.

205 EAST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AN AMERIcan woman, who is a good dressmaker and can do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; terms reasonable. Address SEAMSTRESS.

218 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

223 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UPstairs work in a private boarding house or to assist with washing; city reference.

227 SOUTH 5TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A SMART German girl as chambermaid or waitress.

236 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN FROM Scotland as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good city reference.

241 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do waiting in a private family; no boarding house; best city reference.

259 WEST 37TH ST.—A GIRL LATELY LANDED as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing.

296 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or to do general housework; good city reference.

304 WEST 40TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

323 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or to do general housework; well recommended.

336 EAST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., third floor, front room.—A young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; not afraid of work. Call for three days.

337 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and sewing; best city reference.

344 8TH AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and general housework; willing to go in the country; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

347 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing; good city reference.

411 EAST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl, aged 15, to do chamberwork or to mind a child; good reference.

419 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG AND RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

419 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with washing; would do housework for a small family; city reference; no objection to a short distance in the country.

428 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid or waitress.

429 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or to mind a baby; best city reference.

469 4TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist with children; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

507 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting.

662 6TH AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; city reference.

882 3D AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., first floor.—A young woman to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; good reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

117 WEST 26TH ST., UP THREE STAIRS, BACK.—A young widow wishes plain sewing by the day; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days. Mrs. CARROLL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

154 6TH AV., NEAR 12TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED cutter and trimmer to go out by the day or week, city or country, on reasonable terms; will cut and baste ladies' garments or take sewing at home; highest references.

122 WEST 20TH ST., THIRD BELL.—A DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day or take work home; cuts, fits and trims in the latest styles.

140 WEST 29TH ST.—MME. COAL, LATELY arrived from Europe, as first class mantilla and dress maker, cutter, fitter and trimmer in all French styles; to go out to families at $2 per day or take work home; city reference.

143 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—First class dressmaker, seamstress and chambermaid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good shirt maker and tucker; also good family seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and braid dresses; can do hairdressing or act as lady's maid; would like to go to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

210 32D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER would engage by day or week; understands family sewing; would like to go in the country.

233 WEST 46TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable woman wishes to take in sewing at her own home; can cut and fit; will be moderate in terms; is an excellent sewer by hand or machine.

411 4TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, who furnishes the latest Paris styles, wishes work by the day or week in families; terms moderate.

436 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker would like a few more engagements to go out by the day or take work at her own house; is a perfect fitter and a stylish trimmer. Call on or address Mrs. HENRY.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., first floor.—An experienced French dressmaker, understanding cutting and trimming in all its branches, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week, in families; terms $2 a day; first class references. Address Mme. RAMU.

720 EAST 9TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl as seamstress and dressmaker; 6 years' experience. Call for two days.

882 3D AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS.—A dressmaker, who fits perfectly and trims stylishly, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, would work for families by the day at reduced prices during the dull season; best references. Call on or address Mrs. BROWN, first floor.

1.210 3D AV., CORNER 70TH ST., FIRST floor.—A respectable German girl wishes a situation to do plain sewing; is a good dressmaker.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS, MEN OR WOMEN, French preferred, can have constant employment and good wages by addressing either personally or by letter, Madame DAIS, corner of Maine and Bell sts., Orange, N. J.

DRESSMAKER—BY THE DAY OR MONTH; PERfect fitter, and trims in the latest style; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address DRESSMAKER, box 187 Herald Uptown Branch office.

General Housework, &c.

39 WEST 44TH ST.—A COMPETENT, RESPECTable woman to do housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

46 1ST ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework in an American family; not afraid of work. Address ALICE M. FRANKENSTEIN, in care of Mrs. Jakoby.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A COMPETENT person (widow) to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

68 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman to do general housework; would like to have her child with her; more for home than wages; country preferred.

68 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; has good city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

143 WEST 49TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A PROTestant girl to do general housework in a private family; best of city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; is very willing.

162 ORCHARD ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day or month to do general housework; is willing and obliging; will make herself generally useful.

170 WEST 32D ST.—A GIRL, 14 YEARS OLD, FOR light housework.

186 MADISON ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family.

219 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

314 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call for two days.

322 EAST 56TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework, cooking, washing, ironing; best city reference.

332 WEST 40TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable woman to do any kind of housework by the day or week; is a first class cook. Call or address.

336 EAST 48TH ST., REAR HOUSE, TOP FLOOR.—A young girl, lately landed, as housemaid in a private family; can do sewing if required.

389 8TH ST., BETWEEN AV. C AND D, SECOND floor.—A respectable girl to do housework in a private family where she can have a good home; city reference.

406 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO to the country to do general housework; has a boy eight years old; farm preferred; none but a farmer need apply; wishes to bring her son up on a farm. Call on or address McLAUGHLIN, for two days.

434 WEST 40TH ST.—A GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to do general housework in a small private family.

517 EAST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH girl, 15 years old, to do light housework; not afraid of work; good reference.

697 BROADWAY, FIRST FLIGHT, ROOM 13.—A lady wants a position as housekeeper in a widower's family. Address.

757 8TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG PROTestant girl to do general housework in a respectable private family; is a first class cook, washer and ironer; prefers general housework; city reference.

1.066 3D AV., CORNER 63D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL in a restaurant, or to do light housework in a family where she can go home at night; reference.

1.133 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework in a small private family.

Housekeepers, &c.

99 AMITY ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—TWO AMERICAN widows as housekeeper's in widowers' families.

108 EAST 8TH ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A GERMAN widow, with one child, 8 years old, as housekeeper.

113 THOMPSON ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as housekeeper for a widower; no objection to children or to the country; is a first class seamstress; a good home more an object than salary; city reference. Call for two days.

120 EAST 13TH ST.—A PREPOSSESSING YOUNG lady, lately arrived from Dublin, as housekeeper or travelling companion. Call on or address Miss MAY KILROY.

136 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG, PREPOSSESSING lady, of pleasing address, as housekeeper; widower's family preferred. Call for one week.
ELLA ST. CLAIR.

223 WEST 30TH ST.—AN ENGLISH LADY AS housekeeper; in a widower's or bachelor's family preferred. Miss ELLIOT.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES A POSITION AS housekeeper. Address MORINA, Herald office.

A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION—By a widow (38) of culture and high tone; widower's family or bachelor's tired of boarding; take full charge of motherless children; would travel or act as matron of an institution. Only first class parties address Mrs. CHAMBERLIN, box 100 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WIDOW LADY DEsires a position as housekeeper in a widower's family; the West preferred; is thoroughly competent, and none but persons of respectability need answer; best references given and required. Address, for one week, Mrs. A. CARPENTER, care of Jacobs & Brothers, Rahway, N. J.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED—BY AN American lady. Address AMERICAN, Herald office, appointing interview.

A COLORED LADY, AGED 19, INTELLIGENT, REfined, wishes a position as housekeeper; fully capable to superintend a gentleman's household; being in need, a little assistance enclosed will be highly appreciated and receive immediate acknowledgment. Only white gentlemen please address CAMILLA, box 123 Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A CAPABLE, MIDDLE-aged American woman, desires a situation as housekeeper; take charge of linen or other responsible position. Address H., New York Post office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper or with some kind person where she can make herself useful as well as companionable; a pleasant home more desirable than high wages. Address M. E. L., Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

12 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes to take in ladies' or gentlemen's washing; best reference.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes gentlemen's or family washing, or would go out by the day; is a first class fluter; best reference if required. Call or address.

103 WEST 42D ST., BASEMENT.—A FIRST CLASS laundress solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her home; fluting and puffing done in superior style; best city reference.

111 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE FRONT BASEMENT.—A respectable woman to do some gentlemen's and ladies' washing; can do any kind of fluting and puffing at reasonable prices.

125 WEST 33D ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to do families' washing at her own house or would go out by the day.

153 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—A respectable woman wishes washing and ironing at her own house; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing.

158 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE (COLORED) young woman as first class laundress; best reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., BACK, ROOM NO. 5.—A woman, at her own home, wishes a few gentlemen's washing; best reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

208 WEST 33D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman will take family washing at home or go out by the day to work.

209 1ST AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS.—A respectable woman wishes to take in family or gentlemen's washing or would go out by the day. Call or address.

214 WEST 29TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A REspectable colored woman to go out by the day to wash and iron or to take it in.

217 EAST 59TH ST.—A SOBER, STEADY WIDOW wishes steady work by the day; washing, ironing or anything in the line of work; is a good worker.

224 SULLIVAN ST.—BY A FRENCH LADY, A place in a laundry.

233 WEST 46TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable young girl as good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; has good city references.

240 EAST 41ST ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman to go out by the day to do washing, ironing or housecleaning.

241 WEST 22D ST., REAR.—A COMPETENT laundress wishes families' or gentlemen's washing.

247 EAST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 2.—A respectable woman wishes to go out washing or ironing or house cleaning by the day.

252 WEST 4TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM. A good, strong woman to go out by the day washing, ironing and cleaning. Call for one week.

253 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman desires washing at her own home or to go out by the day.

315 WEST 20TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do washing in her own house, or go out by the day to wash or house clean; four years' reference.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes gentlemen's, ladies' and family washing, or would go out by the day; can do all kinds of French fluting, puffing and polishing. Address LAUNDRESS.

330 EAST 63D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to wash and iron, or would do housecleaning; good city reference. Call on or address Mrs. MEEHAN.

408 EAST 11TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants gentlemen's or family washing at her own home. Fine washing and fluting done. Inquire in the store.

450 WEST 19TH ST., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE lady wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing.

629 1ST AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., top floor, back.—A respectable woman wishes to take in washing and ironing, or will go out by the day; good reference.

916 6TH AV., CORNER 52D ST.—LADIES' AND gentlemen's fine washing and fluting taken in and neatly done by Mrs. BROWN; also going out to day's work.

934 1ST AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—A respectable woman to take in washing or go out by the day.

1.040 2D AV., NEAR 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do washing, ironing or cleaning, either by the day or at home.

Nurses, &c.

6 11TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable married woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own home; her own baby three weeks old. Address E. E. C., for two days.

51 EAST 41ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one a Protestant, to take care of children and to do plain sewing; the other as waitress and chambermaid; best city references.

57 CANNON ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; lost her own one day old.

80 HORATIO ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as child's nurse; four years' reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A PROTEStant young woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up on the bottle; excellent city reference; no objection to the country; wages no object if settled in a good family.

113 THOMPSON ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS nurse in a hospital or in families; capable of nursing all contagious diseases; city reference.

115 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND Park avs.—A respectable young girl as nurse and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

122 WEST 20TH ST., SECOND BELL.—A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on a machine; would make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging; reference.

154 WEST 25TH ST.—AS NURSE IN A PRIVATE family.

191 AV. C, THREE STAIRS HIGH, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable married woman wants a baby to bottle, nurse or spoon feed at her own house. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. C.

206 6TH ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and assist in light housework. Can be seen for two days.

216 EAST 28TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; or would attend an invalid; excellent reference; city or country.

226 EAST 74TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A CHILD to nurse; will receive good care. Call on Mrs. HADDER.

236 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young girl from Scotland as nurse; is willing to assist with chamberwork; good city reference.

238 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young, healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk, would like a young baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

240 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk and child two weeks old, as wet nurse in a respectable family. Can be seen for two days.

264 WEST HOUSTON ST., REAR, SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A respectable lady wishes a baby to nurse and take care of; best reference.

308 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 16, TO take charge of a baby and assist with light work; is willing.

332 6TH AV.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, competent to bring an infant up from its birth; neat sewer; no objection to the country; best city reference.

340 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET nurse.

350 EAST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, age 15, as children nurse; best city references. A respectable young woman as first class cook; best city reference.

444 WEST 28TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG, honest girl (15 years old) to take care of children.

449 WEST 27TH ST.—A WIDOW CAN BE ENgaged immediately as weekly or monthly nurse; best of physicians and family reference; city or country. Call on or address NURSE.

463 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; is a neat sewer; no objections to travel with a lady; good reference.

517 2D AV., NEAR 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A married woman as wet nurse; baby 3 months old; fully competent to take charge of an infant; satisfactory reference from former employer.

572 2D AV.—A BABY TO WET NURSE BY A REspectable married woman, who has lost her own baby.

649 10TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS., first floor, back.—A respectable young girl as nurse; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; best city references.

916 8TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.—A young girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful.

A FRENCH WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse; best references. Address M. V., box 201 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A POsition as nurse or to take care of an invalid person. Address Mrs. D. L., station B.

AN ALSATIAN GIRL (PROTESTANT) AS NURSE IN a family going to Europe; can speak English, French and German; best reference from last employer. Address NURSE, Post office box 799, Plainfield, N. J.

Waitresses, &c.

140 EAST BROADWAY.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant girl as waitress in a private family. Call for two days.

162 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best city reference from last place.

Miscellaneous.

245 WEST 58TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a home as lady's companion or nursery governess; capable of teaching French; city or country.

354 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed; city or country. Call for one day.

371 3D AV.—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY; PREfers Americans.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A CHANCE TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY.—MEN, women, boys and girls, learn and take positions; demand for operators; no vacation. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

A NEAT GIRL WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, with references, this day, at 9 A. M., at 241 West 53d st.

AGENTS—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, CAN MAKE $25 to $200 a week by State or county rights; can be done at home. 216 West 42d st., 10 to 3.

IN A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—COOK AND chambermaid; reference required. 36 East 20th st., near Broadway.

TWO SILK HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—J. CALLAHAN & CO., 140 Bowery, between Grand and Broome streets.

WANTED—A TIDY, ACTIVE PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse for a baby 14 months old, and to do fine washing. Apply at 307 East 18th st.

WANTED—GIRL AS NURSE AND TO DO LIGHT chamberwork. None need apply without best references, before twelve o'clock, noon, 60 East 54th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO LEARN TO BIND English paper mats; also a first class hand. Apply to L. A. LANTHIER, No. 6 Astor place.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—AS FOREWOMAN, A PERSON WHO HAS had experience in the necktie business and who understands the getting up of styles in ladies' bows, cravats, &c. Apply, with recommendations, to KURSHEEDT, KING & CO., 194 South 5th av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; must thoroughly understand her business and come well recommended. Call, from 10 to 12 A. M., at 224 West 53d st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRLS, IN a private family, one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other for general housework and washing and ironing; must understand their business. Apply, with City reference from last place, at 113 West 45th st.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO MAKE BOWS; ONLY experienced hands need apply at JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.'S, 384 and 383 Broadway.

100 TOBACCO STRIPPERS WANTED—AT THE Pioneer Tobacco Company's Factory, Hicks, Warren and Baltic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD STORE LADY WHO UNDERstands the business in a Scouring establishment, with good recommendation, speaking German and English. Apply 1,380 Broadway, cor. 38th street.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER, TO GO TO Newark, N. J.; a permanent situation for an experienced person. Call on or address HIXON & TAYLOR, 46 Howard st., New York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS WAITRESS in a private family; also a girl of 17 years of age for light work, either of American or German parentage. Apply, after 10 A. M., at 21 East 24th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class laundress, willing to live in the country at short distance from New York; good references. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Italian Consulate General.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron for a small family at Englewood, N. J. Apply to-day, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., at 158 West 34th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO MADE HIS TIME IN POLICE corps in France, wishes a situation as watchman or anything of the kind. Can give the best of references. Address ANTHONY, 79 Ewen street, Williamsburg.

A YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE WANTS A situation as barkeeper with a first class house; references. Address, with particulars, BARKEEPER, 119 East King st., Lancaster, Pa.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN SPEAK FRENCH, GERman and English, wishes to get a place in a wholesale jewelry establishment, or in a jewelry tool establishment; best reference. Address A. B., box 196 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER IN A wholesale and retail liquor store; would take full charge if required; would buy an interest after a month's attendance or so. Address BARTENDER, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

A STOUT YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION—IS willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid to work. Call on or address S. W. H., 320 East 74th st.

BARKEEPER—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG MAN; understands his business thoroughly; best references. Address G. P., box 196 Herald office.

HEAD WAITER OR STEWARD'S SITUATION wanted—By a competent man of ten years' experience; best references. Address HEAD WAITER, 247 3d av., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO can speak French, Dutch, German, English and Spanish, as porter, waiter or runner; well recommended. Call at 222 Sullivan st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED waiter man, as head waiter in a hotel; can take full charge of dining room; best city reference. Call at 403 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had 10 years' experience, as a shipping clerk and general accountant for a large manufacturing concern; is thoroughly posted in file and oil business, and, in fact everything pertaining to supplies needed by a manufacturing company. Address J. J. G., 300½ West 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS watchman or porter; reference given. Call on or apply to W. M., No. 67 Spring st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER, BY A young man; best reference from last employer. Inquire at C. LUBER'S, 54 West st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER, BY A young man who understands the business; best of reference. Address or call on G. COLE, 300 Bowery.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS—EIGHT LANGUAGES; ARREARS WRITten up; books devised to meet special requirements; books opened, kept, examined or balanced; translations.
JAMES COX, 51 New street, room 13.

AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER WANTED—IN white goods, &c., for the Atlantic states; must come very well recommended. Apply by letter to G. SIDENBERG & CO., ladies' linen collar manufacturers, 39 and 41 Mercer st.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE WHO IS THOROughly competent and positively of sober and steady habits may apply at 346 1st av.

A FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS WISH TO procure a good position for their bookkeeper; references unquestionable. Address W. L. I., Herald office.

A YOUNG GERMAN (MARRIED) DESIRES A SITUAtion as bookkeeper or collector; is a rapid penman and correct at figures; first class references. Address P. M., Herald office.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN IS DESIROUS OF A POSItion for which his medical education may render him competent; highest reference. Address M. D., care of John Doll, Esq., 908 Market st., Philadelphia, Pa.

A PACKER AND A SHIPPING CLERK WANTED—in a fancy goods and Yankee notion house; none need apply except those who have had experience in this line and thoroughly understand their business.
H. WRONKOW & CO., 114 Church street.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—TEMPORARILY, TO BALance a set of books; must be entirely competent; salary $20 per week. Address box 4,177 Post office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—AT 90 CHAMBERS ST. Only Americans, of first rate qualifications and gentlemanly deportment, need apply, from 9 to 12 A. M., Wednesday.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—MUST BE CAPABLE, accurate, rapid, sober and industrious. Address, in own handwriting, GOODWILL & WEBB, Minden, La., enclosing references and stating amount of salary required. For particulars inquire of MELIUS, TRASK & RIPLEY, 539 Broadway.

DRUGS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, aged 18, as drug clerk; has had two years' experience. Address M., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—AS AN ASSISTANT IN A retail store and competent, with good references.
R. M. HOBBS, 119 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, SITUATION AS ASSISTant or relief clerk; 6 years' experience; best references. Address or call at 33 Union place, drug store, or 136 Meserole av. drug store, Greenpoint.

DRY GOOD SALESMAN.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, two experienced men; German and Irish preferred. Apply to PHILLIPS & KORTY, 231 Main st., Paterson, N. J.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A THOROUGH bookkeeper; would take a set of books or adjust accounts; would instruct a gentleman in New York or Brooklyn; MSS. engrossed; translations made from French, Spanish or Portuguese, and any kind of writing; work respectfully solicited.
GEO. F. THAYER, 116 Duane st., or P. O. box 3,650.

LACE, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, CAMBRIC handkerchiefs.—A young man of experience, with thorough knowledge of his business, wishes a situation as in or out door salesman in a jobbing or importing house; twelves years' reference. Address ENGLISH, Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE UPHOLSTERY DEpartment of a first class jobbing house; one who can influence a German trade preferred. Address J. G. S., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN VERSED in the mathematical and physical sciences, Greek and Latian classics and English literature, as clerk, or any position where trained ability is required. Address E. H., box 310 10th av.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.—AN American gentleman, of undoubted ability, energy and integrity, speaking the German language fluently (also some French), is open for an engagement to travel or a position of trust; best city reference. Address B. C. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A BROOKLYN house, as entry clerk, who has had experience; must be quick and correct at figures. Address, stating age, terms, &c, B., box 109 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS bookkeeper or assistant; best reference given. Address, for two days, X. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY AND experience, who is a thorough bookkeeper, a position in an office. Address M. R. F., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESS GOODS SALESMAN, one who understands to dress a window. 229 Grand st., Williamsburg, L. I.

WANTED—BY A TRIMMING AND LACE GOODS jobbing house, a travelling salesman for this State and Pennsylvania; only those having a knowledge of the business and well acquainted with the trade need apply; all answers confidential. Address B. E., box 198 Herald office.

WANTED—A STEADY, ACTIVE OUTDOOR SALESman, who can sell linen goods to the New York and Brooklyn trade. Address, with reference, H. C., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ISRAELITISH YOUNG MAN TO GO TO Georgia as salesman; must understand the dry goods and clothing business thoroughly. Apply to DANIELS, COHEN & CO., 24 and 23 White st., this morning, at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or clerk; is not afraid to work; best reference. Address G. C., Herald office, two days.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING agent; one who on his trip through the Western and Eastern States wants to sell glassware on liberal commission. Address G. P. O., box 920 Post Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE, an entry clerk; unless thoroughly competent and quick and correct in figures and writing do not apply. Address, in own writing, stating age, D. G. COMMISSION, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man; understands the care of flower and vegetable gardens, greenhouses, &c.; good reference. Address W. B., box 96, Paterson, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF PROCURING A situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; is sober, honest and obliging. Apply at 18 Wall st., first floor.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GERMAN GARDENER, 26, THEORETICALLY AND practically instructed, with first class testimonials from Berlin, Paris and London, has been several months in America and perfectly understands his business, wants a situation. Particulars by letter. Address K. W. Z., Post office, Troy, N. Y.

A FIRST CLASS GARDENER (GERMAN, SINGLE) wants a situation on a private place; best reference. Address, for two days, KLUNHARDT, New England Hotel.

A COLORED COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' reference from last employer. Call for or address C. W. K., No. 134 West 49th st.

A COACHMAN AND THOROUGH GROOM WANTS employment—Served some of the best families in Europe; best city references. Call on or address SCOTCHMAN, 235 East 20th st., private stable.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A RESPECTABLE man, who can give six years' best reference from his last employer; is a first class driver; no objection to city or country. Address P. B., box 117 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; is an excellent groom and careful driver; has the best city reference from last place. Call on or address J. L., 644 6th av. (harness store.)

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands flowers, fruits and vegetables; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; first class reference. Call on or address M. P., 147 East 32d st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man; understands the care and treatment of horses and gardening; will make himself generally useful. Inquire at 255 Washington st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman; married, no family; is well versed in the cultivation of greenhouse plants, fruits, flowers and vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; first class references. Address M. PLANT, Park street House, Springfield, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SINGLE NORTH GERman, as farmer or gardener; perfectly understands his business. Inquire at Mr. G. AHREN'S, corner Murray and Washington sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman in a private family in the city or in the country; can milk, and understands his business; is a Protestant, and obliging. Call at or address, for three days, 95 Liberty street, top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS first-class coachman and groom; unexceptionable city references from last employer. Call on or address J. F., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, 23 5th av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant married man; willing and obliging; country preferred. Address JOHN FLEMING, care of E. C. Bramhall, Bergen Point, Hudson county, N. J.

WANNTED—A SINGLE WHITE MAN AS COACHman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; must be well recommended and at least 5 feet 10 high; none others need apply. Address F., box 133 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; would assist in a garden or milk a cow if required; is temperate and industrious; good references. Address G. M., for 10 days, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS groom or coachman or to work about a gentleman's place; best city reference. Address P. M., box 174 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, SOBER German; Protestant; understands gardening and farming; also the care of horses and cows; good reference if required. Address box 199 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A SINGLE, MIDDLE-aged German gardener; understands the care of greenhouses, vegetable garden, flowers, &c. Address box 199 Herald office.

23 WEST 22D ST., REAR.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young Englishman, as coachman or groom; single; no objection to the country; best city reference.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV.—Want agreeable, honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate Americans, for baths and office, and as cook and steward; not older than 25 years.

A CHANCE TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY.—MEN, WOmen, boys and girls learn and take positions; demand for operators; no vacation. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

AGENTS, READ.—FASTEST SELLING ARTICLE ever seen; entirely new; special territory to live men; samples by mail 25 cents. Apply immediately to New York Agents' Supply Company, 24 Murray st.

A FAITHFUL BOY IS WANTED (PROTESTANT)—TO take care of a horse and do light gardening work on a gentleman's place; wages $8 per month with board. Address J. F., box 151 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN BARTENDER, AT CENtral Park Garden, 7th av. and 59th st.

A SMART, ACTIVE MAN WANTED—IN A LIGHT outdoor business. Apply at NEW YORK BOOK CONCERN, No. 7 Warren st., fourth floor, after 9 o'clock

BOY WANTED—FOR MARBLE CUTTING. 143 EAST 41st st.

BOY WANTED—TO COPY LETTERS AND ATTEND office errands; must write good hand; none other need apply; wages $3 a week. Room 17, 71 Broadway.

BARTENDER WANTED—AT NO. 479 9TH AV.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WELL ACQUAINTED with shipping to represent a daily commercial journal in a business capacity; none but those having a knowledge of this business need apply. Address, with references, box 3,906 Post office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE LADS, 15 YEARS OF age, to make themselves generally useful; must reside with parents. Address, in own hand writing, J. G. S., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE Corps, 500 fine, able-bodied men. This service offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United State ships-of-war. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, 89 Chatham street, New York.

WANTED, AGENTS.—WORTHY THE SPECIAL NOtice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel line Engravings, viz.:—"Cole's Voyage of Life," four beautiful pictures representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood and Old Age, now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses. Nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free.
B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher,
55 Cornhill, Boston.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A GOOD BOY OF 12 TO 14 years of age, who resides with his parents. Address in handwriting of applicant, with residence and reference, H. S., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A MILLINERY IMPORTING HOUSE, a good boy to make himself generally useful. Address by letter THEO. JOUANIQUE, 596 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUYER FOR A wholesale hardware house in this city. Address B. W., box 204 Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY TO CLEAN FISH AND OPEN oysters. 391 Bleecker st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN THE GROCERY business, by H. & H. BRIEN, 174 av. B, corner 11th st.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER; one who thoroughly understands his business. Call on L. W. PARKER, Broadway and 34th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A LAWYER'S office, ten miles from New York; salary $100 per month. Address, with return postage, J. C. BLACKWELL, box 37 Post office, Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—IN A HOTEL, A WORKING STEWARD; a good carver indispensable. Address, with reference, OPPORTUNITY, box 195 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BOY, 16 TO 18, TO DO THE WORK OF A light porter and make himself generally useful in a wholesale house. Address, stating age and where last employed, Z. C. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD, ABOUT 17 OR 18 YEARS old, in a book store; one anxious to learn the business and willing to make himself generally useful; a Catholic preferred. Address box 173 Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN IN A COUNTRY HOTEL, WHO understands the business thoroughly; principal duty, to attend bar and carve; must have recommendations as to honesty and sobriety. Address B., box 186 Herald office, for 10 days.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG MAN AS WAITER AND to take charge of a dining room down town; best references required. Address IMMEDIATE, Herald office.

WANTED—AN HONEST MAN WHO CAN LOAN his employer $600 cash on good real estate security, in a genteel business; fair salary given. Apply at furniture store, 137 Bleecker st., for J. F. B.

WAITERS WANTED—PAVILION HOTEL, CONEY Island. Inquire at office Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M., sharp, ready to work.

75 GOOD AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE FINest thing in the market; $100 a week made easily; commence with $7.
HENDERSON, 115 Nassau st., room No. 7.

THE TRADES.

A BOY WHO HAS BEEN AT THE WATCHMAKING before, wants a situation to learn the trade. Can be seen at the residence of his parents, 24 South 5th av., second floor.

A YOUNG GERMAN MAN, A FIRST CLASS ENgineer, wants a situation in a factory or hotel. 413 East 54th st., between 1st av. and av. A.

A RESPECTABLE BOY, RESIDING WITH HIS parents, wishes to learn the plumbing trade. Call on or address JAMES STYNES, 159 West 28th st.

A FIRST CLASS JOBBER REQUIRED; ONE THAT can set type, make ready and give estimates. Address box 1.2 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS PERFUMER AND FANCY SOAP maker wants a situation as superintendent; thoroughly posted in the various branches; has been 28 years actively employed in the largest houses in Philadelphia. Address M. W. GRAHAM, care of E. F. Hovey, 1,226 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.—A PRACTICAL and theoretical ale and lager beer brewer, also maltster (German) wants a situation as foreman; best references given. Address 534 2d av.

GOLD CUTTERS WANTED—AT W. H. KEMP'S GOLD Leaf Manufactory, No. 178 Hudson st.; steady work the year round.

PATTERN MAKER, MILLWRIGHT AND MACHINIST will engage by the 18th inst.; reference to present and papers of 7 years from two previous employers. Address T. ADAMS, 751 Washington st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN RECENTLY ARrived from Ireland, who has been three years in a wholesale drugstore, desires a situation in a wholesale or retail establishment. Address R. M., 793 Washington st.

THE TRADES.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—AN OPERATOR COMPEtent to make photographs or ferotypes to go to the country. Apply in person Thursday, 14th inst., at Scovill Manufacturing Company, No. 4 Beekman st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO ARCHITECTS.—WANTED, A DRAUGHTSMAN, IN California, for one year or more; must be good on detail, free hand and color. Address, with full particulars of experience and qualifications, ROMA, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT ENGINEER, WHO can take a small interest in a good tow boat doing a fair business; wages liberal. Address A. S. YOUNG, 34 South st.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURER OF FANS, SKILful artists for decorating by the quantity; permanent work given out if required. Address, immediately, FANS, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BRONZER; TO THE right party a permanent position; Frenchman preferred; at 99 Chambers st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HATBLOCK OR WOODturners and a good finisher. Apply at TEASDALE HATBLOCK FACTORY, 11 Spruce st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENgraver on wood.
O. W. MADDAUS, No. 5 Beekman st., New York.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER TO work the pattern of a small machine that requires mathematical accuracy; with proper parties willing to begin at once and not to waste time liberal terms will be made. Call at 104 East 80th st.

WANTED—MASONS, STONECUTTERS, QUARRYmen, laborers; rock; good Winter work; will let sections to men having horses and carts or cars.
WILLIAM L. HOBLITZELL & CO.,
Callicoon, on Erie Railroad.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FILLE PARISIENNE, SACHANT TRES bien coudre, desire une place pour prendre soin d'un enfant; bonnes recommendations. Adresser pour 3 jours ANNA, box 160, Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A MARRIED LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND UNquestionable references wishes to rent a large, well furnished House, centrally located, where the owner and family would remain and take a portion of the rent in board. Address CLAXTON, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES ONE OR TWO GOOD ROOMS in good locality, with moderate prices. Address C. P. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A QUIET FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS WANT TO hire a Parlor Floor, Basement and one Room above, in a nice house. Address PERMANENT, box 139 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A FURNISHED ROOM with people who belong to the benevolent despotism school; western exposure preferred. Address A. B. C., box 195 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD WISH AN UNfurnished Second Floor in a house with a private family, for light housekeeping. Address, with terms, &c., AMERICAN, Herald office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A PERfectly responsible tenant; immediate possession preferred. W. J. COLES, 1,292 Broadway.

A SMALL HOUSE OR THE LOWER PART OF A high stoop House wanted, by a gentleman and wife, on the west side of the city, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, furnished or unfurnished; rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum. Address, stating location, &c., VICTOR, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A.—A.—FREE REGISTRY FOR THOSE DESIRING to rent Houses the ensuing season, at the real estate office of PHALON & SLOAN, No. 31 East Seventeenth street (North Union Square), near Broadway. Most central location in the city.

A HOUSE WANTED TO RENT FOR A PRIVATE family, from $1,500 to $3,000 per year, between Fourteenth and Forty-fifth streets and Third and Eighth avenues; will give security. PHALON & SLOAN,
31 East Seventeenth street.

FRENCH FLAT OF FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS wanted—From October to June; must be between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues; not above third story, and with all modern conveniences; terms must be very moderate. Address C., Post office box 4,301, New York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR FIRST CLASS tenants, furnished and unfurnished Houses. We make no charge unless we furnish an acceptable tenant. MIX & ELLIOTT, Fourth avenue, corner Twentieth st.

WANTED—FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS, FOR AN American family of three grown persons, between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth streets and Sixth and Ninth avenues. Address J. B. EAKINS, 327 East Twenty-second street.

WANTED—WELL FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom for housekeeping; hot and cold water, gas, bath. Address, with full particulars and inside figures, TWO ADULTS, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, PART OF A PARLOR Floor, for business; preferred between Tenth and Thirtieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address E. L., box 145 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A suit or flat of Rooms for housekeeping, with kitchen and facilities connected, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-sixth street, and Sixth and Eighth avenues. Address, stating terms, for three days, PERMANENT, box 113 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A HOME, UNFURNISHED, BETWEEN Twenty-fifth and Fourth streets, Sixth and Third avenues. Address, with full particulars, J. N. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A FRENCH FLAT, SIX ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; rent not to exceed $40 per month; possession September 1. Address, with particulars, E. W. T., box 3,903 Post office.

WANTED—A FOUR STORY THOROUGHLY FURnished House for boarders; a first class location essential; preference given to proprietors willing to board with the family. Address CLARENDON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished; also Stores and Lofts for numerous applicants. Parties wishing to rent will please send full particulars to A. JOURNEAY, 51 Lispenard street.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping, on the west side of town; must have only one other family and no boarders; references exchanged. Address E. J. H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS ONLY, A first-class furnished House, not above Forty-second street; good references and undoubted security. Address M. B. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, A Floor, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and Third and Seventh avenues. No tenement houses need apply. Address G., 144 West Twenty-fourth street. Ring the upper bell.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED Rooms, by a gentleman and his wife, near Union square, this city. Address, stating terms (which must be reasonable) and location, G. B., station D.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY furnished House, in a good location, in New York. Particulars by letter to HAGUE & CO., 85 Leonard street.

WANTED—GOOD FRONT ROOM OR ROOMS, FOR single gentleman, in Irving place, between Fifteenth and Twentieth streets. Address D. A. J., 849 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A NICE FLOOR, with improvements, in Brooklyn, Hoboken or above Tenth street, city. Address, with full particulars and rent, SAXON, Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A WAREHOUSE, SUITABLE for cotton. Address, with particulars as to capacity, location, &c., Y. Z., Herald office.

In the Country.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO RENT A HOUSE, with stable and a few acres of ground, near Morristown or Mendham, N. J. Any one having such property in a healthy situation may send size of house, rent and all particulars to D. A. YOUNGS, box 104 Herald office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED Rooms, with a respectable family, near the city, at a moderate rent; fishing, bathing and good neighbors appreciated. Address, with terms, &c., NEW ENGLAND, Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM, MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

AN ASSORTMENT OF MANTELS, UNSURPASSED for beauty of design and quality of workmanship. Slate Work of all kinds a specialty.
PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, Union square.

A.—A.—MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTLES; also Tiling, Counters and Wainscoting Monuments, &c., in newest designs, at lowest prices. S. KLABER & CO., steam marble works, 217 to 223 West Fifty-first street between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND wood Mantels.—Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY without plates, clasps or any extractions; teeth built upon stumps to original shape and color. Dr. SIGESMOND, 22 East Tenth street, near University.

DR. WHITE'S CELEBRATED ARTIFICIAL GUM Sets of Teeth (the best made) $10 to $15; warranted to fit. Teeth filled, $1. All work warranted first class.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN), 28 YEARS OF AGE, wishes to get acquainted with a nice, educated, Protestant young lady, with intention of marrying; is able to furnish a nice and comfortable home; discretion secured. Address, for two days, with full particulars, F. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 30 YEARS OF AGE, of good business abilities and very small means, to form the acquaintance of a lady of some means with a view to matrimony; best references; communications strictly confidential. Address W. D. W., Herald office.

CLOTHING.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 813 SIXTH avenue, near Forty-sixth street—Wanted immediately, a quantity of Cast-off Clothing and Carpets for the Omaha market. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs FLATTO.

AT B. MINTZ'S NEW STORE, 248 THIRD AVENUE, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices I pay in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry; $10 to $75 for Silk Dresses; Coats, $3 to $20; Pants, $2 to $8. A note by post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Mintz.

AT M. MARKS' WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 101 Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street, ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value in cash for their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Please call at or address the number as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Please try and satisfy yourselves.